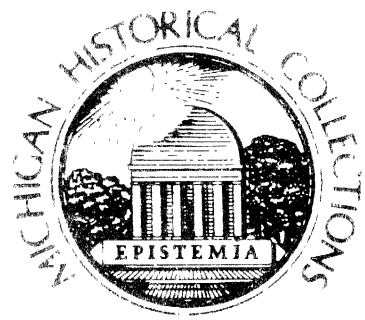
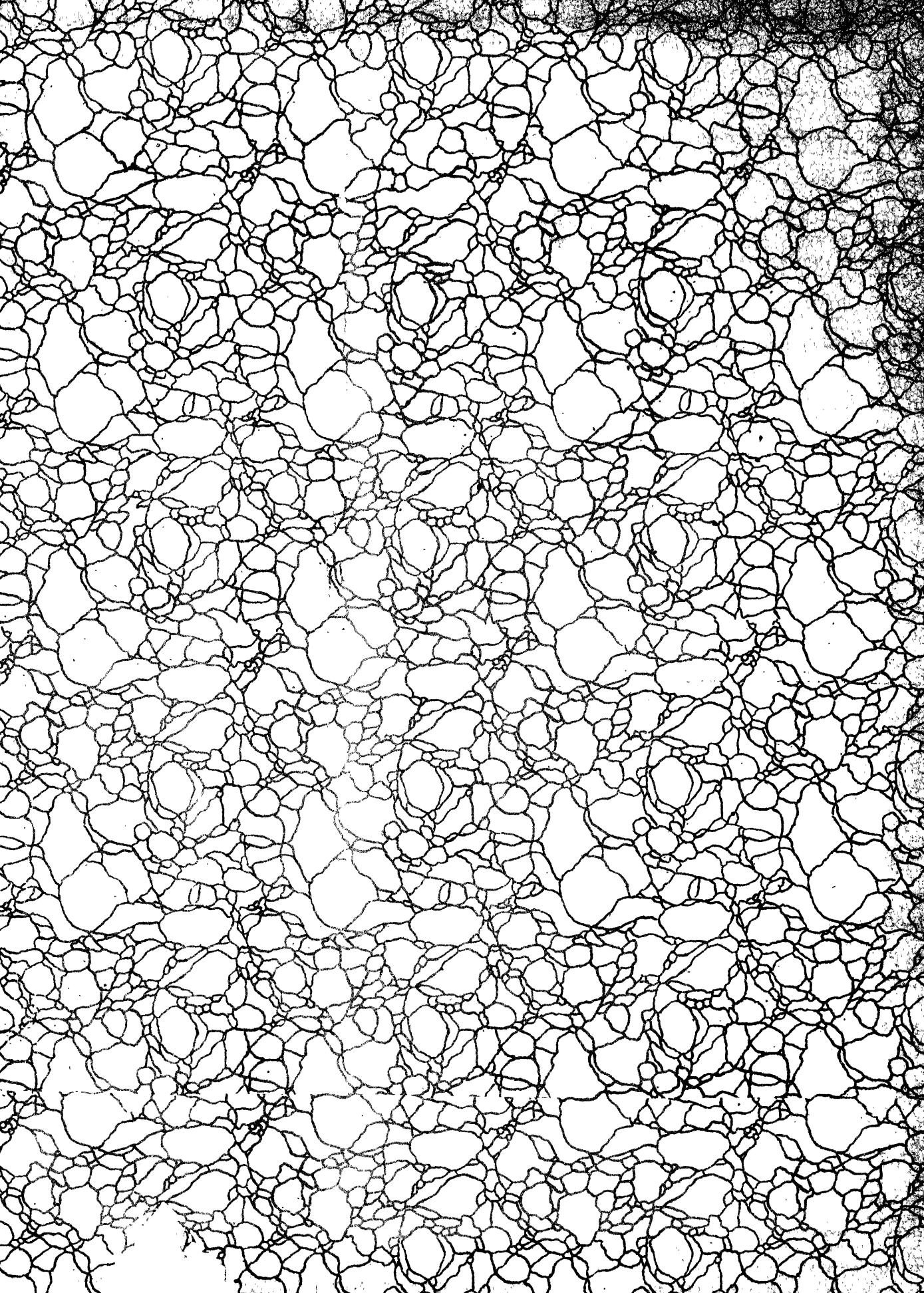
Jackson County

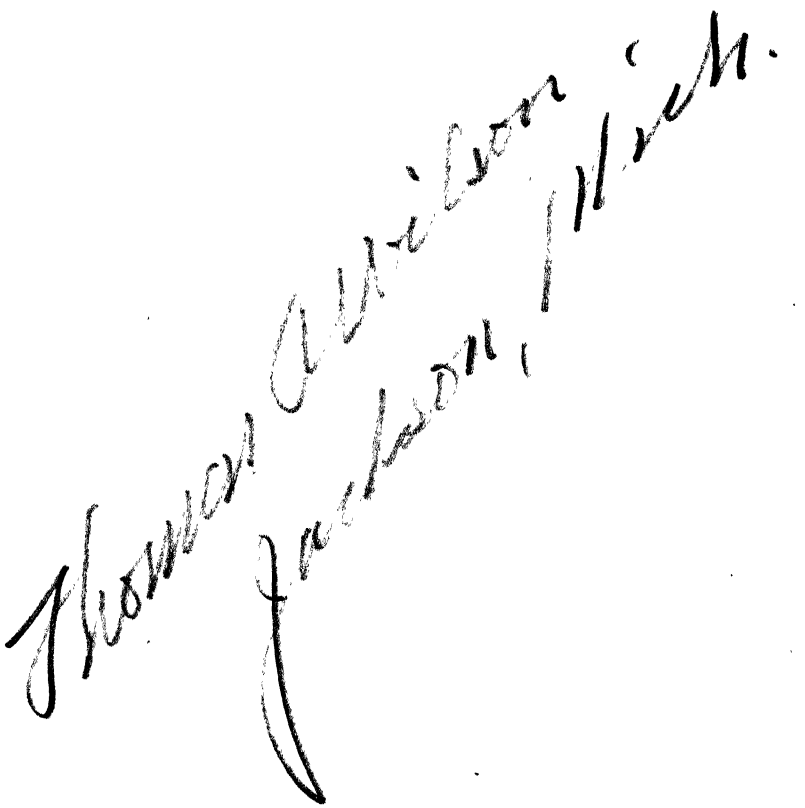


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Jackson, Mich.

DeLAND'S HISTORY

OF

JACKSON COUNTY, MICHIGAN

EMBRACING

A Concise Review of its Early Settlement, Industrial Development and Present Conditions, together with Interesting Reminiscences

COMPILED BY

COLONEL CHARLES V. DeLAND

TO WHICH IS APPENDED

A Comprehensive Compendium of Local Biography, Embracing Life Sketches of Many Well-known Citizens of the County.

ILLUSTRATED

1903
B. F. BOWEN
PUBLISHER

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

IN PLACING the History of Jackson County before the citizens, the publisher can conscientiously claim that he has carried out in full every promise made in the Prospectus. He points with pride to the elegance of the binding of the volume, and to the beauty of its typography, to the superiority of the paper on which the work is printed, and the truthfulness depicted by its portraits and the high class of art in which they are finished. Every biographical sketch has been submitted for approval and correction, to the person for whom it was written, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. The publisher would here avail himself of the opportunity to thank the citizens of Jackson County for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking, and for their many services rendered in assisting in the gaining of necessary information.

Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

B. F. BOWEN, Publisher.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE

THERE are many intelligent and active persons who have given the study of history but little, if any, serious thought, who fail to see anything of practical or tangible value in it. Estimated by the standard of dollars and cents, they are not far from correct. This age is a commercial one, and only subjects of commercial value command serious attention. It seems wasteful to spend time rummaging among the musty things of the past and reviewing the fossilized doings of departed years, when the important activities of the strenuous present seem to demand every moment of fleeing time. To all such the dead past has its buried dead, and they do not discern any material or present benefit in the resurrection of their faded memories, or in the lesson of their trials and achievements. But they fail to note that all life and achievement is evolution, that present wisdom comes from past experience, and that present commercial prosperity has only come from past exertion and suffering. The necrology of the past is the foundation of the present. The deeds and motives of the men and communities that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies and guiding the upbuilding of states and empires. Respect for and study of ancestry are factors in future greatness. It is these that treat of the origin and structure of political institutions, the steady evolution of domestic, economic and industrial arts, the growth and development of public morals and individual conduct, and the value of personal character and effort to future generations. It proves and analyzes the impulses and actions of bygone man, and traces in his progress his failures and successes, his progress and advancement, and presents the possibilities of the future.

The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present condition of this people with what it was in 1830. From a trackless wilderness it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, with systems of interlacing railways, grand educational institutions, marvelous industries, and immense agricultural productions. Can any thinking person be entirely insensible to the fascina-

tion of that study which discloses the incentives, the hopes, aspirations and heroic efforts of the early pioneers, who here vanquished the savages and subdued the asperities of nature; who toiled and suffered to reclaim the wilderness and make it fruitful; who developed the hidden wealth of the prairies and hills, and whose persistent, well-directed labors wrought from its generous soil the evolution of this great state? To perpetuate the story of those people, and rescue from oblivion their trials and sacrifices when opening this region to the light of civilization; to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the state from its first inception; to collect, systematize and preserve that knowledge for future generations, and place at hand for the future historian the most trustworthy material for his work, is the function of the local historian. That it is but poorly done, we admit; that there are many things omitted, is candidly admitted. With a sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of preservation, and illustrate the reality of pioneer life, and unite the present to the past, is the author's apology for this work.

THE AUTHOR.



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PART I—HISTORICAL.

CHAPTER I.

EARLIER HISTORY OF MICHIGAN.

It is not my intention to enter into a detailed history or description of Michigan, except to introduce properly the subjects that naturally belong in connection with the location this work is intended to cover. There are numerous volumes already extant covering the ground fully, to which we refer: Schoolcraft's "History of the Northwest Territory," Mrs. E. M. Sheldon's "History of Michigan" and Silas Farmer's "History and Reminiscences of Detroit," are all volumes that give a better detailment of development than it would be possible for us to make.

Michigan was originally discovered by the French, as was the whole northern portion of the continent. They entered the country from the gulf of St. Lawrence, and thence journeyed to the westward, following the great rivers and lakes, penetrating to the Mississippi, and down that stream to the Gulf of Mexico, where they encountered the Spanish, who had obtained a foothold along the southern waters of the North American continent.

In the year 1668 Jacques Marquette, a French missionary, started under the direction of the Intendant or Governor of Canada, Frontenac Talche, to discover a route from the St. Lawrence river to the Mississippi, the great river discovered by De Soto, the Spaniard, in 1641. He and his party ascended the Ottawa river to its source, and thence traveled toward the shore of the lake or bay, until it arrived at the outlet of Lake Superior, which they called the St. Mary's, finally finding a stopping place at the rapids, where is now situated the city of Sault Ste. Marie. Here they builded a fort, and established a mission, taking possession of the whole of the Lake Superior country in the name of Louis XIV, of France. From Sault Ste. Marie the Intendant of New France soon established a line of forts, and for three years this remained the only settlement in Michigan.

In 1669 Father Marquette, having carefully explored the country to the south and west, established a new port and mission on the island of "Michine-man-ki-nonk,"

which in the Chippewa language meant "a home for giant fairies." The French named the fort Michilimacinac. Here Marquette built a chapel in 1671, and continued to teach the Indians, and called it his home until his death.

In the summer of 1679 the Cavalier Robert de la Salle sailed up Lake Erie and the connecting rivers as far as Lake Huron. The water way between Lake Huron and Lake Erie he named the St. Joseph river, and he established a fort at the entrance of the river into what is now Lake St. Clair. The object of this was to stop the English traders from New York ascending to the upper lakes and secure the possession of the country and its fur trade to the French. Both the English and French were then struggling for possession of the west and the French had the advantage of the open waterways leading from the ocean to the lakes, while the English had the long overland journey from the Hudson river to Lake Erie.

In the same year La Salle finished his explorations to Lake Michigan and established forts on the Illinois river and on the Mississippi as far south as the mouth of the Arkansas river. On his return, in 1670, he established a post on the east side of Lake Michigan, at St. Joseph.

In 1678 a French explorer named Du Luthe established a post and built a fort at the foot of Lake Huron, near the site of the present Fort Gratiot, which was garrisoned and used to prevent the English from reaching and trading with the Indians in northern Michigan and the Lake Superior region. In 1679 and 1680 the French explored the Maumee river, and extended their lines of outposts along that river and also of the Wabash, down to the Ohio and Mississippi.

Thus the French had obtained complete possession of Michigan, which they held for many years. The English made many attempts at inroads upon their territory and trade, but the French were too vigilant, and by their influence and alliances with the Indian tribes, frustrated all the efforts of their English competitors.

An attempt to detail all the exploits of the French leaders and adventurers, Marquette, La Salle, Du Luthe, Joliette, La Durantage, Cadillac, St. Lusson, Talon and Talech, would burden this volume beyond legitimate limits. They were many of them educated and pious men. Religious zeal for the Catholic church, and a high degree of patriotic ardor for the national aggrandizement of the French Emperor, were quite equally the absorbing ambition of all of them, and the primary and controlling purpose and motive for their western expeditions and explorations. They showed surprising bravery, energy and self-sacrifice, and deserve all the credit and honors that have been awarded them in history.

FOUNDING OF DETROIT.

In 1701 La Motte Cadillac, one of the shrewdest of the Canadian leaders, sought and obtained permission of the French governor to found a settlement on the Detroit river. The English had succeeded in making treaties with some of the tribes in the interior, and had made Detroit river the place of crossing into the interior. It was chiefly to prevent any further mischief and to secure more efficiently the French supremacy that Cadillac urged a permanent oc-

cupancy of the Detroit river. His purpose was not only to make a military post, but to plant a large French colony on the river to resist the advances of their enemies.

In 1701 Cadillac built Fort Ponchartrain, on the site of the present city of Detroit, and also, in addition to his garrison of sixty soldiers, brought a number of artisans, traders and farmers to his new location. Cadillac gave each settler a farm varying in width from forty rods to half a mile, each fronting on the river, and having a depth of three miles. Thus encouraged, a settlement soon grew up on the river and effectually accomplished the purpose of its establishment. Three years afterward Cadillac was appointed governor of Louisiana, and was transferred to New Orleans.

Unfortunately for Detroit, the commanders who succeeded Cadillac for a number of years were narrow minded men and fostered no increase of the settlement or advancing any interest except the lucrative one of the fur trade, and it was not until 1743 that any new grants of land were made to settlers. Governor Beauharmais in that year readopted the Cadillac policy and the settlement soon began to grow again. In 1743, Schoolcraft says, houses lined the river for seven miles; quarries were discovered and worked; lime was burned and many good stone buildings erected; windmills were erected and agriculture was carried on profitably; fruit was raised, and the famous old French pear trees were the wonder of the later inhabitants down into the latter part of the nineteenth century.

Detroit was the center of several Indian wars, all of which left an impress of devastation and sorrow. During the long French and English wars before the loss of Canada to the former, Detroit was an important point and furnished the French forces west of lake Ontario with many soldiers.

The history of Michigan during the eighteenth century was practically the history of Detroit. The French made no effort to extend settlement into the interior, but confined government and civilization to a few trading points. For trading purposes the Indians were placated, and the missionaries planted the seeds of the Catholic religion in a few spots, but these were only a few drops on the broad surface of a country destined in the next century to be transformed into the best educated and most prosperous parts of the then new world.

THE ENGLISH REGIME.

The constant friction between the French and English traders at length began to bear fruit, and as early as 1688 there began hostilities between them and their respective Indian allies. The English had begun to extend posts west of the Alleghanies, and were crowding the French back at all points from the source of the Ohio river to the Wabash. The Miamis were a powerful tribe who occupied nearly all of Ohio. They were friendly to the English and engaged in many struggles with the French and their allies. Thus what were called French and Indian wars were frequent, and kept the frontiers in continual unrest, which finally terminated in a general war. This war, or series of wars, lasted until 1762, when it ended by the complete defeat of the French all along the line from the Ohio and Wabash to Quebec. In 1673 France ceded to England all her American territory east of

the Mississippi river except New Orleans, and this was saved only by ceding it temporarily to Spain.

The total number of French families in the Northwest territory when the war closed was estimated at six hundred. The colonial policy of the English government discouraged the future settlement of this territory lest it might be inimical to English interests and precipitate further contests. They simply garrisoned the principal forts, and withheld the land from market or settlement. The Indians, who were loyal to the French, gave them much trouble, especially Pontiac and his associates, who made many attacks on English traders and settlers, only a few of which were successful. Farmer's "History of Michigan and Detroit" gives detailed accounts of all those encounters, the recital of which are too prolix for our use in this volume.

Michigan and the whole of the great Northwest territory continued under the control of the British until the close of the Revolutionary war, when, with the rest of the American colonies south of Canada, it became a part of the new republic.

THE AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by General Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, the southern limit of the state of Virginia, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To General Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquest northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort Jefferson was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the Northwestern Territory. The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane, and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the

part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to freedom, knowledge and union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern Territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in every century are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase one million five hundred thousand acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for five million five hundred thousand acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.

2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing, that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of states, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

Tuttle, in his history of Michigan, says it was a considerable time before the territory of Michigan, proper, was improved or altered by an increase of its settlements. The interior was but little known except to Indians and a few fur traders, and it was considered a trackless forest. All around the lakes and along the rivers it was densely timbered. In 1790 it was organized as the county of Wayne of the Northwest Territory and allowed a single representative in the territorial council, which sat at Chillicothe, in Ohio. When Ohio was admitted in 1800, and the territory of Indiana formed, it became a part of that jurisdiction, the capital being at Vincennes. Indiana was admitted as a state December 11, 1816, and Michigan erected into a separate territory. Gen. William Hull was appointed the first governor. Three additional counties were formed: Monroe, Oakland (comprising all the lower peninsula north of Detroit) and Brown (comprising the upper peninsula). Subsequently what is now Wisconsin was organized into a county called Chippewa. In 1810 the population was about 4,500.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Michigan was peculiarly unfortunate in the war of 1812. It was exposed on the south to the hostility of the Indians under Tecumseh, and on the Canada side by the Canadian British, under General Brock.

Hull's surrender of Detroit is a familiar historic tale, and the massacres of whites on the Maumee, at Detroit and Michilimackinac are oft-told and sickening tales. The final retaking of Detroit, after Perry's victory on Lake Erie, and the success of the American forces under Gen. William Henry Harrison restored the country to the Americans, and when peace was finally made, in 1814, the whole territory came again under the United States flag.

ADMINISTRATION OF GEN. LEWIS CASS.

At the close of the war, Gen. Lewis Cass was appointed governor of the territory, and under his wise and fatherly care a new era of prosperity began to dawn upon this hitherto neglected part of the country. The condition of the settlers was most deplorable. Many had been killed by the savages, their houses burned, crops and stock destroyed, half the population were widows and children and the wreck and ruin of war was everywhere. The Indians were still hostile and dangerous, and the territory was remote from the centers of civilization and government. General Cass had only twenty-seven soldiers in garrison at Detroit prepared to protect the people against danger and sustain his authority as governor. But he was a brave and prudent man, and proved equal to every emergency.

General Cass had high hopes of civilizing the Indians, by honorable treatment and fair dealings. The policy of the French and English during all their occupancy had been to buy them with gew-gaws, presents and trade, but they left nothing of civilization behind them. They did leave a large legacy of vices, among which was the insatiate love for intoxicating drinks. There were numerous half breeds, who were the most disorderly and uncontrollable element in their tribes.

General Cass began at once trying to teach them agriculture, fixed habits of living and some little regard for authority and law. He made slow progress, and was compelled to deal with them by force, but as all his expeditions were quick, sharp and decisive, the red men soon began to respect and fear him, and in a few years comparative quiet and security were obtained.

The United States government heartily endorsed the policy of General Cass, and authorized him and General Harrison, whom the Indians also feared and respected, to treat with any or all the tribes for concessions of lands and for the preservation of peace. In July, 1816, they held conferences with all the tribes in Ohio and Indiana and made definite treaties with them. Similar treaties were made with the Indian tribes in lower Michigan. But the Indians never remained long at peace, no matter what treaty obligations were made, and in 1817 General Cass took the field at the head of a force of volunteers, and drove all the remaining Hurons, Wyandotts and Chippewas into Canada and into the Saginaw valley, where he stipulated they must remain subject to his orders. This action ended the Indian wars of Michigan and very few cases of outrage afterwards occurred. One murder was committed soon after, and the guilty culprit was caught. tried, convicted and hanged, which practically ended the killing of whites by the savages.

General Cass was assisted by a legislative council in framing the local laws, of which he was the executor, as he appointed all the sheriffs, marshals and justices of the peace for several years. The territorial judges were appointed by the President. Augustus B. Woodward was the first territorial judge and held the position until 1824, when he was succeeded by William B. Woodbridge, who continued in the office until the state was admitted to the Union. Governor Cass was assisted in the legislative council by some of the most eminent

men in the northwest, among them J. Duane Doty, of Wisconsin, Gabriel Richards, William Woodbridge, Judge Fletcher, Randolph Manning, and others of repute. But it is acknowledged that General Cass was the master mind and left the impress of his judgment upon the future state.

In 1817, General Cass made a further treaty with the Indians, which conceded their rights to all the territory of northern Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan south of a line east and west drawn from the Saginaw bay.

Up to this time, 1817, there were no roads in the territory of Michigan except one along the Detroit river from the River Rough to Fort Gratiot, opened and worked in the bad places by the settlers. Congress was spending large sums of money for military roads in states leading from Washington to Kentucky and Tennessee, and to the Ohio river. The people of Michigan depended entirely upon boats on the lakes and rivers for means of travel and business. General Cass called the attention of congress to the necessity of a road from Detroit to Sandusky, Ohio, through the dense wilderness known as the Black and Maumee swamps. This request was granted, and work was begun that year, but was not finished until 1819. In 1820 congress also authorized a military road to be built from Detroit to Fort Dearborn, on Lake Michigan, now Chicago, but it was not completed until 1829, and was known since it was built as the Detroit and Chicago turnpike.

Soon after the war of 1812 was ended congress passed an act setting aside six millions of acres of land for bounties for soldiers who had served as volunteers in that war. The act provided that two million acres should be reserved in each of the territories of Louisiana, Michigan and Missouri. Each soldier who served thirty days or more was to receive one hundred and sixty acres of good agricultural land, but must occupy and improve it within five years.

In 1817 Lieutenant Totten, of the regular army, afterwards Brig.-Gen. Totten, chief of the United States staff of engineers, was sent out with a party to look out the portion from Michigan. Lieutenant Totten was engaged in laying out and constructing the military road from Sandusky. He set out to explore the interior to find good agricultural land for the grant. He penetrated north and westerly, as he said, nearly one hundred miles, abandoned the job, and sent to the government a remarkable report, the effect of which was to retard settlement and improvement in Michigan for nearly twenty years.

LIEUTENANT TOTTEN'S REPORT.

The statements of this report are so remarkable, compared with what afterwards proved to be the facts, that we reproduce the most important parts of it:

The country on the Indian boundary line, starting from the mouth of the Great Auglaize river, for about fifty miles north and nearly one hundred miles westerly, is, with some few exceptions, low and wet land, with a very thick growth of underbrush, interspersed with very bad swamps and marshes, and generally very heavily timbered with birch, soft maple, cottonwood and oak. Thence continuing north and eastward the number and extent of the marshes and swamps increases, with the addition of numerous lakes from twenty chains to two or three miles across. Many of these lakes have extensive marshes adjoining their margins, sometimes thickly covered with a species of pine called "tamarack," and other places are covered with thick, high, coarse grass and generally covered from six inches to three feet with water, and more at times. The

margins of these lakes are not the only places where swamps are found, but they are interspersed throughout the whole country, and filled with water as above stated, and varying in extent.

The intermediate space between these lakes and swamps, which is possibly about one-half the country, is, with a few exceptions, a poor, barren and sandy soil, on which scarcely any vegetation grows except small, scrubby oaks. In many places that part that may be called dry land is composed of short sand hills or knobs, forming a kind of deep basins, the bottoms of most of which are composed of a marsh similar to the above described. The streams are generally narrow and deep, compared with their width, the shores and bottoms of which are, with very few exceptions, swampy beyond description, and it is with the utmost difficulty that a place can be found over which horses can be conveyed with safety.

A circumstance peculiar to the country is exhibited in many of the marshes by their being covered with a thick sward of grass, by walking upon which evinced the existence of water, or a very thin coat of mud, immediately under this covering, which sinks from six to eighteen inches under the pressure of the foot at every step and at the same time rising before and behind the person or animal passing over it. The margins of many of the lakes and streams are of a similar character and in many places are so literally afloat as to be dangerous for man or beast.

On approaching the easterly part of the military lands, towards the private claims on the lakes and rivers, the country does not contain so many swamps and lakes, but the extreme sterility and barrenness of the soil continues the same.

Taking the country altogether, so far as has been explored, and to all appearances, together with the information received concerning the balance, it is so poor that not one out of a hundred, even if there would be one out of a thousand, acres that would in any case admit of cultivation.

It is probable that these surveyors had shirked their job, and had taken the report of fur traders, who were especially interested in keeping out settlers. It has been intimated that they may have got entangled in the swamps around Wolfe lake or the Portage river and formed their opinions from such localities. The conclusion of the report was that Michigan be reserved for the use of the Indians, and the military lands be selected from Illinois and Missouri, which was done.

But General Cass was tireless in his efforts to promote the settlement of the territory, and only a year later prevailed on the government to survey and explore the land north and west of Detroit, and in 1818 the lands of the Detroit district were brought into market by order of the secretary of the treasury.

A few emigrants kept crowding in and in 1819 the population had reached over eight thousand, and in that year the territory was allowed to send a delegate to congress. The Rev. Father Richards was chosen, and he at once proved an active and beneficial representative of the territory.

The year 1819 was also memorable from the appearance of the first vessel propelled by steam appearing on the lakes, which made the trip from Buffalo to Mackinaw. It was called the "Walk-in-the-Water," and it opened up a new era and better prospects for the new territory.

The country was marked out towards the interior by numerous Indian trails. It was over these trails that the Indians and fur traders passed to visit markets and camps. They generally followed the high and dry ground and found the best fording places for the streams. They were narrow, but plainly marked by the feet of the travelers and their ponies, and formed the basis of settlement by the pioneer emigrants that invaded the forests.

One of these great trails led northward through Oakland county, and by Flint, to the Saginaw valley. Another started west and traversed the country through Washtenaw to the Grand river, where it divided, one

branch leading down the Grand river valley to its mouth, another west to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, another southwest to the head of Lake Michigan and the country beyond. The new settlers scattered along these trails, and for a number of years the majority of them inclined to the northward. A few, however, passed west and as early as 1824 had reached Ann Arbor. A few settlers also came up from Indiana and settled along the southern border. It was not until 1821 that the Indians of central Michigan, west and south of Grand river, ceded their lands so as to open the interior to settlement.

In 1822, six new counties were surveyed and created: Lenawee, Washtenaw, Saginaw, Shiawassee, Sanilac and Lapeer, and they embraced all the territory not theretofore organized.

Congress, at its session in 1823, changed the form of territorial government by abrogating the powers of the "governor and judges," and instituting a "legislative council," to be chosen by the people. By the same act the terms of the judges were limited to four years, and eligibility to office was limited to the right of suffrage. The change was pleasing to the people, and they began to take a larger interest in the prosperity of the territory. Meantime newspapers had been established, and these gave a new impetus to the public faith and growth.

The first legislative council met at Detroit, June 7, 1824. It was composed of Robert Irwin, Jr., of Brown county; John Stockton and Robert Miller, of Macomb; William H. Prithuff, of Mackinaw; Herbert Le Croix, of Monroe; Stephen Mack and Roger Sprague, of Oakland; Zepheniah Bunce, of St. Clair, and Wolcott Lawrence and Abram Edwards, of Wayne.

General Cass delivered a lengthy message, reviewing the condition of the Territory, and its needs, and advised a code of laws for constructing roads, and for encouragement of popular education. The council promptly responded to his recommendations, and soon a school system was formulated, and steps taken to lay out several public or territorial roads. At this time there were no roads leading out of Detroit except the three military roads authorized by congress. The settlers had lanes to their farms, extending to the three-mile limit, but these butted against the dense forest and stopped. Several of these were extended into the interior, which was thus opened for settlement.

In 1825 the great Erie canal was opened to Buffalo, and a new steamboat, the "Superior," was built and began its trips to Detroit and Mackinaw. The effect of these events was to increase largely the influx of settlers to the new territory, and distribute information as to its condition. Most of the new comers settled near the border, while a few penetrated into the interior, as far as Ann Arbor, but more towards Flint and the Saginaw valley.

The form of territorial government was modified in 1827, so as to increase the membership of the legislative council and to give it more powers. This form of government was continued until the state was admitted in 1837. Under the new powers, several banks were chartered, which were of great public benefit. There was no money in the country, except silver, and such bank notes as found their way from the eastern states, principally New York and Ohio. In 1828

the Bank of Michigan and branches was chartered, and subsequently the Bank of River Raisin, and the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Detroit, with branches at Pontiac and St. Joseph. Some other acts of incorporation were granted that had the effect of greatly increasing the general business and convenience.

In 1834 the legislative council authorized a vote to be taken of residents upon the question of organizing as a state, but the vote was so light and the majority so small that congress declined to consider the matter until two years later. Then Arkansas applied for admission, and to keep up the equilibrium between the free and slave states in the United States senate, Michigan was also admitted.

In 1831 General Cass was called to a seat in President Jackson's cabinet, as secretary of war, and was succeeded as governor of Michigan by

GEN. GEORGE B. PORTER,

who assumed the duties of the office in September of that year. The population of the territory had risen to about thirty-five thousand people, and many new counties had been set off, including the three southern tiers, though but few had been organized. Many new townships were organized, roads laid out and opened, land increased in value, and land lookers and speculators swarmed through the county.

The chief event of Governor Porter's administration was the Black Hawk war in 1832, during which, while it caused great unrest and excitement through Michigan, there were no hostilities by the Indians.

In 1834 Wisconsin was detached from Michigan and erected into a separate territory. Also in that year the legislative council authorized the incorporation of three railroad companies, the Detroit & St. Joseph, now the Central, the Erie & Kalamazoo River, and the Palmyra & Jacksonburg Company, all to be built within thirty years. Work was commenced upon all and in 1836 the first had been built to Dearborn, the second from Maumee City to Adrian, and the third from Palmyra to Tecumseh. The great panic of 1836-7 brought railroad building to a standstill for several years.

Governor Porter died in the fall of 1834, and was succeeded by the Territorial Secretary, Stevens T. Mason, then a mere boy of nineteen years. It was during his administration that Michigan was admitted as a state, but most notable of all was the differences over the boundary of Ohio, and which culminated in what has since been known in history as

"THE TOLEDO WAR."

This difficulty was inaugurated by a conflict of the acts of congress from time to time, made either carelessly or in ignorance of the geography of the west and of the language of former public acts. Michigan claimed as her southern boundary a line running from the extreme southern point of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie, which would include Toledo, an important point, as it was the principal terminus of the proposed Wabash & Erie Canal. This claim was made by virtue of clauses in the ordinance of 1787. Ohio, on the other hand, claimed that the ordinance had been superseded by the constitution of the United States, and that congress had the

right to regulate the boundary; also, that the constitution of the state, which had been accepted by congress, described a line different from that claimed by Michigan. Mr. Woodbridge, the delegate from Michigan, ably opposed in congress the claim of Ohio, and the committee on public lands decided unanimously in favor of this state; but in the hurry of business no action was taken by congress and the question remained open.

The claim of Michigan was based principally upon the following points: The ordinance of 1787 declares the acts therein contained "articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in said territory (northwest of the river Ohio), and forever to remain unalterable, unless by common consent." This ordinance defines the territory to include all that region lying north and northwest of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. In the fifth article it is provided that there shall be formed not less than three nor more than five states within its limits. The boundaries of the three states are defined so as to include the whole territory; conditioned, however, that if it should be found expedient by congress to form the one or two more states mentioned, congress is authorized to alter boundaries of the three states "so as to form one or two states in that part of said territory which lies north of the east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

In 1802 congress enabled the people of Ohio to form a constitution, and in that act the boundary of that state is declared to be "on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east, after intersecting the due north line aforesaid from the mouth of the Great Miami, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence with the same through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line." The constitution of Ohio adopted the same line, with this condition: "Provided always, and it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention, that if the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far south that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie; or, if it should intersect Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Miami river, then in that case, with the assent of congress, the northern boundary of this state shall be established by and extend to a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami, as aforesaid, thence northeast of the territorial line, and by said territorial line to the Pennsylvania line."

Congress did not act upon this proviso until 1805, and during this interval it seems that Ohio herself did not regard it as a part of her accepted constitution.

Again, this section of the act of 1802 provides that all that part of the territory lying north of this east and west line "shall be attached to and make a part of the Indiana Territory," Still again, the act of 1805, entitled "an act to divide the Indiana Territory into separate governments," erects Michigan to a separate territory, and defines the southern boundary to be "a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan until it intersects Lake Erie."

The strip of territory in dispute is about

five miles wide at the west end and eight miles at the east end. The line claimed by Michigan was known as the "Fulton line," and that claimed by Ohio was known as the "Harris line," from the names of the surveyors. This territory was valuable for its rich farming land, but its chief value was deemed to consist at that time in its harbor on the Maumee river, where now stands the city of Toledo, and which was the eastern terminus of the proposed Wabash & Erie Canal. This place was originally called Swan creek, afterward Port Lawrence, then Vistula and finally Toledo. The early settlers generally acknowledged their allegiance to Michigan; but when the canal became a possibility, and its termination at Toledo being dependent upon the contingency whether or not it was in Ohio, many of the inhabitants became desirous of being included within the latter state. Then disputes grew more violent and the legislatures of the respective commonwealths led off in the fight. In February, 1835, the legislature of Ohio passed an act extending the jurisdiction of the state over the territory in question, directed local elections to be held and a re-survey to be made of the Harris line. Per contra, Governor Mason urged the legislative council of Michigan to take active measures to counteract the proceedings of the Ohio legislature, and accordingly that body passed an act making it a criminal offense for any one to attempt to exercise any official functions within the jurisdiction of Michigan without authority from the territory or the general government. March 9, 1835, Governor Mason ordered General Brown to hold the Michigan militia in readiness to meet the enemy in the field in case an attempt was made by the agents of Ohio to carry out the provisions of the legislature of that state. On the 31st Governor Lucas, of Ohio, arrived at Perrysburg with his commissioners, on his way to re-survey the Harris line. He was accompanied by a militia force of about six hundred men. In the meantime Governor Mason mustered about twelve hundred men, with General Brown commanding, and was in possession of Toledo. In a few days two commissioners arrived from Washington on a mission of peace, and remonstrated with Governor Lucas. After several conferences with the two governors they submitted propositions of a temporary nature, virtually giving the disputed territory to Ohio until the following session of congress, to which Governor Lucas assented, but Governor Mason did not. President Jackson asked the opinion of the attorney-general, Mr. Butler, who replied in favor of Michigan; notwithstanding, Governor Lucas proceeded to order his men to commence the survey, but as they were passing through Lenawee county the under-sheriff there arrested a portion of the party, while the rest ran away like Indians, and spread an exaggerated report of actual war. This being corrected by an amusing official report of the under-sheriff, Governor Lucas called an extra session of the Ohio legislature, which passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of the citizens of Ohio!" It also adopted measures to organize the county of "Lucas," with Toledo as the county-seat, and to carry into effect the laws of the state over the disputed territory.

In the meantime the Michigan people in and about Toledo busied themselves in arresting Ohio emissaries who undertook to force the laws of their state upon Michigan territory, while Ohio partisans feebly attempted to retaliate. An amusing instance

is related of the arrest of one Major Stickney. He and his whole family fought valiantly, but were at length overcome by numbers. The Major had to be tied on a horse before he would ride with the Michigan posse to jail. An attempt was then made to arrest a son of the Major called "Two Stickney," when a serious struggle followed and the officer was stabbed with a knife. The blood flowed pretty freely, but the wound did not prove dangerous. This was probably the only blood shed during the "war." The officer let go his hold and Stickney fled to Ohio. He was indicted by the grand jury of Monroe county, and a requisition was made on the governor of Ohio for his rendition, but the governor refused to give him up. An account of this affair reaching the ears of the President, he recommended that Governor Mason interpose no obstacle to the re-survey of the Harris line; but the Governor refusing to abide by the "recommendation," the President superseded him by the appointment of Charles Shaler, of Pennsylvania, as his successor. He also advised Governor Lucas to refrain from exercising any jurisdiction over the disputed territory until congress should convene and act upon the matter. This was humiliating to that Governor, and he resolved to assert the dignity of his state in Toledo in some manner. He hit upon the plan of ordering a session of court to be held there, with a regiment of militia for the protection of the judges. Accordingly the judges met on Sunday afternoon, September 6, at Maumee, a few miles from Toledo. Some time during the evening a scout sent out by the colonel returned from Toledo and reported that twelve hundred men, under command of General Brown, were in Toledo ready to demolish court, soldiers and all; but this report turned out to be false. During the scare, however, the judges hesitated to proceed to Toledo, and the colonel of the regiment upbraided them for their cowardice, and proposed to escort them with his militia during the dead of night to a certain school-house in Toledo, where they might go through the form of holding court a few minutes in safety. About three o'clock Monday morning they arrived at the designated place and "held court" about two minutes and then fled for dear life back to Maumee! Thus was the "honor and dignity" of the great state of Ohio "vindicated over all her enemies!"

A QUEER MIX UP.

Pending the differences between Michigan and Ohio, the President appointed Henry T. Schaler, of Pennsylvania, to be governor of Michigan, and John S. Horner, of Virginia, as secretary. Mr. Schaler did not accept, but Mr. Horner did, and came on and assumed the duties of actual governor. He carried on a lengthy correspondence with the governor of Ohio, which resulted in a compliance with "the Ohio idea," and practically yielded the whole contention. Horner became intensely unpopular in Michigan and was transferred to Wisconsin.

The first Monday in October, 1835, the people of Michigan ratified a constitution which had been framed by a convention elected by the people in June previous, by authority of the territorial council, and at the same time elected a full set of state officers. Stevens T. Mason was chosen governor, Edward Munday, lieutenant-governor, and Isaac E. Crary, representative in congress.

The first legislature elected under the

constitution met at Detroit, the capital, on the first Monday in November and elected John Norvell and Lucius Lyon as United States senators. A regular election was also held that fall for delegate to congress, and George W. Jones, of Wisconsin, declared elected, although it was claimed that William Woodbridge, the sitting delegate, had the highest number of votes. Wisconsin had been set off from Michigan two years before, but congress had made no provision for its having a delegate. John S. Horner was still in office as acting governor of Michigan, and was governor, by appointment of the President, for Wisconsin. This singular mix up continued until the following June, when congress gave formal consent for the admission of the state, but conditioned upon the surrender of the strip of territory in dispute to Ohio, and attaching the Upper Peninsula to Michigan as a recompense. As this was the third time Michigan had been despoiled of valuable territory, the people resented it and the legislature, by a vote of twenty-one to twenty-eight, refused to accept the condition. Since the territory was organized, more than one thousand square miles had been given to Ohio and twelve hundred miles to Indiana. But little was known of the Upper Peninsula. It was known to contain copper and timber, but its vast riches were then only suggested. Another election was held in December, and a convention of delegates at Ann Arbor decided unanimously to accept the conditions and thereupon, on January 26, 1837, the President issued a proclamation declaring Michigan admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states.

The history of the Territory is ended. It has been rapid and fragmentary, and many details, particularly of affairs with the Indians, and many episodes that are interesting have been omitted, but enough of its general progress has been stated to show its general and steady growth and lead up to the more important period of statehood.

CHAPTER II.

MICHIGAN AS A STATE.

Here begins a period of new individuality and responsibility. Up to this time has been a period of childhood, during which the guiding hand of the general government has been constantly seen, and the assistance of the parent duly recognized. From this on the people must be responsible to and for themselves. It will be next to impossible to sketch every element of the new and growing organism in detail, and we shall trace its progress by epochs and administrations, omitting most of the details.

GOVERNOR MASON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Stevens T. Mason, who had been elected prospectively governor in 1835, before the admission as a state, promptly assumed the office as soon as the admission was pro-

claimed. Governor Mason was a Jacksonian, or Democrat, as the party was afterwards called, and there was a strong protest from the Whig or opposition party, who thought a new election should be called. The governor called an election for members of a legislature under the prospective constitution, and the people assented, with the understanding that the complexion of that body should settle the question. The state then contained about two hundred thousand population, and there were thirty-six established counties. There were twenty-four senators and sixty representatives to be elected. The election resulted in the choice of a majority of Democrats to both houses, and when that body met in April it recognized the persons elected in 1835 as the legitimate and legal state officers.

This legislature had a large amount of work to do. It organized anew the courts of the state, and passed highway laws for laying out and building roads and bridges; it enacted new tax laws, and made important changes in the conduct of township and county matters; it provided for the organization of a state public school system, and established the University of Michigan, as its crowning feature; a state prison was provided for, which was located at Jackson; it enacted a general banking law, modeled after the New York plan of real estate security for issuing bank notes; it entered upon a gigantic system of public improvements, gigantic considering its means and population, by undertaking, as a state, to build three lines of railroad across the state from east to west, and two canals. One railroad was to run from Monroe to New Buffalo, one from Detroit to the mouth of the St. Joseph river, and one from Fort Gratiot to the mouth of Grand river. A canal was to be constructed from Lake St. Clair to connect with the Shiawassee and Grand rivers, and another from Saginaw to the Maple, and thence to Grand river, near Lyons. To construct the improvements a loan of five millions of dollars was authorized upon an issue of bonds by the state. Twenty thousand dollars was also appropriated for a geological survey of the state. These were all worthy objects, but the sequel proved that the new statesmen greatly over-estimated their ability for performance.

The legislature adjourned and the governor and several boards of commissioners proceeded to put the schemes into operation. The five million loan was negotiated with the Morris Canal and Banking Company of New Jersey, but the governor made the mistake of delivering all the bonds, and agreeing to receive the money in small installments as the state needed it. The governor and his fiscal agent, Theodore Romeyne, started home with two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but on arriving in Detroit something like twenty thousand dollars had disappeared. Contracts were let for the Southern railroad from Monroe to Adrian, and for the Central, from Detroit to Ypsilanti on the Huron river. Contracts were also let on the Clinton river canal from Mt. Clemens to Rochester, in Oakland county, and on the Saginaw and Grand River Canal from the forks of Bad river to the Maple river. Work was begun at once on all these contracts, and considerable progress made upon all of them. Unfortunately, during the year the Morris Canal and Banking Company failed, and the state was deprived of the means to prosecute these works so as to be of value to the people.

Under the general banking law a large number of banks were started in different parts of the state, many in out-of-the-way places that existed only in name. There was a great boom in lands and paper cities. Speculators would buy one hundred and sixty acres of land, lay out a city, and mark up the prices of lots so as to reach many thousands of dollars, have the plats recorded, and start a bank with this real estate as security for the notes. This made money plenty, and thousands of settlers mortgaged their farms to get this money. It was not long before the bottom dropped out of their "wild cat banks," and the whole state was plunged into bankruptcy, and distress. The farmers' mortgages had been sold by the speculators to eastern capitalists, and all the newspapers in the state in 1838 and for the next few years contained nothing but "mortgage sale" advertisements. Fully one-half the settlers lost their farms and those who did not were in debt for many years.

GOVERNOR WOODBRIDGE'S ADMINISTRATION.

At the second gubernatorial election the people had become so disgusted with the acts of the Mason party and administration, that the Whigs succeeded in electing their state ticket and a majority of the legislature. Hon. William Woodbridge was chosen governor. He had long been a resident of the territory, secretary under General Cass, delegate to congress and one of the territorial judges. He was a man of great integrity, foresight and courage. He set about staightening out the affairs of the state in a masterly manner. But the legislature, in January, 1840, elected him to the United States senate, and the Lieut.-Governor, J. Wright Gordon, succeeded him. Gordon was a vain and ambitious man, of little executive ability, and soon lost all control over the legislature. Very little was done except to organize the state militia and provide means to extend the public improvements. To this end it issued the "bills payable" of the state to pay the working men and contractors, which were receivable for state taxes. This currency was called "state script," and unfortunately they authorized an issue many times in excess of the state tax. This currency soon depreciated until it was usable at only about one-quarter of its face value, except for taxes. The state, having once received it, could not again re-issue it at the depreciated value, and another period of financial distress was developed.

During this administration the Central Railroad was opened to Ann Arbor, and the Southern road to Palmyra. The plant of the University was commenced at Ann Arbor, and several branches authorized. One cell block of the state prison was completed, and considerable progress was made in other directions.

In 1840 one of the most exciting political campaigns in the country was in progress. and the excitement was at fever heat. Michigan joined in the general stampede and cast its vote for "the hero of Tippecanoe" for the Presidency. But the result of state policy was such that it swung back the next year to the opposite party and remained Democratic for many years.

The census of 1840 showed that Michigan had a population of 212,000; agriculturally the state yielded 1,120,000 bushels of wheat, 21,940 bushels of rye, 1,116,910 bushels of oats, 6,420 bushels of buckwheat, 1,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 43,826 pounds

of flax, had 89,610 head of cattle, 14,059 head of horses, 22,684 sheep and 109,066 swine; nearly 30,000 persons attended schools, and the school expense amounted to $18,725. The taxable property of the state was estimated at $28,554,282, and the tax rate was two mills on the dollar.

JOHN S. BARRY'S ADMINISTRATION.

The third governor of Michigan was John S. Barry. He was a merchant and distiller, at Constantine, had been a member of the territorial council, and of both the house of representatives and senate of the state from its organization. He was a typical pioneer, a little rough, but a solid, clear-headed, practical man. During his administration the complicated affairs of the state straightened out, the wild cat banking system was eliminated, and by severe economy the credit of the state greatly benefited. The "state script" was gradually retired, and the phenomenal prosperity of the farmers from 1841 to 1846 was the means of stocking the state with money of eastern and Ohio banks. The only public improvements made during his term was the extension of the Central Railroad from Ann Arbor to Dexter, ten miles, and the Southern from Palmyra to Adrian, four miles. The state census of 1845 showed that it had increased to a fraction over three hundred thousand. In 1842 the State University was opened for the reception of students, and in 1844 an act passed to contract the labor of convicts to the highest bidder.

GOVERNOR ALPHEUS FITCH,

the fourth governor, was inaugurated January 1, 1845. During his term the Central Railroad was extended to Marshall and the Southern to Hillsdale. But little state legislation of importance took place. The affairs of the state were well managed and the state was prosperous.

The railroads of the state up to this time had been owned and managed by the state. They had not been a success as money earners, and the expense of construction was a heavy tax upon the people. In 1846 there arose a popular demand for their sale, and the legislature elected that year was very largely chosen on that issue. A considerable majority were for the sale, and during the session of 1847 they were disposed of to private corporations. The Central was sold for two million dollars, and the Southern for five hundred thousand. When the bills passed only two state senators voted "No," and they were burned in effigy on the streets of Detroit, so strong was the popular feeling in favor of the sale.

It was during the latter part of Governor Fitch's administration that the Mexican war occurred. Michigan was called upon for one regiment of volunteers, and responded with a regiment commanded by Thomas B. W. Stockton, a squadron of cavalry under Thurston W. Broadhead, and two independent companies of riflemen, all of whom were accepted, and served with distinction. A considerable number enlisted in the regular regiments of the United States army, and all distinguished themselves in the war.

GOVERNOR RANSOM'S ADMINISTRATION.

The fifth governor of Michigan was Hon. Epaphroditus Ransom, of Kalamazoo. He was a lawyer, and had filled the position of chief justice of the state. But he proved

better adapted to the bench than the executive chair. During his administration the capital was removed from Detroit to Lansing. a state asylum for the insane was inaugurated at Kalamazoo, and a school for the deaf, the dumb and the blind, at Flint. During this administration the presidential contest of 1848 was waged, in which General Taylor was elected and General Cass and Martin Van Buren defeated. General Cass had resigned his seat in the United States senate to be a candidate, and desired to be re-elected by the legislature of 1849. Governor Ransom was ambitious to gain the position, as Governor Fitch had before him, and became a candidate against General Cass. The Democrats had become much divided on the slavery or "free soil" question, and Ransom became the candidate of the liberals, or "Wilmot proviso" Democrats, while Cass was supported by the "pro-slavery or old Hunker" Democrats. The contest was a long and acrimonious one, but General Cass finally won the prize, and Governor Ransom lost caste and prestige with his party, and at the end of two years was dropped. He soon afterward died.

It was in March, 1848, that the first telegraph line was completed from New York to Detroit, the event being celebrated with a great jubilee. In 1849 it was extended to Chicago.

GOVERNOR JOHN S. BARRY'S THIRD TERM.

Political matters were greatly disturbed and shaken up by the events in congress and the presidential election of 1848. The advent of the "Free Soil" party had created a schism in the Democratic party, and although General Cass had carried Michigan, it was by a plurality, the combined vote of the Whigs, Free Soilers and Liberty party totalling several thousand more than the Democrats. The quarrel was bitter among the Democrats, and early in the year they opened the campaign for the gubernatorial election. A state convention of Free Soilers was called and nominated Flavius J. Littlejohn for governor, and a full state ticket. Later a Whig convention endorsed Littlejohn. It looked as if the fusion would carry the state. The Democrats, under the direction of General Cass, nominated Ex-Governor Barry and the result was his election for the third time by a small majority.

The chief events of this administration were the establishment of a state normal school at Ypsilanti, and the passing of an act to provide for a revision of the state constitution. During the year 1852 the "great railroad conspiracy" trials occurred at Detroit, a detailed account of which will be found in later pages.

During 1850 the new constitutional convention was held, and much public interest centered about its action. The result was promulgated and voted upon in November, and the new instrument was adopted by a small majority. The constitution made a large change in the political conditions of the state. Under it all the state officers and judges of the courts, who had heretofore been appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the state senate, were made elective by the people; state senators, who had been elected by districts, four senators from each district, were to be elected by single districts, for two years only, and the members of the house of representatives were also to be elected by single districts.

except in cities having more than one member. The election of governor and state officers was changed from the odd to the even years, so as to be held the same year as congressional elections. Annual sessions of legislature was abolished and biennial sessions substituted.

GOVERNOR M'CLELLAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

At the first election under the new constitution, Hon. Robert McClelland was elected to the governorship. Under his administration the legislature made many changes in the state laws to adapt them to the new constitution. The only new improvement made during this term was the enactment of a general law for the incorporation of railroad companies and other corporations, as the new constitution prohibited the legislature from granting any special charters.

In March, 1853, Governor McClelland was appointed secretary of the interior by President Pierce, and the governor's chair was filled the rest of the term by Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Parsons.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the United States during the years 1853 and 1854, occasioned by the action of congress over the slavery question. The fugitive slave law of 1852 was very odious throughout the North, and the attempts of slave owners to recover their human chattels was strenuously resisted. A case was contested and the United States supreme court promulgated the famous "Dred Scott decision" that kindled a fire of deeper indignation throughout the North. An attempt was made to organize the territory of Kansas. For the purpose of allowing slavery there the "Missouri Compromise," passed in 1820, which prohibited slavery north of thirty-six degrees thirty seconds north latitude, was repealed by the Democratic congress under the lead of Stephen A. Douglas. The Free Soil and Wilmot Proviso Democrats, and the Whigs of the North were opposed to the repeal, but were outvoted, as all parties of the South and many northern Democratic members voted for the repeal. Party lines were greatly disturbed, and the issue in the North became "Nebraska" and "anti-Nebraska," instead of Whig and Democrat.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FORMED.

Michigan was the first state to concentrate the anti-Nebraska sentiment into a new political organization. In May, 1854, a mass convention was called at Kalamazoo to discuss the question of combining all the elements opposed to the pro-slavery Democracy, or "Nebraska element," for joint action in the fall election. This meeting passed some resolutions and issued an address to the electors of the state. A provisional committee of sixteen, four from each congressional district, was appointed with power to call a future convention, or take such other action as they should deem wise, to unite the anti-slavery element at the ensuing state and congressional election to occur in November following.

This committee met in June at Jackson, and elected Isaac P. Christiancy chairman, and Charles V. DeLand secretary. It was decided to issue an address to the people and to circulate a call for a mass convention to be held at Jackson, July 6, 1854, "for the formation of a new political organization, the object of which should be to preserve

all the territorial domain of the nation for the use and settlement of free men, to prevent the extension of slavery, and carry into effect the spirit of the constitution and uphold the compromises of congress as sacred compacts with the people of the nation." These calls were to be signed by leading citizens, printed in the local papers and copies sent the committee. Voters to the number of nine thousand had signed the call within a few weeks, and the result was awaited with great interest. July 6, 1854, found fully three thousand earnest and excited people in the city of Jackson. The meeting was duly organized with Hon. David S. Wallbridge, of Kalamazoo, as chairman and the other usual officers. A committee of thirteen, of which Hon. Jacob M. Howard was the chairman, was appointed on platform and a like committee, with Judge Christiancy as chairman, to report names of candidates for state offices. A platform was adopted which styled the new organization "The Republican Party," and a ticket reported with the name of Kinsley S. Bingham as governor.

The Democrats, to counteract this new movement, again placed the name of the veteran Governor Barry at the head of the ticket, but the prestige of the party was broken, and Mr. Bingham was chosen the next governor.

GOVERNOR BINGHAM'S ADMINISTRATION.

With the election of Governor Bingham came a complete political revolution, and the state passed at once under the complete control of the new party. National politics were turbulent and distracted and secured more attention than local matters. One of the notable effects of this political change was the election of Zachariah Chandler to the United States senate to succeed General Cass. During Governor Bingham's administration, which continued from 1854 to 1858, the new Sault Ste. Marie ship canal was builded and opened, thus connecting Lake Superior with the lower lakes, and it was considered a vast undertaking. This canal was one mile long, one hundred feet wide and twelve feet deep. The lockage was seventeen feet, and it was a massive stone structure with two locks. It has since been supplemented by the general government by another canal of double its capacity, and the Canadian government has built a duplicate on their side of the river, and all are taxed to full capacity, so wonderful has been the growth of the commerce of these great lakes. In 1857 an act was passed providing for the establishment of the Michigan Agricultural College, which is now one of the most flourishing and popular of our state institutions.

GOV. MOSES WISNER'S ADMINISTRATION.

The twelfth governor was Moses Wisner, who was chosen in 1858, and who served two years. National politics still dominated the public attention more than state affairs. The legislature of 1859 made a general overhauling of the state tax laws, introducing many reforms. As a signal proof of the high standing of the state at this time, we may mention that while the taxes in the New England states, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, aggregated from ten dollars to seventeen dollars per capita of inhabitants and Ohio, Indiana and Illinois averaged six dollars and fifty cents

per capita, those in Michigan were only four dollars and fifty-seven cents. During this administration, an independent supreme court was provided and organized and action was taken to provide for the state debt, and the settlement of claims against the state, and the celebrated Phœnix Bank case was decided in favor of the state. During 1859 it transpired that State Treasurer John McKinney was a defaulter, and he was convicted and sent to state prison, but this caused a shadow to fall upon the whole administration, and all its members were turned down at the next state convention.

GOV. AUSTIN BLAIR'S ADMINISTRATION.

At the general and presidential election in 1860 Austin Blair was chosen as the thirteenth governor of Michigan. Whether the number thirteen had anything to do with it or not, his administration, from 1861 to 1865, was one of the most momentous and important in the history of the state and the nation. Mr. Blair proved an energetic, resourceful and patriotic governor, and by his prompt and faithful support of President Lincoln and the government, he won the appellation of "Michigan's War Governor."

The legislature of 1861 had some great problem to solve. It made a complete remodelling of the state finances, and was a potent factor in the events leading up to the great Civil war. It was the only state that declined to send delegates to the national convention called and presided over by ex-President Tyler to devise means and compromises with the slave states, to prevent secession, proclaiming its loyalty to the constitution and the principle of no more slave territory. It was represented in the senate by Zachariah Chandler and Kinsley S. Bingham, two founders of the Republican party and stalwart opposers of treason and secession. Chandler at this time wrote that celebrated letter in which he said that in his opinion "the Union could not continue or endure longer without a little blood letting," and advised the people of Michigan to prepare for that emergency. When the blow came the legislature quickly passed laws to organize the entire military strength of the state, giving the governor extraordinary war or military powers, and providing for bonding the state for all necessary expenses.

When Sumter was fired upon in April, and President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteers, Michigan was the first western state to send its quota to Washington. It had to pass through Baltimore, then practically in the hands of the rebels. A few days previous a mob had attacked the Sixth Massachusetts, an unarmed regiment hurrying to Washington, and killed and wounded a large number of men. The Michigan regiment was fully armed and equipped, and when it arrived at the station on the outskirts of Baltimore, the men left the cars and formed in line, and the first order was to load with ball cartridges, and with fixed bayonets the men marched through the city without molestation. The streets were lined with people, very largely rebels, and many were armed, but as the stalwart Michiganders swept past them with gleaming bayonets and half-cocked muskets, not an indignity or a taunt was thrown at them.

During all the war of the Rebellion, Governor Blair was untiring in his devotion to the Union and the soldiery of his state. He organized and put into the field thirty regiments of infantry, twelve of cavalry

and fifteen batteries of artillery, the whole totaling but little less than one hundred thousand men. The regiments of Michigan fought on nearly every battle field from Bull Run to Appomattox. They met the rebel enemy in every rebel state, and won the plaudits of praise. Not a single organization failed in its duty or brought shame or a stain upon the state. Their history has been written and the state has generously placed the record of "Michigan in the War" in the hands of every veteran and his family.

Michigan gave to fame many bright names during the war, among them Generals Sheridan, Richardson, Custer, Williams, Alger, Baxter, Briggs, Wilcox and Terry, while thousands of her equally brave and deserving sons fell "with their faces to the foe" during the long, arduous and bloody contest.

GOV. HENRY H. CRAPO'S ADMINISTRATION.

Henry H. Crapo succeeded Governor Blair and served two terms. He was elected in the dark hours just before the close of the Civil war. He had served in the state senate and been an able and bold supporter of his predecessor and of all the war measures of the state. He took up the burden where Governor Blair laid it down and carried it manfully to the end. When he was inaugurated the bonded debt of the state was $3,541,150, with a balance in the treasury of $440,000. In the single year just closed the state had expended $823,216.75 and at the close of the first year of his term the indebtedness had increased about $400,000 more. But by wise and prudent management Governor Crapo soon began to reduce the debt and still maintain the credit of the state.

During the first year of his term the troops engaged in the war were brought home, paid off, and mustered out of military service. This returned a great number of men to the walks of civil life, and they nearly all had some money. Business became brisk and, so far as an outsider could see, the country had suffered but little financially.

The only prominent event in this administration outside the care of ordinary state matters was in the abnormal construction of railroads. The legislature had passed acts allowing counties, towns, cities and villages to bond themselves without limit for building railroads. Skillful promoters and speculators set at work and during the two years succeeding millions of bonds were voted all over the state, payable by taxation of the several municipalities. When the legislature met in Governor Crapo's second term numerous bills to legalize these bonds were passed, but the Governor refused to approve any of them. The legality of these bond issues was taken to the state supreme court, and that body declared the legislation was unconstitutional. But many bonds had been sold to capitalists outside the state. These brought suit in the federal courts, which sustained their validity and many of the bonded municipalities were heavily taxed for years to pay these obligations.

GOVERNOR BALDWIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Henry P. Baldwin was the next governor, being elected in 1868, and serving to the close of the year 1872. At the close of the war the taxable valuation of the state was four hundred millions. The expenses

of the war left the state in debt three and a half millions. There was over two hundred thousand dollars in the treasury. Governor Baldwin recommended a sinking fund to reduce the debt, and legislation to relieve municipalities for their railroad bonds declared unconstitutional. The legislature submitted a constitutional amendment repudiating these bonds, but it was defeated by the people at the spring election. Governor Baldwin's second term was mostly devoted to the preliminary steps for building a new state capitol, which received the favorable consideration of the legislature and people.

The fall of 1871 was memorable for the numerous destructive conflagrations in the woods of Michigan and Wisconsin. The summer had been phenomenally dry, and the fall was very windy. During October and November there were several forest fires that swept over thousands and thousands of acres. One fire in the Manistee region swept over three counties. One started southwest of Saginaw and swept clear to the shore of Lake Huron, devastating five counties. Statistics showed that over three thousand families were burned out, and fully twenty thousand people made destitute and nearly one thousand lives lost. Governor Baldwin called on the people to contribute to their aid, and relief committees were formed anywhere and inside of sixty days $462,106 in money and $257,500 in clothing and supplies were donated. These were distributed by the state agents, and prevented any great destitution or suffering. This was the same year of the great Chicago fire.

April 9, 1872, the soldiers' monument was dedicated in Detroit. This noble memorial was designed by the sculptor, Randolph Rogers, a native of Michigan. The money to pay for it, sixty thousand dollars, was raised by subscription, and the people of all parts of the state contributed. The project was planned by Rev. George Taylor, the chaplain of the Eighth Michigan Infantry, who was assisted most largely by the veterans themselves. The monument is forty-six feet high, is surmounted by a colossal statute, ten feet tall, cast in bronze, representing Michigan. She is represented as a semi-civilized Indian queen, a wreath of victory on her head, while one hand holds a drawn sword and the other a shield. At the base are four immense bronze eagles and at the corners of the pedestal are life-size bronze figures of an infantryman, a cavalryman, an artilleryman and a sailor. The dedicatory lines on the front are: "Erected by the People of Michigan in honor of the Martyrs who fell, and the heroes who fought in defense of Liberty and Union." The dedicatory address was delivered by ex-Governor Blair and was a masterpiece of rhetoric and oratory, and the unveiling was witnessed by more than twenty thousand people.

JOHN J. BAGLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

The sixteenth governor of the state was John J. Bagley, elected in 1872 and inaugurated January 1, 1873. He served two terms, or four years. The legislature of 1873 revised the general railroad laws of the state, provided for the taxation of railroad grant lands, and prepared an act providing for a commission to revise the constitution. This was done and submitted to a special session in the winter of 1874, but the revision was voted down at the general election in November, 1874.

During Governor Bagley's administration the new capitol was principally constructed and it is admitted that nowhere in the Union has been a larger or better structure built for the same cost. It is the only state capitol ever built in the United States inside of the original estimates and appropriations. The cost was approximately one and a half million dollars.

Governor Bagley introduced many reforms in the administration of asylums and prisons of the state, and left a record as a sagacious and successful executive.

GOV. CHARLES M. CROSWELL

succeeded Governor Bagley and exercised the functions of the office for two terms, from 1877 to 1881. During his administration the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, was opened and the State House of Correction, at Ionia, both of which had been provided for under his predecessor. The new capitol was completed and the first act of his second term was to preside at the formal dedication of the new building. By careful economy and legislation the public debt had been greatly reduced. The year 1877 was the year of the first great railroad riots at Chicago and Buffalo, and there was some trouble at Detroit and Jackson, but it was controlled without loss of life or property.

GOV. DAVID H. JEROME.

In the fall of 1880 David H. Jerome was chosen governor and inaugurated the succeeding January. His administration was destined to be a turbulent and troubulous one. The Greenback party had been organized and the legislature was nearly evenly divided between Republicans and the other two parties. The old prohibitory law had been repealed and a liquor tax law enacted. A determined effort was made to restore prohibition, which precipitated a stiff contest. In the course of his duties Governor Jerome vetoed some measures that passed the legislature that caused a strong element of opposition.

During Governor Jerome's term occurred the centennial of the surrender of Yorktown, and the state appropriated money to send a full regiment of state troops to the celebration. There was much competition among the companies, and the selection of the ten to go was the cause of much jealousy and ill feeling. On the trip, the soldiers were carried in the ordinary passenger coaches, while the Governor and his staff and invited guests were provided with Pullman coaches. The young and airy militia officers raised a great howl at this discrimination and at the assumed want of courtesy of the Governor during the trip. The result of these causes and the combination of the Democratic, Greenback and Prohibition parties in the next election caused Mr. Jerome to be defeated by a small majority.

GOV. JOSIAH BEGOLE.

For the first time since 1854 a governor was elected on another than the Republican ticket. However, all the state officers and a large majority of the legislature were of that party. Of course, with the whole administration against him, Governor Begole had but little opportunity to do anything except act as the state executive. He was a weak man at best and his administration was notable only in that it was out of har-

mony with the political sentiment of the state.

GOV. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Governor Begole was succeeded by Gen. Russell A. Alger in 1884, and a complete Republican administration. Harmony once more existed in the affairs of state. Governor Alger made a most vigorous and successful governor. The state had for years maintained an expensive system of foreign emigrant agents, which were abolished. Laws taxing foreign insurance companies were passed and the fee for the state liquor licenses was increased. The financial condition of the state was notably improved during his term of two years. Governor Alger declined a re-election.

GOV. CYRUS G. LUCE.

The twenty-sixth governor of the state was Cyrus G. Luce, elected in 1886, and who served four years. Governor Luce was the first farmer governor of the state since Gov. Bingham, and was one of the most efficient and successful of a state fortunate in its executives. During his administration the state debt was wiped out and several important undertakings were begun. The Reform School for Girls was greatly enlarged and improved, the State School for Dependent Children established, the schools for the blind and deaf and dumb were separated, and other steps taken which showed the onward progress of the state.

During the last year of Governor Luce's administration the wave of Populism swept over the west and greatly affected the state of Michigan. There sprung up everywhere societies of "Patrons of Industry" and the "Farmers' Alliance," and these uniting with the Democrats in the campaign of 1890 completely defeated the Republicans in all the departments of the state government.

GOV. EDWIN B. WINANS.

This aggregation of new political forces elected Edwin B. Winans governor. The legislature was a mixture of all parties, but soon fused and settled down to be practically a Democratic body. It started out with great professions of reform, and passed many extremely radical laws. It was in fact a practical overturning of the whole machinery and system of the state. The result was it was too radical. It did not make sufficient provision for the government, and at the end of the term it left the state nearly two hundred thousand dollars in debt. The result was that at the end of two years the people decided they had had enough of that kind of reform, and the state swung back to its Republican moorings with a heavy majority.

GOV. JOHN T. RICH'S ADMINISTRATION.

At the annual election in 1892 John T. Rich was chosen governor, with a full staff of state officers and the legislature behind him. The legislature at once set about undoing the work of its predecessor, and before the session closed had placed the state back in its proper channels. The tax laws were reconstructed, and means provided for deficiencies, and ample appropriations made to put all state institutions in easy running order.

Governor Rich was a wise, conservative head of the state. There was nothing of the

demagogue or the professional reformer in his make-up. His business ability and strong common sense soon removed all disabilities imposed by recklessness and fanaticism and he left the commonwealth in a flourishing and satisfactory condition. During his administration an institution was founded for the care and education of the epileptics and feeble minded of the state, which added another useful adjunct to its eleemosynary institutions.

For several years there had been growing a feeling that the tax laws of the state had not distributed the tax burden equally and impartially. The assessment rolls had shown that the assessment of personal property had steadily decreased, and the taxes on real estate were constantly increasing. The legislature passed an act providing for the compilation of the tax statistics of the state, and the results of that investigation was destined to work a great upheaval in the tax conditions of the state. The tax statistician reported to the legislature that of a total of upwards of twenty-one millions of taxation only one-fifth was levied upon personal property, and less than one-fifth upon railroads and other corporations, the other three-fifths falling on real estate, of which the farmer paid the larger share. These showings were destined to have a large influence upon the next administration.

GOV. HAZEN S. PINGREE

appeared upon the scene as the champion of more equal taxation. He was elected in the memorable campaign of 1896, by a tremendous majority, and re-elected two years later. His administration was aggressive and spectacular in the largest degree. He called several sessions of the legislature, and finally, in spite of bitter opposition, forced his tax theories, including the repeal of all the special railroad charters, into effect. The final results have not all been worked out yet, but there is no doubt they have so far been beneficial to the state.

During his administration the so-called Spanish war occurred. Governor Pingree entered into the spirit of this occurrence with all the ardor of his strenuous nature, and Michigan furnished promptly and in the best form all the troops asked for. That the government did not find much for these troops to do was no fault of theirs or the state. Those that did see service acquitted themselves creditably and honorably.

The misfortunes of Governor Pingree's administration was that he was surrounded by a job lot of grafters and scoundrels. These darkened the moral shade of an otherwise creditable and popular career. It is to the honor of the state that these scoundrels were finally discovered, tried, convicted and punished for their crimes.

GOV. AARON T. BLISS

succeeded Governor Pingree in 1900, and is still the occupant of the executive chair. Under his administration nothing of particular interest has transpired. The state has prospered and its affairs are in safe and satisfactory condition.

RECOLLECTIONS AND REFLECTIONS.

We have traced briefly the history of our state for two hundred years. All that time it has been a constant advancement. The aborigines have faded away until only a

remnant are left within its borders, and these are so well civilized as to be among the rest of us—citizens.

The real growth of Michigan dates back less than a hundred years, and its best growth to about sixty years. In that time it has increased in population two and a quarter millions of people, and its representation in congress from a single member to twelve representatives. Its school fund has increased from a few hundred dollars to upwards of five millions expended annually. Its great university from nothing until now it is third in size and importance in the United States, and the eighth in the world. It has the largest and best conducted eleemosynary institutions in proportion to its population on the American continent. In its moral equipment it has fully as many religious organizations and as much money represented in churches, denominational schools and colleges as any state in the Union.

In material prosperity Michigan also ranks high. In the production in minerals, copper, iron, gypsum, cement, salt and coal it produces large supplies of each, the value of which aggregate millions annually.

As an agricultural state it takes high rank in all departments and lines of production. The census of 1900 shows that in value of agricultural products, per acre, it is not exceeded by any other state.

In point of capital, banks and manufacturing, it holds a high place and all these interests are constantly expanding and increasing. In railroad development it has made great progress and the public wants are fully supplied. Electric lines are also extending rapidly in the thickly settled counties.

Michigan has been a well governed state from its organization. During its earlier years of statehood some mistakes were made, but the intelligence and patience of the people soon rectified these errors, and wise legislation soon retrieved prosperity. The rate of state taxation is now and always has been less than in any other new state and greatly below nearly all the older states.

The affairs of the state have been honestly administered. Only twice in its history has it been called upon to punish any of its officials for fraud and dishonesty, and in both cases the results were swift and effective. What is true of state affairs is equally true of county and municipal conditions. In fact, the records of the state contain no instances of flagrant defalcation or dishonesty on the part of local officials.

Politically, the state was Democratic until 1854. In that year it became Republican, and has remained so, except at one election, and indications are that it will remain Republican for many years to come.

Michigan has always been loyal to the Union. Not only in the last war with England, but in the Mexican war, the war with the South, and the Spanish-American war, the state furnished its full quota of troops, and they proved among the bravest and most reliable defenders of the nation. The history of their bravery has been written on every battle field from the battle of the Thames, in 1813, to the capture of Santiago, in 1899. While its people delight in the pursuits of peace, they have been and will ever be ready to respond to the honor and defense of our common country.

In all these things we take a high and well founded pride, and it is the first inclination of all our people to say that first of all we are Americans and secondarily we are "Michiganders."

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

Much has been written in all the American histories about the Indians, whence they come, who they descended from and all other incidents, facts and surmises about the red men of America. We shall not attempt to repeat or renew these theories, but shall only say they were here when we came here, and there were plenty of them. What we shall write will be pertinent to the local history we are pursuing and are conversant with, preferring to individualize and give facts to exploiting theories.

Central Michigan was the home of the tribe known as the Pottawattomies. Their territory extended over northern Indiana, and southern Michigan as far as the Shiawasee river. The Hurons occupied the eastern part of the state, the Chippewas, the Saginaw valley and north, the Ottawas, the western portion. We frequently saw portions of all those tribes, but as Jackson county was wholly within the territory of the Pottawattomies, we shall consider them as especially our Indians.

The traditions of the tribe were that it came up from the south. They were pushed forward by the various tribes of Atchipews, Shawanos and Sacs, until they made a final stand upon the bank of the "Washtenong Sepe" and drove the invaders back. There was a tradition of a great battle among the hills, when the enemy retreated until they reached a great prairie, where the final struggle took place, after which the Pottawattomies held their territory unmolested.

When the Indian wars incited by Tecumseh took place, the Pottawattomies joined that chieftain. They fought at the battle of Tippecanoe, and lost "a heap of warriors," and likewise in the battle of the Thames, but this was the last warfare they waged against the whites. When the Chippewas threatened hostilities in 1817, they refused to join them.

It was told by the Indians that two white soldiers captured at the battle of the Tippecanoe were brought to the Pottawattomie camps and tortured and burned. They were supposed to be men named McDonald and Lymp, two of General Harrison's scouts, but whether this took place on Grand river or near Battle Creek on the Kalamazoo is unknown.

The head chief of the tribe when Jackson county was settled was Whap-ca-zeek, "the fast runner." His wigwam or home was in Spring Arbor. He was a tall and athletic Indian, who lost his left leg in the battle of the Tippecanoe. His version of the fight was that he headed his braves in a charge upon the whites, and that when closing on them with the tomahawk, a white soldier shot him, breaking his leg. He lay

where he fell until the fight was over, and the Indians were driven off, when the white men found him and, instead of killing him, took him to the hospital and amputated his leg and nursed him until he was well, when they gave him a crutch and a pony and let him go home. He was always very grateful for the care he received and was always a friend of the "Che-mo-ko-mans" ever after.

Whap-ca-zeek was a very active Indian. With his sound leg and crutch he would run like a deer, and in the chase or on the march would outstrip the best men of his tribe. We have often seen him take a few leaps and land astride of his horse, even when well filled with "scoota-wa-bue," or whiskey. He made and presented me, when a kid or "pappoose," as he called me, a beautiful Indian bow and arrow, and more than once was I a guest at his hospitable camp.

THE STORY OF THE FLOOD.

Whap-ca-zeek was full of Indian lore. He had a tradition of the creation, that the earth was planted by the Great Spirit by taking it from the sun and cooling it off with the falling waters, and then peopled it with bad spirits who were tired of living in the clouds. He had a tradition of the flood, which is thus outlined by John Barnard, who was for many years an Indian trader:

"One morning water was brought to Manu, the Good Spirit, for washing, and after he had washed himself a small fish remained in his hand. And the fish addressed him in these words: 'Protect me and I will save thee and thine.' 'From what will you save me?' asked Manu. 'A deluge will sweep all living creatures away from the earth, but I will save thee.' 'But how shall I protect thee? The fish replied, 'While we are small we are in great danger, for fish swallow fish. Keep me at first in a cup; when I grow too large, dig a basin and put me into that; when I have grown still more, throw me into the ocean: then I shall be preserved from destruction.' Soon it grew to be a large fish and Manu took it to the sea, and it said to Manu, 'When I shall have reached my full growth, that very year shall the waters come. Then build a boat, and pray for me. When the waters rise I will come and save thee.' At the year indicated Manu built a boat and worshipped the fish, and when the waters came he entered the vessel. Then the fish came swimming up to him, and Manu fastened a rope to the head of the fish and it swam with him to the mountains of the north. The fish said. 'I have saved thee; fasten a cable to a tree so the waters shall not carry it off this mountain, and as the waters decrease thou shall descend with them and be safe.' Manu did as directed, and thus ends the traditions of the descent of Manu from the Mountains of the North."

AN INDIAN COUNCIL.

All the affairs of the Indians were settled in a council of the chiefs and braves. The council ground was in the open; its floor was the earth and its cover the dome of heaven. They were usually held at night. A huge fire was built, and each chief and his best men sat in a circle around it. A huge pipe was passed around and each sitter took a whiff in his turn. When this was finished the oldest chief made a speech, introducing the business to be done. Then each in his turn, and in the order of his age, gave

expression to the views of his clan. If a majority sided with the head chief, he was endorsed; if not, the plan of some other chief took its place. After the subject was decided the pipe was again passed and the decision was final.

At these councils there was some times much speaking, highly metaphorical and some times emotional. The younger braves would grow fiery and impetuous until called down by the older heads. The response was usually by shaking the head for dissents, and grunts for approval.

OTHER CHIEFS.

There were a number of lesser chiefs who lived in and near Jackson. Baptiste, "the trader," was one who was at the head of a small band in the northeast part of the county. He lived near the lake that bears his name in the township of Henrietta. He was not a full blood, but was a quarter French. He was not a hunter, but a trader, but had a great influence with the tribe in his neighborhood. He had several daughters and no sons. His wife and daughters were often seen in Jackson, with the richest silks wrapped around them, and were subjects of envy. One of them married a Frenchman named Beaureaux. It is said that Baptiste-Beaureaux traded with the settlers in Jackson county as far back as 1815. They sold them fire arms, powder, lead and whiskey in exchange for furs. It was the usual custom for the French traders and half breeds to desert their Indian wives when they had acquired a competence, but here was an exception, and the Baptiste family remained long after the last Pottawattomies had disappeared.

CHIEF BAW BEESE.

Baw Beese was the second chief in rank among the tribes, and he lived on the beautiful lake that bears his name near the city of Hillsdale. He was a stately and dignified Indian, very friendly to the whites. He was frequently a visitor at Jackson and was always a welcome visitor.

OLD OKEMOS.

Among the sub-chiefs who often visited Jackson in an early day was Okemos, the head of the tribe on Cedar river in Ingham county. Okemos was a good Indian when sober, but a very bad one when drunk. At one of his visits he ran amuck in the settlement, which caused a good deal of terror, until he ran across Mr. John McConnell, and came out of the scrimmage a good deal the worse for wear. In 1831 General Cass visited Okemos, going down Grand river and up the Cedar in a canoe, and made a special treaty with him that cut off his control over the tribe, and was a source of much satisfaction to the white settlers.

CHIEF OWASSO.

This chief was born on the banks of the Shiawasee river, near where the city of that title stands. When a young man, he joined the British in the raid and massacre at Sandusky, and was very severely wounded. He lay for weeks in an Indian wigwam, with his head split open and a saber thrust through his lung, but he finally recovered. Owasso never afterwards went on the war path and remained to his death a good friend of the white people.

SOME OTHER INDIANS.

Man-at-cost-way was a cousin of Old Okemos, and had a record as a "heap big warrior." He was engaged in the fights around Sandusky, the massacre of River Raisin, the battle of the Tippecanoe, and on the Thames. He was several times wounded, and had an ugly scar on his head caused by a saber wound. He was not a popular Indian among the settlers and was never rated as friendly. He was finally removed to the reservation near Green Bay and was killed in a drunken row among his own people.

Chippewa Jack was another Indian with a bad record. His half brother was one of the Indians hung in 1821 for murder, and he was usually looking for trouble. He was finally disposed of by being sent to a reservation and cared for by government troops in 1832.

Pey-wi-tun was an Indian guide for years. He was employed as a pack bearer in all the government surveys, and had an intimate knowledge of all the trails and camps in central Michigan. He was a very powerful man, six and a half feet high and generally peaceful.

Ash-ke-na-bug-na-ka, or the "skunk hunter," was a noted Indian. He made a specialty of hunting skunks, and was usually clad in the skins. His cap consisted of skins with the heads sticking up on top of his head and the hind legs and tail hanging around his neck and face. It was said by the settlers that his garb did not smell to heaven, but it was plainly discernible a mile distant.

Ka-ta-po-ka-gon was a medicine man, and possessed great influence among the natives. He was indeed a wise Indian, and instead of barbarous enchantments he doctored with roots and herbs, prepared washes and salves, and carried quite a kit of remedies. He was continually on the go from one camp to another, and the whites frequently called him to their aid. It was said he could set a broken arm or leg and bind it up in good shape. He remained in Michigan after his tribe was removed, and made his home near Dowagiac until he died, in 1849.

The marriage relations of the Indians were peculiarly their own. Naturally and by tradition they were a virtuous people, and any transgression of their laws brought swift, certain and exemplary punishment, most often death as the revenge of the husband or father. But the mixture with the whites in this, as in almost everything else, brought immorality and degradation.

The forms of marriage differed with nearly every tribe. The most usual course was by purchase, and the price was generally one or more ponies. Some times it was paid in furs and skins, and some times a reward of personal bravery or sacrifice. The young squaw had little to say about it, the father having the right to dispose of his daughter as he chose. Generally it was a private bargain, and the young brave simply took his bride by the hand and led her out of the parental wigwam to his own tepee. They must keep hold of hands until the ceremony was complete or it was an ill omen. When the groom carried the bride away on horseback, the hands were unclasped at the horse and she was seated behind the husband. Occasionally there was a "pow-wow," participated in by the relatives of the bride, which was little else than

a drunk. We witnessed one of these latter weddings at the home of an Indian named Tat-a-wa-sec-bing, near Brown's lake, in Summit township, and it was the biggest drunk we remember of. Two citizens of Jackson, Zenas Fuller and Joseph Corwin. furnished the whiskey and the Wenman boys did the fiddling, the celebration lasting two or three days.

The Indians usually gathered in little groups near some spring, brook, river or lake and built wigwams and tepees of poles, bark and bushes for shelter. Some of these places were quite romantic, and the houses very skillfully constructed. The work was all done by the squaws. Whaup-ka-zeek had a wigwam all covered with skins, principally of wolves, deer and bears. There were nearly a hundred skins in the covering. Each wigwam had a hole in the center of the roof as an outlet for smoke, and in cold weather the fire was always built in the center of the wigwam. The family all slept in one bed, usually on the ground, though many had beds of leaves and grass, the covering being skins and blankets. We remember once sleeping over night in Baw Beese's wigwam, and the whole family, women and children, all mixed in together. We slept well, but on returning home soon found, to my mistress' horror, that we had brought away a choice assortment of bugs.

The Indian method of cooking was very primitive. The household furniture usually consisted of a good sized iron pot, a few tin cups or basins and a number of iron spoons. When game was brought in it was dressed, after a fashion, and placed in the iron pot, which was usually put on a fire out of doors. The squaws added such vegetables, chopped fine, as the season afforded, and in the absence of these some roots and tender twigs. Some times a little rice, corn or wheat was added, and the whole was boiled and stirred to the consistency of a thick soup. When thoroughly cooked, the male Indians were all served first, and next the squaws and pappooses in their regular order. They would eat until filled up, when they would all smoke and lay down and sleep. Indians had no regular meal times, but only ate as they had game or other provisions at hand.

Every group of Indians had their fields or gardens. In these they raised corn, potatoes and sometimes cabbages. They had planted large patches of artichokes and turnips, and in case of necessity would eat these raw. The Indian fields were peculiar. A flat piece of ground was selected and hills builded in regular rows. These hills were usually about eighteen inches high and three feet across. The hills only were cultivated, the rest left for grass. Every spring corn and cabbages were planted in the hills and carefully cultivated, not a weed or spear of grass being allowed to grow in them. Potatoes were also planted in these big hills, and were dug as wanted, enough being always left in the hills for seed. All this work was done by squaws. The Indians were very fond of roasted corn, and as soon as the ears were formed they were plucked. Only a few hills were saved for seed and these were carefully marked and not molested until fully ripe. Potatoes were dug as needed at all seasons of the year, only the large ones taken for eating, and the smaller ones were carefully left in the hills for further growth.

The Indians had many apple and wild plum orchards, and great care was taken when the plains were burned over in the fall to protect these orchards, as well as the

huckleberry swamps and cranberry marshes. They were a source of diet, as well as of merchandise.

The Indians had a peculiar vessel which was called a "mokirk." It was made of bark, and would hold about a bushel. In this all their provisions, fruit and berries, were carried. It had a band attached, and when filled a squaw would sling it on her back, put the band over her forehead, and carry it for miles. We have no recollection of ever seeing a male Indian carrying a mokirk, or in fact anything else except a rifle and a "jag."

When the Indians moved their camp or made a journey they always moved in single file, the chief and his family ahead, and the next in seniority following. The men rode on ponies, and the women and children followed on foot. If an Indian owned more than one pony, his squaw was some times allowed to ride, provided the pony was not loaded with household traps. If he had no second pony, the squaws had to carry the luggage on their backs. Their trails wound round upon the driest and most level land, and frequently one had to travel miles to make a short distance in a direct line. In this way they frequently made journeys of hundreds of miles in summer and winter, camping where the night found them, and subsisting on game and fish. The early settlers were much annoyed by these tramping parties, who when they came to a cabin would walk right in and take possession, remaining until they had eaten everything in sight.

Many of the Indians were very sporty. They were great gamblers, and played numerous games, some with cards, some with stones and sticks, and many were adepts at playing tricks. Wrestling and foot racing were constant sports, and pony racing was frequent and exciting. We have spent many days, when young, witnessing and joining in these sports. Shooting at mark and at pennies was a constant sport for the young boys. No race of men since the flood were greater athletes than the Indians. Their powers of endurance were immense, and they would go days, if necessary, without food. There was a full company, one hundred strong, of Indians attached to the regiment I had the honor to command, the First Michigan Sharpshooters, and they were model soldiers in every respect. Their powers of endurance were of the highest order, and they were in all respects equal, and in many superior, to the best white soldiers.

THE INDIAN BABES.

Nothing excited the curiosity of the wives and daughters of the early settlers more than the Indian pappoose. When the women of the present time read of the manner in which the youthful savage is raised, they will not wonder at the surprise exhibited by the pioneers at the tenderness shown by the Indian mother toward her child, or at the rude cradle in which the aborigines were nursed. It is also well to convey an idea of how the wild woman of the wilderness treated her offspring, because a pleasant and envious notion is entertained here and in other civilized precincts that young Indians grow—just grow, as Topsy thought she did. But it is not so; they have sore eyes and bad tempers; they wake up in the night with lusty yells and the colic; they have fits; they raise riots when cutting their teeth; and they are just

as much petted and just as mischievous as our own.

The mothers of Pocahontas and Red Jacket worried over them with just as much earnestness as, perhaps, did the maternal progenitor of George Washington, while quite as much paternal supervision was given, doubtless, to one as to the other. When the question of love and tenderness alone is mooted, then should it be said without hesitation that the baby born today in the shadow and smoke of savage life is as carefully cherished as the little stranger that may appear here simultaneously with it, amid all the surroundings of civilized wealth; and the difference between them does not commence to show itself until they have reached that age where the mind begins to feed and reason upon what it sees, hears, feels and tastes; then the gulf yawns between our baby and the Indian's; the latter stands still, while the former is ever moving onward and upward.

The love of an Indian mother for her child is made plain to us by the care and labor which she often expends upon the cradle. The choicest production of her skill in grass and woolen weaving, the neatest needlework and the richest bead embroidery that she can devise and bestow, are lavished upon the quaint-looking cribs which savage mothers nurse and carry their little ones around in. This cradle, though varying in minor details, is essentially the same thing, no matter where it is found, between the Indians of Alaska and those far to the south, in Mexico. The Esquimaux are the exception, however, for they use no cradle whatever, carrying their infants snugly ensconced in the hoods to their parkies and otto-fur jumpers. The governing principle of a pappoose cradle is an unyielding board, upon which the baby can be firmly lashed at full length on its back. This board is usually covered by softly-dressed buckskin, with flaps and pouches in which to envelop the baby; other tribes, not rich or fortunate enough to procure this material, have recourse to a neat combination of shrub-wood poles, reed splints, grass matting, and the soft and fragrant ribbons of the bass or linden tree bark. Sweet grass is used as a bed for the youngster's tender back, or else clean, dry moss plucked from the bended limbs of the swamp firs; then, with buckskin thongs or cords of plaited grass, the baby is bound down tight and secure, for any and every disposition that its mother may see fit to make of it for the next day or two.

Indian babies, as a rule, are not kept in their cradles more than twenty or twenty-four consecutive hours at any one time; they are usually unlimbered for an hour or two every day, and allowed to roll and tumble at will on the blanket, or in the grass or sand if the sun shines warm and bright. But this liberty is always conditional upon their good behavior when free, for the moment the baby begins to fret or whimper, the mother claps it back into the cradle, where it rests with emphasis, for it can there move nothing save its head; but so far from disliking these rigid couches, the babies actually sleep better in them than when free, and positively cry to be returned to them when neglected and left longer than usual at liberty. This fact is certainly an amusing instance of the force of habit.

When the pappoose is put away in its cradle, the mother has little or no more concern with it, other than to keep within sight or hearing. If she is engaged about the wigwam or in the village, she stands it up

in the lodge corner or hangs it to some convenient tree, taking it down at irregular intervals to nurse. When she retires at night, the baby is brought and suspended at some point within easy reaching; if the baby is ill, it is kept at her side, or she sits up all night in the most orthodox fashion. When the women leave the village on an errand, such as going to the mountains for berries or to the river canyon for fish, the cradles with the babies therein are slung upon the mothers' backs, and carried, no matter how far, how rough the road or how dismal the weather.

Indian babies are born subject to all the ills that baby flesh is heir to, but with this great difference between them and ours—when sick they are either killed or cured without delay. This does not happen, however, from sinister motives; it is not done to avoid the irksome care of a sickly, puny child; it is not the result of lack of natural love for offspring—not for any or all of these; it is due to their wonderful "medicine," their fearful system of incantation. A pappoose becomes ill; it refuses to eat or be comforted; and after several days and nights of anxious, tender endeavor to relieve her child, the mother begins to fear the worst, and growing thoroughly alarmed, she at last sends for the "shaman," or a doctress of the tribe, and surrenders her babe to his or her merciless hands. This shaman at once sets up over the wretched youngster a steady howling, and then anon a whispering conjuration, shaking a hideous rattle or burning wisps of grass around the cradle. This is kept up night and day until the baby rallies or dies, one doctor relieving the other until the end is attained, and that result is death nine times out of ten.

INDIVIDUALITIES.

The Indian's capacity for recollection and recognition was something wonderful. No one ever knew an Indian to become lost no matter how dense the forest or how dark and cloudy the weather. They were children of nature, and fully versed in all the signs and tokens that nature provided to guide her children. He knew how the grasses turned their heads, how the trees inclined their boughs and leaves, the influences of the wind and storms, and courses of the sun, moon and the stars. They employed all of nature's signs to translate conditions and positions, and their instinct was almost unerring. They could track animals and game of all kinds, and tell what it was by the impress it made on the grass and leaves, and whether the trail was fresh or stale. They never forgot faces or occasions, any more than they did kindnesses or injuries.

The Indians were removed from central Michigan, in the early 'forties, to the reservation near Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin. In 1870 I had occasion to go to Fort Howard on business and had hardly alighted from the cars when I was accosted by some Indian. I was surprised, and asked, in answer to their "bushu," who they were, and the reply was, "We knew you in Michigan." Nothing would do but I must go out to their village, and there I found a large number who recollected me, my father and my mother. The trip cost me, however, about twenty dollars in treats and small souvenirs to the old friends of our family.

The besetting sin of the Indian was and is his intense love for "scootawaubu," or "fire water." It matters not how much civilization he may acquire, how religious he is

when sober, nothing quenches his craving for whiskey. The appetite he always has, and no amount of restraint will hold him in check. It used almost always to be the first question, "Got any whiskey?" This passion was so strong that it obscured all other desires. General Cass relates that at a conference when he made the treaty at Chicago by which the Indians ceded their lands in northern Illinois, that the first demand was for whiskey—"give us whiskey before we will talk with you," and he was compelled to comply with the demand. For the love of whiskey, the best of the men would sacrifice anything, and even trade the virtue of their wives and daughters to secure it. Civilization is responsible for more crimes against the Indian race, than nature prompted them to commit against the whites.

REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

In 1839 and 1840 the general government effected the removal of most of the Pottawattomies to the reservation set apart for them near Green Bay, in Wisconsin. The Fourth United States Infantry, commanded by Colonel McIntosh, Lieut.-Colonel Worth and Major Bowman, and four companies of the Second United States Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Sackett, all under command of Brig.-Gen. Hugh Brady, came to Jackson and camped on the Moody Hill, along where Ganson street now runs, and began to gather up the Indians. About fifteen hundred were collected and the Indians were escorted to Detroit and embarked on boats to Green Bay. In the fall of 1840 there was another round-up, and all but a few scattering bands were removed. The band of Pokhagon, on the St. Joseph river, did not sign the treaty of removal, but accepted lands in severalty and remained. Several bands of Chippewas did the same and still remain at their old homes in the Saginaw valley. The removal of the red men abated a great nuisance to the settlers, though they were not considered dangerous. The Indians were not naturally thievish, and yet they had a way of taking things that was in many instances unpleasant and annoying. They were great beggars, and visited the settlers' cabins without warning and insisted on being fed and lodged, on cold winter nights. If accommodated they were peaceful and orderly when not under the influence of liquor, and very seldom made trouble. But they were none the less a great nuisance and the people were rejoiced to be rid of them.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF JACKSON COUNTY.

In beginning the history of Jackson county proper it is not amiss, perhaps, to state a few of the facts that led up to its early settlement.

In 1812, the writer's father, then a young man of only eighteen years, with two cousins and a companion, volunteered at North Brookfield for the war, and joined the American forces at Plattsburg, New York. During the battle of Plattsburg one of the cousins was killed. After their discharge the other cousin returned to Vermont and settled. My father and his companion, named Stratton, remained in New York. Stratton was a surveyor, and they first obtained work on the Erie Canal, which was being constructed. Both had a good common school education, and father was a beautiful writer, and they taught district schools and writing schools winters. They continued together in this way for five years. When they separated father was teaching school in the town of Caroline, in Tompkins county. There he was married to Mary G. Keith, a niece of Mrs. Lemuel Blackman, who was a Keith. About a year after his marriage father was called home to Massachusetts by the death of his father. Stratton still stuck to the Erie Canal until it was completed to Buffalo, in 1825. In 1826 he came to Michigan as an assistant in the United States surveys, then proceeding in that territory. He and my father kept in communication, though a letter then cost twenty-five cents postage. Stratton wrote father as early as 1828, advising him to come to Michigan and locate on some of the beautiful plains and openings in the territory.

When father left for Massachusetts the trustees of the seminary at Lisle Center, in Tioga county, twelve miles from Caroline and four miles from Blackman, asked him to send them a lady principal for their school, and father induced a second cousin, Miss Mary Putnam, of Worcester, Massachusetts, to accept the position. She went to the school and after teaching about three years she was engaged to Horace Blackman and returned to Worcester in December, 1828. Mr. Blackman came to Worcester in February, 1829, when they were married. While visiting my father and mother, on this occasion, father showed to Horace Blackman the letters from Stratton. Mr. Blackman had already had a touch of "western fever," though it had only reached as far as western New York. Stratton's letter renewed it, and he expressed a desire to see Michigan. Father gave him Stratton's letters to show his father and brothers and also a letter to Mr. Stratton. After conferring with his people in New York, it was determined Horace should make the trip to Michigan, and if satisfied locate a farm and re-

port. His father furnished him three hundred dollars, and with the proceeds of the sale of a team of horses of his own, Horace started in June for the new territory.

When he arrived at Ann Arbor he, after some delay, found Stratton, and presented his letters. Mr. Stratton received him kindly and advised him wisely. He told him a new county had just been laid off west of Washtenaw, and that the great Indian trail to Lake Michigan crossed the Grand river within a mile or so of the center of the new county, and advised him to go there and make a location, as it was an old Indian camping ground and might become a county seat. Mr. Stratton kindly furnished Blackman with minutes of the survey and instructions how to look out his location, and advised him to procure Pee-wy-tum as Indian guide, and Alexander Laverty, an experienced woodsman, to pilot him to the location. Mr. Blackman did as directed, and the result was that he "stuck his stake" where Jackson now stands. This is the true history of how Horace Blackman came to come west, and how he was induced to plunge for forty miles into the wilderness to make his location.

Jonathan F. Stratton afterwards platted the village of Jackson, was one of the commissioners appointed by General Cass to locate the county seat, and lived to see his prediction verified that a thriving city would grow up on the very spot he had indicated.

A RHAPSODY.

From the first directory of the city of Jackson, published in 1867 by James M. Thomas, we copy the following introductory:

"In writing the history of any village of the West, or in tracing the development of any district or country within its broad domain, the chronicler, as he surveys the past from the grand standpoint of the present, is led to reflect upon the causes which have transformed the West from a wilderness into an Eden; that have made the haunt of the wild beast and the untamed and untutored savage the home of a cultured and thrifty people—the granaries of the world and the marts of a great and ever increasing commerce—with its attendant concomitants of civilizing and elevating life. But for the present, let the simple facts of this wondrous change suffice; let it be enough to know that, within the memory of men not yet old, tens of thousands of miles area have been wrung from the grasp of luxuriant nature by systematic act; that forests, which but yesterday were growing but to decay, are now employing myriads of men in transforming them into the utilities of civilization; that the yell of marauding savages is still fresh on our ears, while its echoes are being caught up and re-flung to the winds by the shriek of the locomotive as the thunder of its approach heralds the advent of enlightened industry—that the tomahawk, yet unrusted by age, is supplanted by the plowshare—that the music of water-falls, scarcely yet dead upon the ears of forest hamadryads, is now absorbed in the busy hum of wheel and revolving saw and the clang of machinery—that the echoes which but yesterday slept or drowsily repeated the hum of forest life, are today sending back the countless voices of many-tongued civilization. These, in their magnitude, rapidity of transformation and beauty of results, to say nothing of the measureless benefits conferred upon mankind by unlocking such a vast and

rich storehouse, will sufficiently interest non-philosophical readers, without a strict inquiry into their rationale.

"Previous to the year 1829 there was not a vestige of civilization a dozen miles west of the little hamlet known as Ann Arbor. Central and western Michigan, with all her magnificent resources, was almost wholly unknown, save to a very few in the employment of the government as surveyors or protectors of the little settlements about Detroit, who were sometimes compelled to traverse portions of the interior, or to the adventurous Indian traders, who, however, had little care for aught save their trading posts and their lucrative traffic with the savage tribes. Occasionally the governor, with his aids and a few troops, would penetrate the deep recesses of the territory to make treaties with the Indians; but to the people of the populous eastern states these fertile lands and richly stocked mines of mineral wealth were all unknown, and the swarming cities now spread over the bosom of our fair state and the splendid destiny of this then forest-shrouded land were undreamed of even by the wildest schemer of the age.

"Leaving the last boundaries of civilized life at the little hamlet above referred to, the adventurous seeker for a new home, attracted hither by the fame of the West, which had just begun to be sounded vaguely and mysteriously at the East, plunges into the wierd forests and, guided by the Indian trail, pursues his march with no other object-point than the quest of a good location. At the end of the second day he comes to a lovely valley, and as he traverses it and beholds with wonder and delight the manifold charms that it is endowed withal, his further progress is stopped by the barrier of a swift-running river.

"Standing upon the banks of this beautiful stream, its thousand eddies and wavelets glistening in the sunlight of a bright July morning like a sheen of myriad spears, he sees upon the opposite banks a range of finely wooded hills, here and there broken by slight ravines, extending to the north and south, glorious in all the freshness of summer's emerald livery, unsoiled by dust, and waving free and happy to the music of bird and waterfall. It is a scene of pastoral beauty, such as poets love to weave into verse and painters delight to portray.

"But could he, as he stood there at that moment, have been imbued with the power of piercing futurity for the space of thirty years, he would have found much that would have stirred his soul more deeply than the sensations of delight which he now experienced at this lovely scene of nature's glory, all untouched by art. He would have seen at first a straggling cabin or two—a little longer, and more of them—the rude tavern, the insignificant store, a few new sounds of the skirmish in the battle by which nature is subdued and made the handmaid of art. Years hurry along—a more commodious residence supplants the cabin, a "hotel" improves upon the tavern, more stores are erected, the hills are invaded, and surveyors and stakes mark the outlines of a "city." But a little longer, and the rude cabins disappear, and lines of brick houses, lofty warehouses, the academy and the church mark the rapidity of the charge.

"Still farther down the lapse of years his vision bends, till the city of today fixes his astonished gaze. The stream, upon whose

banks he stands, is chained and made subservient to many purposes—mills and machinery cover its laughing waters, and bridges above and below him span its rapid tide. Strange and unaccustomed sights and sounds strike upon his senses. Before him and about him, like the men that rose at the bugle blast of Roderick Dhu, arise the roofs, the domes and spires of a city's varied brood. A dozen lofty steeples reach high in the blue ether, palatial banks of brick and stone, regal residences surrounded with the green of woodland foliage and all that nature can do to heighten the effects of art; massive academies and places of learning; long, wide streets, with stone pavements, or with smooth, hard bottoms, fringed by long lines of twinkling, brilliant gas-lights, the hills, so quiet and lovely in their serene solitude, now dotted with thousands of dwellings, and the vast stone structure to the right, as he gazes about him, meets his view. As the forms and sounds of his vision fade, there come upon his ear the pulsating of a score of steam pipes, the sharp clang of a thousand hammers, the thunders of long trains of freight and passenger cars, the scream of locomotives, the hum of a great crowd, and, in short, the voices, the roar and murmur of a great city.

"So much for the past and present—for the transformation of thirty-seven years—for the magical operation of the genius of civilization, as she waves her wand over the silent productiveness of nature—one touch, and the waste places are made glad—the solemn forest has become a peopled city."

BLACKMAN'S JOURNEY.

Having completed his arrangements, Mr. Blackman and his two companions started on the 2d day of July, 1829, for the valley of Washtenong-sepe—the Grand river. Three miles west of the hamlet of Ann Arbor they passed the last settlers, Clement and McCartney, and plunged into the wilderness. They followed the Indian trail, but the weather was very hot and their heavy packs soon became a burden. But, with the unflagging spirit of the true pioneer, they pressed on, fording the streams, crossing the marshes and swamps, and traveling through the beautiful stretches of oak openings, with its velvety carpet of grass and its innumerable wild flowers. The first night they camped near a brook at the foot of the "short hills," probably about where the village of Chelsea now stands. They slept on the ground under some large trees the sweet sleep of the tired traveler, arising at dawn refreshed, and after partaking of breakfast prepared by Captain Laverty, they pushed forward. It was nearly sun down of the second day when, after passing through a strip of heavy timber, they came suddenly at the river. "Washtenong-sepe," sang out the guide. They forded the river and found themselves upon a level plain, with a range of hills in the background. Horace Blackman said it was a beautiful sight,—the land so smooth, no underbrush, beautiful groves of trees, high banks, in front the relics of the Indian camping grounds, to the right a corn field, and to the left heavy timber and openings reaching to the tops of the hills.

The tired travelers made their camp that night on a slight elevation a few rods west of the river at the intersection of what are now Jackson and Trail streets, and there reposed, for the first night, the earliest pioneers of Jackson.

A CELEBRATION.

After a quiet and refreshing sleep, the travelers awoke to behold the rising of a beautiful July sun. It was the dawning of the fifty-third anniversary of American independence, and with their minds inspired with patriotic emotions they resolved to celebrate it. At sunrise a salute was fired with their rifles, which echoed far and wide. A hearty breakfast was eaten, and then the celebration began. Mr. Blackman called the meeting to order. Captain Laverty made an oration in English and Pottawattomie, toasts were drank in pure "wauboo" from the "sepe," at the close of which the crack of Pee-wy-tum's rifle sounded the applause. The celebration lasted for an hour. The reports from the rifle were heard by some Indians not far away who soon appeared upon the scene, and who joined in the applause at the close of Captain Laverty's oratorical effort in the Indian dialect. Then a dinner was served. The Indians brought green corn and potatoes from their field, and with fish and game, the party were soon enjoying a banquet. Probably a more thankful and joyous celebration of the glorious Fourth was never enjoyed on the same territory than this one, and Blackman and Laverty never tired of telling to the later emigrants the events of that day.

HORACE BLACKMAN'S STORY.

Laverty had been fishing that morning, and had left his fishing pole standing by a stump, the line hanging over with a piece of pork on the hook; an Indian's dog had eyed this closely for some time, and just as they had finished the celebration, concluded to seize it. It swung some four feet from the ground, and the dog making a sudden leap, seized the pork, and hung suspended in the air, "a noble specimen of the dog fish," as the Captain had it. A few kicks, the line broke, and the dog ran away with the hook sticking in his jaws, keeping up a continual ki-yi, ki-yi, rubbing first one paw and then the other over his jaws, which the hook had so cruelly lacerated. As the dog disappeared, Horace quietly remarked that it was "the first dog he ever saw playing the Jew's harp." The Captain said he believed him to be a good patriotic dog, and that he was probably playing "Hail Columbia," or some other national air, set to the peculiar measure of canine music.

PICKING OUT A LOCATION.

The next day the party made a careful examination of the ground up and down the river for a few miles. It was evident from the riffles in the stream that a good water power could be obtained, and the great question was as to the most available spot for a town site. This was no easy undertaking, requiring a careful survey of the country, the lay of the land, the approaches in each direction. Blackman and Laverty took a careful survey of their maps, and soon found the corners of the sections and lots, and made careful measurements of the distances. They found that the southeast quarter of section 34, in town 2 south, range 1 west, furnished the best opportunity for platting, and Blackman "stuck his stake" on that description. The great Indian trail passed directly through it; it was the only place for several miles where the river was safely fordable, with hard land on both banks; it was quite level, and yet high enough above the river for good drainage and gradually rose to-

wards the hills to the west and north. A beautiful creek ran through the northerly part, along which the Indians had camped for years. The southeasterly part was swampy along the river, but this was so far from the center that it offered but little objection.

Here, then, Mr. Blackman decided to plant the standard of a new civilization, and found not only a new county seat but a city that would give promise to become during his lifetime one of the largest and most noted in the new state. Here also the Indian trails divided, one diverging to the south to the Indiana line, and thence to Chicago, another to the northwest down the Grand river, while the main trail kept due west to the old French fort at St. Joseph.

Blackman learned from the natives of the Indian village at the "big springs" in Spring Arbor, a half day's journey to the southwest, and the old trading post that Battesee had founded and which was visited spring and fall by Beaureaux and Loranger, who penetrated the wilderness from Fort Gratiot twice a year to buy furs of him and of old Okemos.

Having settled upon his location, Mr. Blackman returned to Ann Arbor and dismissed his two companions. From here he traveled on foot to Monroe, and registered his location at the United States land office, paying for his one hundred and sixty acres at two dollars per acre, and receiving a "duplicate," or receipt, which entitled him to a deed from the government. While at Monroe he wrote to his brother Russell to join him at Ann Arbor as soon as possible, and to bring money to locate another one hundred and sixty acres on the east side of the river. His funds were low and he went back to Ann Arbor and hired out to a Mr. Meade to chop and clear land near that place.

ANN ARBOR IN 1829.

According to Mr. Blackman, the village of Ann Arbor then contained about two hundred or two hundred and fifty inhabitants. It had three hotels or taverns, four stores, a log school house, one frame church and several wagon, blacksmith and other shops. A small frame court house and a log jail were the county buildings. There was a considerable number of farmers located to the east and south, but only two west and a few north of the place. It was quite a hustling place, beautifully located on a high plain. A saw-mill and a small grist-mill, with one run of stone, and an ashery were located on the Huron river nearly a mile from the main village. He used to say that the principal part of the inhabitants were lawyers, doctors and land speculators. These congregated nightly at Goodrich's tavern and discussed the news and the future possibilities. A weekly mail wagon ran to Sheldon's tavern, sixteen miles from Detroit, and connected with the stage over the Chicago turnpike, which ran through to Chicago via Tecumseh, Jonesville, White Pigeon, Bristol, Terra Coupe and Michigan City.

WHAT THE ANN ARBORITES THOUGHT.

Mr. Blackman was an object of considerable interest when it became known that he had "located" on Grand river, and the wisest ones shook their heads and said he had gone too far west, that it would be twenty years before settlements would reach there, and some even went so far as to say

he only had in view an Indian trading post at the end of the big trail. Mr. Stratton was the only one who approved of his undertaking and told Blackman, "Keep your own council, and in a few years you will surprise all of them." And they were prophetic words.

BUILDING THE FIRST HOUSE.

It was the last of August before Russell Blackman appeared on the scene. He brought only a couple hundred dollars, with tales of hard times in New York state and a dismal tale of disappointment over Horace's venturesome plunge of forty miles into the wilderness. But Horace was undaunted. He purchased a pair of oxen and an old wagon, and hiring three good men, they again plunged into the open country for the new home. In two days' time they reached the river, and with the hird men set about falling timber, clearing away the ground and erecting a log house, on the ground at what is now the southwest corner of Trail and Ingham streets. They put up the body of the house and covered it with "shakes," or long split shingles. Having completed this job they returned to Ann Arbor. Russell Blackman was a single man and it was agreed that he should remain in Michigan and watch the progress of affairs, while Horace returned to New York and got things ready for the removal west in the early spring. Russell Blackman worked with his team the rest of the fall, making several trips to Detroit, hauling produce down, and goods back for merchants.

BLACKMAN'S PLAN.

It was the middle of October when Horace Blackman left for the East. He and his brother had formulated their plans for their new village. Main street was to be where Trail street now is and there were to be four east and west streets and two north and south streets through the location at right angles, with intervening alleys every eight rods. This plat was put on paper by Mr. Stratton and marked Blackman's plat. Subsequent events interfered with these calculations materially, and caused considerable strife and contention before the present plat was finally adopted.

TWO NEW COMERS.

In October two other persons who were looking for a location in the west came to Ann Arbor, and, hearing of the location of the Blackmans in the Grand river country, concluded to visit it. They were Isaiah W. Bennett and John Daniels, of Genesee county, New York. They came on through but the location did not strike them favorably and they returned without making a location. But the next spring they both returned and cast their fortunes at Jackson. During the fall a Mr. Storms located at what is now Lima Center, and William H. Pease and a Mr. Raymond penetrated as far as Grass Lake, but did not locate until the next year. Mr. Bennett was a preacher and remained in Ann Arbor, as a missionary, and as he subsequently became a part proprietor of Jackson village it is plain that he reversed his first opinion of the possibilities for the future of the Central City of Michigan.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

At the annual session of the legislative council in the winter of 1829, acts were passed, setting off and describing several

new counties, among them Jackson, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass and Van Buren. Jackson was to contain twenty townships, each six miles square, being thirty miles east and west and twenty-four miles north and south, containing seven hundred and twenty square miles, and the Blackman location was thus brought within one mile of the geographical center of the county, and it was nearly central, east and west, in the direction from Detroit to Lake Michigan.

THE TERRITORIAL ROAD.

The council authorized the laying out of a territorial highway westward and through these new counties from a point on the United States military road, then known as Sheldon's Corner or tavern, to the mouth of the St. Joseph, now on Lake Michigan. The act named as the commissioners to locate this new road or highway, Col. Orrin F. White, of Detroit, and Jonathan F. Stratton and Seeley M. Neale, of Ann Arbor. The commissioners immediately entered upon their duties, rightly judging that the winter would be the most favorable season for doing the work, as the marshes and streams would be frozen and furnish a better opportunity for their passage. Jonathan F. Stratton was appointed as surveyor, Russell Blackman and George Neale, chainmen, Alexander Laverty and Zenas Fuller, axmen, Pee-wy-tum and Pe-she-bago as guides and helpers.

The commissioners and party commenced their work at Sheldon's Corner January 4, and reached Ann Arbor on the 7th. When they had loaded their wagon, drawn by oxen, with supplies, and were prepared to move westward, several citizens of Ann Arbor volunteered to accompany them as far as Grand river. They packed tents and provisions on Indian ponies for the trip and started out. This party consisted of Isaiah W. Bennett, Arison Brown, Samuel Van Fassen, Henry Rumsey, William H. Russell, E. W. Morgan, Zenas Nash and Edward Clark. They all carried axes and other tools, and volunteered to assist in opening the road, removing trees and logs, and doing such other work as could be accomplished in that season of the year. There was nearly a foot of snow on the ground, and their progress was naturally slow. At night tents were put up, and great fires were made of logs, and they got along without any suffering.

On the forenoon of January 14th the party reached the Blackman location and put up at the log house put up by them the fall before. The house was without doors or windows, and they had to cut an opening to gain access. They finally got inside, and by hanging up tents and blankets found it a very comfortable shelter. A good fire was built in the stone chimney place and the party was thus made happy as well as comfortable.

NAMING THE CITY.

The party remained at the Blackman house for two nights. This was as far as the volunteers prepared to go, but before starting on their return they decided to name and christen the village to be. How this was done we copy from an account made by Mr. Edward Clark:

"The last night of their stay here they organized a convention by electing Hon. H. Rumsey as president. He was provided with a log for a chair, which favor he ap-

preciated and acknowledged in a very appropriate speech. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Stratton and White, was appointed to report a suitable name. While the members of this body were out, that is, the smoky side of the log heap, the president arose, and in a grave and solem manner, said: 'Gentlemen, In my intercourse with mankind, I have remarked that men who are respected at home for their orderly and moral conduct, when away from home in a strange land are too often forgetful of their own positions as gentlemen and good citizens, and thereby bring disgrace not only upon themselves, but upon their neighborhood. You are all respectable at home, and while you are here I trust you will not forget or forfeit your character as gentlemen. Soon your committee will return and report a name for the village that is to be built here. After it is adopted one of you may move that it be received with nine cheers. If that may be the wish of the convention I hope your noise will not disturb the neighbors.'

"The committee soon after came in and reported Jacksonburgh. The report was on motion accepted and adopted by acclamation. It was then resolved that nine cheers be given for the name of the future city, and three times three wilder cheers were never sent up by fifteen hearty men than went up then and there. The volunteers had provided some extra fixings for the occasion, which were now produced, and after partaking of a good supper, the festivities of the night were prolonged by a dance, the two oldest of the company opening the ball to the tune of Yankee Doodle, and for a few moments there was a strife between the dancers and the fiddler to see which could get ahead, much to the amusement of the lookers-on. After that seven of the number appeared bareheaded, to represent the fair sex, and the other seven kept their hats on like gentlemen. Before daybreak preparations were made to leave, the commissioners and their attendants for the west, the volunteers for home. On examination the latter found they had only one quart of flour left. This was put into a frying-pan, mixed up with some river water, and cooked, then divided into eight parts, when each took his share and ate it. Thirty miles of unbroken snow lay between them and the place where they could get their next meal. As soon as it was light enough, the tents, rifles, axes, etc., were put into the wagon. The oxen, that had supsisted several days on browse, were yoked, and two men were detailed to take charge of the team. Leave was taken of the commissioners, and their party and the volunteers started for home. The six on foot led off in single file, each taking his turn in leading and breaking the track. The day was cold and the snow half-knee deep. All went well until the former reached the first creek east of Grand river. There one of the party fell in and got wet. In the afternoon they reached the top of the Short Hills. There Nash and Van Fossen left the rest of the party and went ahead.

At the small pond, on Pierce farm, in Lima, they came up with the volunteers, and found them sitting upon a log. They hurried on until they became fatigued, and sitting down to rest they soon became chilled and drowsy, but after some exertion they started on with the remainder of the party, and soon were all right again. About dusk they came to Mill creek, now Lima

Center. The water was about waist deep. There was no help for it; cross it they must, and did. Judge Rumsey stumbled and was wet nearly all over. Between eight and nine o'clock in the evening they reached Clement's. Here the creek was shoal and the crossing much easier. Some of the party stayed at Clement's all night, while others accepted the hospitality of Jerry McCarthy, a warm-hearted son of the Emerald Isle, who had a farm two miles farther on toward Ann Arbor. The next day they were all comfortably at home."

The surveying party started out, and laid out the road to Kalamazoo. Here their supplies were exhausted, and so they crossed south to the military road at White Pigeon and returned home. The survey was completed the next fall.

PREPARING TO EMIGRATE.

After Horace Blackman returned home to Berkshire, Tioga county, New York, the family began to make preparations to remove to Michigan. He wrote a long account of his trip to Michigan to my father and urged him to join the new colony. My mother caught the fever at once, and it was principally through her influence that father consented. So he wrote Blackman he would join him at the time set for their departure, May 1, 1830.

On the 17th of April father had his covered wagon all ready, his household goods and family, ready to start. At nine o'clock in the morning all the members of the DeLand tribe, and in fact, nearly all the villagers in North Brookfield had gathered, and a general leavetaking was held. It was a long journey, nearly a thousand miles, and for miles into a wilderness, the inhabitants wild beasts and Indians. The village pastor, Rev. Dr. Snell, offered a prayer and the tearful good-byes were sadly said.

At the village of Brookfield father had a lot more relatives. We were to stop there for dinner and here nearly the same ordeal was passed. Fully a thousand people had gathered at sight of the covered wagon that bore the talismanic word "Michigan." The venerable Dr. Foote offered a prayer and the same parting was gone through. Then the teams were turned into the great western road that led from Boston to Troy, New York, and we were on our way to the far and new west.

The journey over the big hills of western Massachusetts to Troy was one continual wonderment to the people. They had heard of it, but it was further from them than the Klondyke is from us today. After crossing the Hudson and in traversing New York there was nearly as much curiosity. But on we went over the celebrated Cayuga bridge, over the big hills of central New York, and promptly on the 1st of May we drove up to the Blackman house in Berkshire. They had been apprised of our coming, but it was none the less a most joyous surprise to my mother's relatives she had left seven years before.

THE COLONY STARTED.

After visiting a few days, the colony was ready to start, and on the 6th of May it left the little hamlet of Berkshire and started for Jackson. The company consisted of Lemuel Blackman, wife, three sons and two daughters, E. B. Chapman and wife, Horace Blackman and wife and William R. DeLand, wife and two children, a

sister and myself. There were six covered wagons, drawn by horses, in the cavalcade. They headed for Ithaca, and then took the Erie canal to Buffalo.

Arrived at Buffalo, they embarked on the steamboat "William Penn," for Detroit, the voyage consuming five days. The steamboat was a crude affair, old style, high pressure, and had no upper cabin. My chief recollection of the trip was that a cross old curmudgeon pushed me backwards into an open hatchway and I fell to the botton of the hold in front of the fire boxes, but the fireman grabbed me out of the hot ashes before I was badly burned and tossed me back to the deck. My mother insisted that I was killed, but all the while I was shouting at the top of my voice to convince her I was not dead, but only badly scared. Father sought out the careless and impudent man, and "mopped the deck" with him for awhile, and the incident ended.

We arrived at Detroit on the 16th of May, and lost no time in getting started for Jackson. We arrived at Ann Arbor on the 18th and met Russell Blackman and learned how things had been doing the winter and spring.

I have already stated that the Blackmans had intended to purchase several lots more of land, as soon as they could raise the means. This they were now prepared to do, but they found they were stalled, so to speak, and completely land-locked.

The government had been holding the price of the land at two dollars an acre, cash down. On the first day of January, 1830, congress had made a reduction of the lands to one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and also passed the "squatter act," that allowed settlers to pre-empt one hundred and sixty acres by filing a claim and paying for it within two years. Under this act many locations had been made west of Ann Arbor.

The speculators and certain citizens of Ann Arbor had had their eye on the Jackson location all winter. As soon as the new land law took effect a number of the knowing ones filed claims to all the land around the Blackman location and secured its purchase. These persons were William M. and Hiram Thompson, Benjamin H. Packard, William J. Moody, Isaiah W. Bennett, E. W. Morgan and Chauncy C. Lewis. Their location completely surrounded the Blackmans. Russell Blackman might have secured a claim, but he was with Stratton's road surveying party and did not learn of the scheme until it was too late.

Bennett, Thompson and Packard located their land directly south of Blackman on section 3, town 3 south, range 1 west, and extending up the river one-half mile from the present Main street. In order to obtain the control of the water power, they caused a survey to be made in April, and they also platted a village on their purchase, extending from the river west to Blackstone street and south from Main to Franklin street. This village they proposed to call Jacksonopolis. Russell Blackman did what he could to break up their plans, but he was without means to make improvements and the best he could do was to unite with the Ann Arbor people in agreeing to make a combination plat of the two plats, that put Main street on the town line and give each an equal share in the new village. The original village plat was to contain one hundred and sixty acres, extending from Trail street on the north to Franklin street on the

south, and from the section line on the east to Blackstone on the west. Thus was settled the basis of the village plat. Main street, which was intended as the main commercial avenue, was made six rods wide, while Jackson street was to be the meridian, crossing it at right angles, and was of the same width. At the intersection of these two streets a public square four hundred and eighty-four rods in extent, was reserved, for public buildings and other general purposes. The plat was made by Mr. Stratton and is substantially as now, except that three-quarters of the public square has been vacated and occupied with business buildings, only the southwest quarter remaining, and this would probably have been appropriated if two churches had not been located facing upon it.

HOW THE ANN ARBOR GANG WORKED.

It was the purpose of the Ann Arbor people to anticipate the arrival of the Blackman family, who were expected early in May, and so Bennett and Thompson decided to at once pre-empt the water power, and erect a saw-mill at the earliest moment. About the 20th of April they started with a gang of hands for Jacksonburg. The party consisted, besides themselves, of Linus Gillett and wife, Josephus Case and wife and several hired men. They moved into the Blackman house and domiciled there until a double log house could be built, which was done on the south side of Main street, just east of the square, where the Marble block, built by Mr. Reynolds, now stands. Gillett and wife were to keep boarding house, Case was to be the village blacksmith, Mr. John Wickham was the millwright, and Hiram Thompson, George Mayo, Stephen Town, James Barlow and Stephen Caniff were the other helpers. It is well to remember that none of them except Hiram Thompson became permanent settlers. They all drifted away in a few years, and never returned.

The foundation for the dam was laid at a point nearly a mile south of the present dam, and it was a primitive affair, raising the water only about four feet, and the saw-mill was a small one, with a single upright saw, which could cut out only a few hundred feet of boards in a day. But it answered the needs of the community for a few years, and cut its first lumber late in the fall of 1830.

BLACKMAN'S COLONY ARRIVES.

It was on the 27th of May that the Blackman colony began to arrive. The first installment consisted of four wagons, containing the DeLand family, Horace Blackman and his sister Lucy, E. B. Chapman and wife, and Russell Blackman and his brother Francis. The rest of the party remained in Ann Arbor, to rest up and await the return of the teams for provisions, implements and supplies.

It was about four o'clock P. M. when the teams came in sight of the river. Chapman was bound to be the first across and boldly pushed his team to the front. Not knowing anything about the ford he plunged into the stream too high up, and as he neared the west shore his wagon struck a huge boulder. The horses plunged to rise the steep bank and broke the evener, and pulled Chapman into the water head first. But he hung to the lines and the horses drew him ashore, and he triumphantly announced that he was the first of the party to land in Jacksonburg. My father crossed next, in safety,

followed by the others, so my mother was the first woman, as Chapman said, to follow his example. But Chapman's wagon was soon disengaged and drawn up to the cabin.

The women were helped out and provided with cooking utensils, and began to "slick up" the house. It had no door, windows or floor, and was a sorry looking place, and its recent occupants had not bettered it by its use. A fire was builded, a meal cooked, and my mother said that after supper she and Lucy Blackman went out behind the house and sat down and had a good cry. The change from a good home in a well settled country to "a lodge in the vast wilderness," no friends or neighbors, no privileges, no civilization, all flashed upon them for the first time. The excitement of the journey had pleased and stimulated them. They had reached its end. The panorama had faded, the reaction had come, and they cried as if their hearts would break. Mrs. Chapman (whose maiden name was also Blackman) heard them, and came out to the corner of the house and cried out, "Now don't be foolish and sit there and cry. Come into the shanty and help wash up the dishes and you will feel better." As she turned she met the "bushu" of a big strapping Indian. "Julia" wilted at the sight, and let out a scream that brought the men to the house in a hurry. He was a "friendly" and meant no harm, and tried to explain that "me good Indian," but it was many days before Mrs. Chapman dared or cared to meet an Indian by moonlight.

KEEPING HOUSE.

For several nights the party slept in their wagons, while the men split out and hewed whitewood slabs for a floor and put up bunks for sleeping purposes. The third night there came up a furious thunder storm. The women were all in the wagons, but the rain drove through the canvas tops in floods. and they were all soaking wet. To add to their dismay the lightning struck several trees and the wind prostrated others. But no one was injured, and the sun rose bright and they were soon dry and happy.

In about four days floors were laid and a ladder built so they could use the house. The women put greased paper up to the windows and a quilt was utilized for a door. The cooking was nearly all done out of doors, the water brought from the river, and the clothing dried on long poles. There were already ten persons in the cabin and six or seven more to come. As Cousin Lucy Blackman said, "We were so thick we had to keep good natured." The bread was baked out of doors in a big iron bake kettle, and pies, cakes and puddings dispensed with. But in a few days matters were harmonized so that all got along well, and were happy and jolly.

SPREADING OUT.

As soon as the house was made comfortable, the men began cutting logs for two new houses. Chapman chose a location a little ways west of the Blackman house, on Blackstone street, and DeLand on the hill further south near the corner of Blackstone and Pearl streets. There was an immense spring on the opposite side of the street, and Chapman's was near the brook. This furnished good water without stopping to sink wells, which was quite a consideration. Meantime Russell Blackman returned to Ann Arbor and brought out supplies and also his younger brothers, George and Levi,

and was accompanied by Mr. Samuel Roberts, who was seeking a location, and later moved with his family a few miles west of Jackson. With this additional help the two new log houses were speedily put up, and in less than two weeks were ready for occupancy. It was well they were, for the stream of emigration was already pouring in, and it was a conundrum how to house and feed them.

It was nearly the middle of June before Lemuel Blackman and the rest of the family came into the settlement. As soon as they arrived they set about putting in some crops. Horace plowed up about two acres on the old Indian cornfield north of the brook, and planted it to potatoes. My father also plowed some ground near his home and planted potatoes and early corn. But the flies had become so thick that it had almost become impossible to work with horses, and father went to Ann Arbor and purchased a pair of oxen and a cow. This was the first cow brought to Jackson, and we found it necessary to build a log barn to put them in at night to prevent the wolves from destroying them.

THE BLACKMAN TAVERN.

Soon after the arrival of Lemuel Blackman he set about building a public house on Main street. The spot selected was on the north side of the street, just east of the public square, on the west part of where the Allen Bennett block now stands. It was a large double log building, forty by sixty feet and two stories high, built principally of tamarack logs. This was pushed to completion by the first of July, and immediately occupied by Mr. Blackman, and was used as a hotel until it was destroyed by fire in 1837. It was a historic place, and was the stopping place of most of the old pioneers.

THE VILLAGE PLAT

was completed by Mr. Stratton in June, and the sale of lots was begun immediately. Stratton bought a lot on Jackson street, south of the public square; Linus Gillett a lot on the corner of Jackson and Courtland, Josephus Case the lot on Main street where the City Bank stands; Mr. Caniff a lot on the south side of Main street, just east of the Marble Front building; Mr. Wickham bought on Courtland street; Major D. Mills and Christian Prussia, two newcomers, bought on the corner of Jackson and Clinton streets a plot of ground for a tannery. It was provided at the sale that all buyers should improve their lots at once, and all these parties built log houses and shanties during the summer. Thus at the beginning of winter the village numbered thirteen houses, all of logs and all occupied.

MORE NEW SETTLERS.

The tide of emigration set in to the new settlement as early as the first of June. The first to come was Samuel Roberts, who located on the trail in the town of Sandstone. Following him came Martin Flint and John McConnell, who located north of the village. Mr. John Daniels was an early comer, and located three hundred acres two miles west. Alexander Laverty made a location at the head of Main street. Samuel Wing, Osgood H. Fifield, Jothum Wood, John Van Vranken, Chester Wall, Moses Freeman and J. M. Merrill all made locations within two to six miles of Jackson. Most of them made a little clearing, and some put up log

shanties, and returned east in the fall and brought on their families in the spring.

An incident of the summer was the arrival of Lyman Pease. He kept a small wayside inn near Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The second night out from Brookfield my father stopped over night at Pease's inn. He was much interested in the "moving to Michigan" and when father started in the morning, he remarked, "Good-bye; perhaps you will see me out there before long." Sure enough in July who should come in but Lyman Pease. Soon after father passed on he had an opportunity to sell out, which he did, and immediately rigged up a team and wagon, loaded in his family and traps and came direct to Jackson. He settled north of town near the Blackman Center House.

Mr. Aaron Swain and his two sons, Isaac N. and Russell, came in and located three miles up the river. Capt. John Durand and his son, John T. Durand, were among the new comers, as were Orrin Gregory, Ezekiel Critchett, E. C. Lewis and two or three others.

John T. Durand was a surveyor, and was employed near Tecumseh. Hearing of the new settlement on Grand river, he got an Indian pony and started across the country to see what it looked like. It so happened that he arrived at the Blackman home the same day the last of the Blackmans got in, and Mr. Durand had the pleasure of assisting his future wife, Miss Silence D. Blackman, from her perch on top of a high load of goods. Mr. Durand located three hundred acres of land two miles southwest of the village, and for many years was prominently identified with the history and improvement of the city.

During the summer of 1830 three families settled in what is now Grass Lake: Isaac Sterling, Ralph Updike and William H. Pease. Mr. Sterling erected a house and opened a tavern, and for several years it was the only stopping place between Jackson and Mill Creek, or Lima Center and Ann Arbor.

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.

When Josephus Case started blacksmithing he used an old oak stump as foundation for his anvil, a few big rocks for a forge, and covered the whole with boughs and bushes. One day when work was slack he shouldered his gun for a hunt. Wild turkeys were plentiful, and he chased a flock nearly to Grass Lake. When near the trail he heard a man who was hallowing for help. Case went over and found the stranger had broken the bolt to his wagon tongue. He wanted to know if there was a blacksmith anywhere nearer than Ann Arbor. Case replied, "Yes, I'm a blacksmith." "Where is your shop?" "Well, stranger, you're in the shop now, but its twelve d—d long miles to the anvil." The man in distress proved to be Mr. Burdick, the pioneer settler of Kalamazoo.

The Indians were very plentiful, but were friendly. They would sometimes assist the whites in raising log houses and did some work at the dam. They were very fond of whiskey, and would work all day for a drink. George Mayo was at work in the water a good deal, and had provided himself with a quart of the stuff to keep off the effects of the water outside. George had hid his bottle very carefully in a hollow tree. A party of Indians came round one day, found the bottle, drank up the whiskey and filled the bottle with water.

When George got through work, he thought to take a drink. He at once detected the change, and, turning to his friends, he said, "I've heard of miracles before; how Christ turned water into wine; but blame me if them d—d Indians ain't turned my whiskey into water."

My mother used to tell a good story of her first experience toward Christianizing the Indians. Pee-wy-tum, the guide, was a tall, handsome man, very polite to all the "chemokeman squaw," and continually asking favors of them. He had seen the white men wearing shirts, with large ruffle bosoms, and he wanted one. Mother promised to make him one if he would be a good Indian and come to meeting Sunday. The settlers held a Sunday service every week at one of the cabins, though they had no preaching, except that Samuel Roberts or Capt. John Durand, who were devout Methodists, did some exhorting. Mother made the shirt of large figured curtain calico. It was long and ample, with a large ruffle, starched in fine shape. She gave it to Pee-wy-tum Saturday night and told him to put it on Sunday and come to meeting. He took it literally and did come. Just after the people had assembled and while they were singing a hymn, Pee-wy-tum bolted in the door, clad only in his moccasins and that stunning new shirt. He took his seat on a bench, and sat out the services in true Indian style, much to the embarrassment of most of the congregation. It is said he was not pressed to attend any more.

HOW I HELD A DEER.

As before related, my father had moved to his new house, corner of Blackstone and Pearl streets, and diagonally across these streets, where the so-called Patterson Flats now stand, was a magnificent spring, surrounded by willow and poplar bushes. The deer were very plentiful, and this spring was their favorite drinking place. Father used to get up at sunrise, and, carefully opening the door, had shot several of them at the spring, thus keeping a plentiful supply of venison. One morning he shot a splendid great buck, that made one bound in the air and landed head first in the spring. As the men folks went to the spring to get the deer I went along, and, boy like, grabbed hold of its hind leg. The deer was not dead, and feeling the tug at its hind leg, it gathered its strength and gave me a kick that threw me through the top of the bushes at least forty feet away. They picked me up and took me to the house, where I was resuscitated, though it was nearly an hour before I got my "second wind." It was the last time that I was ever guilty of fooling with the kicking end of a big buck deer.

THE REPUBLIC FOREVER.

In 1830, the first year of actual settlement, the Jacksonburghers determined to have a regular "down-east" celebration of Independence day, attended with all the "pomp and magnificence" of the occasion. This was the first gala day in the new settlement. A committee was appointed, consisting of William R. DeLand and Hiram Thompson, of Jackson, and Anson Brown, of Ann Arbor, under whose supervision the affair was managed successfully. A number of citizens of Ann Arbor expressed a wish to join in the celebration, and so an invitation was extended to them to participate in the festivities of the day. This invitation was accepted by a number of the Ann

Arbor friends, among whom were Miss Trask, of Ann Arbor, and Miss Dix, of Dixboro, two young ladies who came the entire distance on horseback, accomplishing a forty-mile heat in twelve hours, over an Indian trail through the wilderness. Messrs. Brown, Clark, Jewett, Wilcoxson, Packard, Dix, Lovell and others accompanied these ladies, and all arrived on the evening of July 3, having traveled from sunrise to sunset. The committee forwarded an invitation to Governor Cass, which could not be accepted owing to previous engagements. The day was beautiful, and was ushered in with an anvil salute, given by Case, the village blacksmith. The procession was formed at eleven A. M. under Lieutenant Clark, of Ann Arbor, and Horace Blackman, of Jacksonburgh, and proceeded to the rendezvous on an elevated plateau east of Jackson street, near the summit level of that street, then a natural arbor. Isaiah Bennett presided, assisted by W. R. DeLand and H. Thompson as vice-presidents. George Mayo read the Declaration of Independence, Hon. Gideon Wilcoxson delivered the oration, John Durand officiated as chaplain and Capt. Alex. Laverty commanded a platoon of musketeers dressed in a neat uniform. At one thirty P. M. the celebrants partook of the banquet prepared by Mr. Torrey and lady, of the Bennett and Thompson log-tavern house, spread upon a table one hundred feet in length, extending along the east line of Jackson street to Courtland street, in the rear of the tavern house. Eighty persons sat down to the first table, and in turn gave place to others, until all had feasted. Those who participated in the festive joys of that celebration will never forget it, or the pleasing hopes, the friendships and acquaintances formed, the happiness and whole-heartedness that characterized all the proceedings. There will never be a pleasanter or more patriotic commemoration of the glorious anniversary of American independence while our country lasts or the monuments of freedom endure.

THE FIRST CHILD BORN.

In September, 1830, the first birth occurred in the new settlement, being a girl born to Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Chapman. There was no physician nearer than Ann Arbor, and, in anticipation of the event, Mr. Chapman had brought out a young doctor, named Sampson Stoddard. The event created considerable interest, of course, and all watched anxiously, for Uncle Lem. Blackman had promised a full corner lot as a free gift for the first boy born in the settlement. It was the first grandchild born to him, and the old gentleman was bitterly disappointed. The daughter was named Sarah, and when she grew up married Albert T. Putnam. She died in 1888, leaving a family of one boy and four girls, all of whom are residents of Jackson.

There were two other births in the village later in the year, one in the family of Linus Gillett, the other in that of Josephus Case, but both were daughters.

The first male child born in the county was Ambrose Bean, in the spring of 1831, his parents having settled in the town of Spring Arbor. Mr. Bean is still living on a farm in the extreme west part of Summit township.

The prospects for business being good, Doctor Stoddard concluded to remain in Jackson, and thus became the first resident physician in Jackson county. In 1844 he

removed to a large farm north of Concord, and later to Albion, where he died in 1896.

MORE SETTLERS ARRIVING.

In September, 1830, John Daniels, who has returned to Bethany, New York, sent out his oldest son, Abel W. Daniels, to begin improvements on the tract of land he had located in the spring. Young Daniels came in with two yoke of cattle and a wagon load of supplies and farm implements. Along with him came a mere lad named George B. Cooper, who was destined to play a conspicuous part in the history of the city, county and state.

There also came in during the fall the following new settlers: Enoch and James Fifield and family, Lyman Baird, William E. Perrine, Wesley W. Laverty, Lyman R. Lowell and wife, John Wellman and family, Benjamin S. Stewart, Thomas J. McKnight and family, and Moses and Sinclair Bean and their families, most of whom located farms two to five miles from the village.

This incoming tide of emigration had an enlivening effect on the new settlement. All the emigrants had plenty of money, and everybody was prosperous. Of course, every kind of provisions and supplies had to be brought in from abroad, and teams were constantly going back and forth to Ann Arbor, Detroit and Monroe for provisions and other supplies. The last of September one Jesse Baird came in with a small stock of miscellaneous merchandise, principally dry goods. He stopped at the Bennett & Thompson tavern, and sold out in a couple of weeks and went elsewhere, at least he never came back to Jackson.

One chief supply of food was from the Indians on Grand river. The Indians were great hunters, and brought in lots of venison, squirrels, turkeys and other wild game, which were traded for pork, bread, tea, coffee and whiskey, the latter article the greatest favorite. They also supplied quantities of nice berries in their season, and these were a great aid to the settlers to supply their wants. The river was fairly alive with fish, and the men caught large numbers of them. It was nothing unusual for a man to take his spear, step to the river bank, and spear a good sized bass or pickerel for his meal. The younger Blackman boys built a boat and used to spear large quantities every night.

The first summer was a very healthy one. The people had not run up against that insidious disease, the fever and ague, that afterwards became universal and for years blasted the reputation of Michigan and made it a terror to every inhabitant. Only two cases are recorded in 1830, Hiram Thompson and George B. Cooper. They recovered with the advent of cold weather.

With the advent of fall, Mr. M. Hogan brought in a stock of miscellaneous merchandise and occupied part of my father's house, until the next spring, when he built the first frame building in the city, on Jackson street, next to the square back of the Durand block.

In November Dr. Oliver Russ came in from Hartland, Vermont, and located on the corner of Clinton and Jackson streets. His house was removed to make way for the railroad embankment when the Michigan Central was extended westward. Doctor Russ was a very eccentric man and we shall have occasion to speak of him in the future.

The first regular sermon was preached

by Rev. John D. Pierce, a Presbyterian minister, on his way to settle at Marshall. He arrived at Jackson on Saturday afternoon, and it becoming known who he was, he was induced to stay over Sunday. Seats were improvised in the dining room of the Blackman tavern and the people notified, and nearly all attended the services. This was the middle of August. Two months later the Methodists established meetings, the late Elijah H. Pilcher and Henry Colchasher being assigned to the new circuit and alternating every two weeks until the next spring.

A POSTOFFICE ESTABLISHED.

About the first of September a postoffice was established, with Isaiah W. Bennett as government postmaster. It was styled Jacksonopolis, the name selected by Bennett and Thompson for their half of the village, and was located in their building on the south side of Main street. In those days there were no nicely sized letter papers, it being all old fashioned "foolscap" or "demy." Envelopes had not been invented and the government had not progressed to the postage stamp era. Letters were folded in all kinds of shapes, square, long, triangular, and in rolls, sealed with great daubs of red, yellow or black sealing wax, and the postage was twenty-five cents, payable on delivery.

For some few weeks the mail was brought from Ann Arbor by some traveler or teamster, and usually a pocket or crown of a hat would contain all the letters. Father had subscribed for the old Worcester Spy before he left Massachusetts, and was the only man who recived a weekly paper regularly until John Daniels sent for the Rochester Democrat and Capt. John Durand ordered the Hartford (Conn.) Courier. George Cornelius started a small paper, called the Michigan Emmigrant, at Ann Arbor in July, 1830, and the people from that place subscribed for two or three copies.

One of the first letters received was for my mother, from father's sister in North Brookfield. This letter mother kept for forty years, and finally carried it back with her when she visited her correspondent the last time in 1870. When the mail came in there was a scurrying for quarters to pay the postage, and it was not an infrequent thing that half the settlement was scoured for the Mexican silver to redeem "a letter from home." The few papers were loaned about among the neighbors until they were literally worn out. Our old Spy was usually two weeks old when it reached Jackson. News from Boston and New York was three weeks old and that from Washington four to five weeks stale. "The latest from Europe" was never less than three months past, and nobody ever expected to hear from India or China in less than a year. Nowadays the most suburban farmer is within reach of a daily paper and reads the news from all parts of the world, some times before it actually happens. But the people were just as happy and contented as they are today; in fact, more so, for they did not expect any more than they got.

THE FIRST MAIL CARRIER.

October 1, 1830, the first regular mail carrier was announced to begin his weekly trips to Ann Arbor, George Mayo having been selected for the responsible position. Now George was one of the kind of human beings denominated "a phunny phellow." He was bombastic and spirited in all he did, and was desirous of making the importance

of his position duly known and respected. He procured a brown switch-tail mare, a new leather saddle and saddle-bags, for mail and refreshments, and an enormous tin horn. Thus accoutered, he started from Ann Arbor with the mail. When, near the falling of the shades of evening, he arrived at the top of the Murphy hill, he aroused the villagers with the resonant notes of his tin horn, and as the long drawn toots grew nearer the people realized that the longed-for mail route was a reality. Down through the woods and along the river bank the rider plunged headlong to the door of the postoffice, when, dropping his horn and unfastening the bag from the saddle, he threw it before the postoffice door and shouted in almost thunder tones, "There's the great eastern mail from Hann Harbor."

The mail was carried once a week each way until in June, 1831, it was doubled, and in the summer of 1833 it was made daily. Mayo was superseded in 1832 by Zenas Fuller, who put on a mudwagon stage line, which he ran until the Great Western Stage Company of Buffalo, in 1834, put on a line of four-horse stage coaches from Detroit to Chicago.

FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Up to the 1st of October, 1830, the settlement had existed without any public officers. One or two petty crimes had been committed, mostly assault and battery, but they had to be tried at Ann Arbor, and the county was attached to Washtenaw for judicial purposes. The rapid increase in population made it necessary that a tribunal of justice should be instituted. Accordingly a public meeting was called the first Monday in October to select a proper person to exercise the functions of a magistrate, and it decided upon William R. DeLand as the choice of the settlers. A petition was drawn up and signed by nearly all the settlers for his appointment. In due time the following commission was received by "Judge" De Land, and as it was the first commission ever issued to a civil officer in Jackson county, we think it worthy of a place in our history:

LEWIS CASS,

Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan, To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know Ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of William R. DeLand, Esquire, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said Territory, have appointed him Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Washtenaw, for the term of three years.

And I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to Law: To have and to hold the said, with all the rights, privileges, and emoluments thereunto belonging, during the term aforesaid, unless the Governor of the Territory, for the time being, should think proper sooner to revoke and determine this commission.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Territory to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at Detroit, this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the fifty-fifth. LEWIS CASS.

By the Governor:

JOHN S. MASON, Secretary of Mich. Territory.

Mr. Horace Blackman was appointed, by the new justice, as a special constable to serve processes.

LO! THE TROUBLESOME INDIAN.

Under treaties made by the English government, through the Northwestern and American Fur Trading Companies, the In-

dians inhabiting Wisconsin were to repair once a year to Malden, on Detroit river, to receive certain annuities in goods, blankets, traps, guns and ammunition and silver, to put them in condition for the winter hunting season. These tribes were the Sacs and Foxes, Blackfeets, Chippewas and Ouisconsins, located between the lakes Michigan and Superior and the Mississippi river. These trips were made in September and October, extending frequently into November. Near the last of September the settlers were surprised to see the first installment of about fifteen hundred of all sizes, sexes and conditions, begin filing along the trail. True to their old habit, they made their stopping place on the old "Washtenong-sepe." They found part of the ground occupied by the whites, and had to fall back from the river. Their camp extended along the brook, from Lansing avenue and Ganson streets to where the Purifier buildings now stand. They visited every house in the settlement, begging for something to eat and searching for whiskey. They were the Sacs and Foxes, and were savage and ugly Indians, "the Ishmaelites of the woods." One old squaw coolly sat down and milked "Old Spot" right before mother's face, and paid no more attention to her remonstrances than Chapin's wooden Indian would. They remained two nights and one day, and made things not only very interesting but very uncomfortable for the white people. They managed to pick several fights, until John McConnell took the starch out of their head chief, "Walk-in-the-Moon," by giving him a splendid horsewhipping for stealing groceries out of his wagon. We found out their grievance was they were cut off from catching fish in the river, one of their principal sources of food at this point.

These were succeeded by three other bands, not quite so numerous or impertinent. When they returned, two weeks later, the settlers were armed and ready for them, and made them keep straight and move on the next day. But it was a sight to see them on the return trip. The males all had new blankets, and lots of goods on their ponies, the squaws were loaded with gay colored goods, beads and silver ornaments, and they had ribbons, belts and new straps on their ponies and a good many of the men plenty of whiskey in their skins.

The trail was becoming quite thickly settled and the people protested against this invasion to obtain bonuses from a foreign government and the United States government stopped the practice and in 1833 the distribution was made at Green Bay, and Michigan was relieved from the nuisance and menace.

BUILDING ROADS.

Travel had increased so fast the wild roads became almost impassible. The fall rains had made the marshes soft and it was next to impossible to get horses over or through them. There was not a bridge within thirty miles east of Jackson, and the settlers determined to remedy this defect. In October a bridge was built across the river at Trail street. It was a rough affair, of logs and poles, but it answered the purpose. They then set out to bridge the marshes and creeks east. Gangs of men organized, and with ox teams logs were drawn into position and chinked, and "corduroys" constructed as far as Mill creek, near where Chelsea now

stands. Settlers in Washtenaw also turned out and completed the crossings to Ann Arbor. This was a great improvement, but the road was still very rough and in some places dangerous. But it was a beginning and it took nearly three weeks to do this work.

A CENSUS TAKEN.

In November, 1830, a census was taken of the whole country, when it was found that the settlement at Jacksonburg contained one hundred and twenty-three persons, and the county numbered one hundred and forty-seven souls. There were four families in Grass Lake, one in Leoni, one in Brooklyn, and Batteses and family (half breeds, not belonging to any tribe) in Waterloo. Of these one hundred and forty-seven persons I am sorry to write that I am the only one now living. Every other one has gone to "the great beyond," although there is one living at this time who came here in 1830 after the census was taken, Mr. John Stephens, of Blackman township, and who is over ninety years of age.

JACKSON'S FIRST THANKSGIVING.

The first regular observance of Thanksgiving day in Jackson was held upon the traditional date, the last Thursday in November, 1830. It was held at the old Blackman log homestead, which stood at the southwest corner of Ingham and Trail streets, and was participated in by a goodly number of the newly arrived pioneers. There was a religious services at ten A. M., but, there being no regular clergyman in the settlement, Capt. John Durand, an old Revolutionary soldier, and a devout Methodist of the old style, officiated as the leader, offering a fervent prayer, reading the scripture lesson, and remarks were made by him and several others, the women conducting the musical portion of the services. The Thanksgiving dinner was a la mode, with wild turkey, venison and fish, and plenty of good bread, warm johnnycake and jinger bread, with molasses and wild honey for trimmings. Butter and preserves there were none, but it is recorded that the repast was heartily enjoyd by all present.

It is stated that after the whites had finished their repast a squad of about twenty Indians, men, women and pappooses, came straggling along the trail in front of the house, and were invited to clean up the fragments, which they did in good shape. The men took seats at the table, but, according to their tradition, the women and children ate standing, not daring to sit in front or in company with their husbands. The savages ate with their fingers, disdaining the use of knife and fork. During the dinner the white women undertook to explain to the red men the significance of Thanksgiving day, and after they had concluded their efforts the "big Indian" of the party replied: "Yes, me know now—Thanksgivum d—d good thing; when you have some more, Indian come every time!"

My mother used to tell us it was the most homelike and hearty Thanksgiving she ever attended, for it was realistic of the conditions that instituted the holiday, and she for the first time realized what the real spirit of Thanksgiving meant to the early Pilgrims of America.

CLOSING IN OF WINTER.

The winter of 1830 was a long and unusually severe one for Michigan, at least that was what the "Nitche Naubu," as we

then called the Indians, said. Just at its commencement two useful and important citizens was added to the community. One of these was William D. Thompson, a shoemaker, who had started for Marshall, but who got to Jackson, tired, cold, footsore and "dead broke." As soon as it was found he was a shoemaker he was importuned to stay. The settlers offered to advance money to purchase leather and stock, and my mother offerd him a corner by her fireplace for his bench. He reluctantly consented, and the next convoy from Detroit brought in leather, thread and wax. He had his "kit" of tools in a little round valise. While waiting for the teams to return from Detroit, Thompson built him a bench, and busied himself cutting and splitting shoe pegs out of soft maple saplings taken from the woods. When the leather arrived he was all ready for jobs, and was a busy man all winter, mending and making footwear for his customers. Mr. Thompson afterwards became not only a marked and prominent personage in Jackson, but died a very wealthy man.

The other man was Leonard G. Perry, a cabinetmaker, who came in with a limited supply of tools, but whose services were in great demand for making plain tables, cupboards, stands and bedsteads. These were of the plain kind, but were an improvement upon the boxes, bunks and temporary furnishings that existed in nearly every house. Mr. Perry, after a year or two, located a farm three miles south of the city, married Sarah Hodgkins, and resided on the farm until both died, she in 1879 and he in 1885. His oldest daughter was married to the writer in 1858, and is now living and owns the old homestead where she was born in 1838.

During all the summer the axe had been clearing the timber, and the big old breaking plows had been running and many small fields of wheat had been sown to supply another season's wants. A bountiful supply of potatoes had been raised, and pumpkins, squashes, cabbages and turnips stored in cellars and pits for winter use. A large amount of hay, about eighty tons, was cut and put up on the new marshes by DeLand and the Blackman boys to feed the stock. The log houses were chinked and mud plastered in the cracks to make them comfortable. The chimneys had great stone fire places, and the smoke towers were built of sticks, thickly plastered with mud and clay, and they were made to hold great roaring fires of logs that gave both warmth and light.

It was early in November that "the beautiful snow" began to come down, and it never left us until melted by the warm breezes and rains of April. In fact the winter was "beastly cold," and a number of cattle, sheep and other animals perished. Those who could improvised log stables for stock. and those who could not built rough sheds on the east or south side of their houses to shelter the animals.

During the winter many settlers employed their time in chopping timber, splitting rails, and preparing for putting in spring crops. My father located three hundred and twenty acres on section 4 in Summit township, and had four men cutting timber all winter. He built the first house west of the town on the Spring Arbor trail, on the spot where Byron C. Foote now resides. Several other houses were erected during the winter, and timber got out for others.

OPENING MAIN STREET.

When the Territorial road was laid out it was upon the line of what is now Ganson

street. The Blackmans selected Trail for their main street, but after the compromise with Bennett, Packard and Thompson, Main street was located on the township line. It had no end or connection east or west, and travel went on down Jackson to Trail, where it crossed the river and found its way east diagonally to Ganson at the top of the hill. To remedy this, Mr. Durand, who was a surveyor, was asked to lay out an extension, to connect with the Territorial road. He started at the section corner (in front of the old Hurd house) and ran at the proper angle to intersect the road on the town line, making the extension to the east. He then started at the quarter line, on the hill at the west end, and run on the same angle until he struck the Territorial road at the east line of the Daniels farm. This last extension is now called Wildwood avenue.

As soon as these surveys were properly completed and marked, the villagers commenced to cut the new road out. The ground on each side of the river was very swampy and miry and nobody could get to the river there when it was not frozen over. So the timber was cut and drawn on the ice and placed in position for a roadway when the spring came. A bridge was also built, of timber and covered with split logs. The woods on the east side of the river were very dense, and the land swampy as far east as Page avenue. The trees were cut out and a crossway built to that point. Before spring a roadway was opened east and west to the Territorial road, and thereafter this became the regular highway.

One of the first incidents of this hard winter was a search for something warm and comfortable to sleep on. A few feather beds had been brought by the settlers, but not enough for all to use. There was no straw to be had, and ticks were filled with marsh grass. This soon powdered up and made unsatisfactory resting places. The marshes and swamps were full of flags that bore "cat-tails." One day my mother started out and gathered several baskets of these cat-tails in a swamp where the Fields store now stands, and working them up with her hands converted them into a mattress. The experiment was so satisfactory that soon all the cat-tails in the neighborhood were gathered and converted into mattresses and pillows for the comfort of the almost freezing residents.

What did we do for lights? Well, we had no lamps, no candles, no gas, no electricity, no brilliant chandeliers or arc lights in the houses or streets. The bright blazing fireplace was what sufficed most families, though they also used two other lights known as "a slut" and "a bitch." A "slut" was a bowl or tin cup half filled with oil or grease with a cotton wick held up by a wooden cover, with a small hole in the center. A "bitch" was an open plate or saucer with a piece of woolen cloth that hung over the edges, the fire being fed by a supply of grease. And we had no matches. Fire was kept in the fire place or started with a flint and steel that threw sparks on dry punk or tinder. You who shiver or growl over shaking down a coal stove just imagine the pleasure of getting out on a zero morning and starting a fire with green wood by this primitive method. It would be a more severe test of your manhood than you now imagine.

During the winter of 1830-31 my father's house was country store, a shoemaker's shop, a hotel, a boarding house for four hired men

and a home for a family of four. My mother was the cook, washerwoman, baker, chambermaid, housewife and mother for all, and yet she always told about how happy and contented they all were. In fact she did not have time to be unhappy. Fortunately we were all healthy, there being but little sickness in the entire settlement. The cold, dreary winter wore itself out at last, and spring began to breathe its balmy breezes in our faces; the birds returned, the trees began to bud, and Jackson entered upon the second year of its existence under most favorable auspices.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Up to the first Monday in April, 1831, the settlement had been a little republic, with only a single public officer to direct its affairs and administer its laws. It had been, in the main, a peaceful and orderly settlement. One or two cases of assault and battery, growing out of drunkenness, had been before the "Judge," but he had held them well in check by inflicting a stiff fine, and by committing the first offender to the Ann Arbor jail for sixty days.

At the session of the legislative council in February, 1831, the twenty townships of Jackson county were declared to be the township of Jacksonburg, and attached to Washtenaw county for judicial purposes. The first township election was to be held at the house of William R. Thompson on the first Monday in April, and a full set of township officers was to be elected. Up to this time nothing had been said about politics, but as soon as an election was to be held the political pot began to boil. Politics was a good deal mixed at this time, and the settlers were much divided. There were Jackson men, Adams men, Whigs and Democrats, Masons and Anti-Masons, and occasionally, as nowadays, a "mugwump," who was too good to belong to any party. For several weeks politics was all the talk, and the most of the settlers being from New York it finally settled down that the first contest should be between the Freemasons and Anti-Masons. The excitement grew almost to fever heat as the partisans waited anxiously for "the battle of the ballots" in April.

The manner of holding elections was quite different then from now. There were no regular written or printed tickets. When the electors had gathered, proclamation was made to prepare ballots for the first office, and the voters were then registered separately as each deposited his vote in the box. If no choice was made on the first ballot, a second was taken and so on until choice was made. In fact, it was the caucus and election combined. It was sometimes more tedious, but it was very democratic, as it enabled each elector to vote for whom he chose unhampered by party or regular tickets. This was the "modus operandi" of the old New England town meeting in the early days of the republic.

THAT FIRST ELECTION.

Under the law, or enabling act, it became the duty of the justice of the peace to call the meeting to order, and the electors to choose a moderator and clerk, and these three were to compose the election board. "Judge" DeLand called to order and Alexander Laverty was chosen moderator and Hiram Thompson clerk. These were duly sworn by the justice, and the call for the town meeting was read, after which a bal-

lot was called for for supervisor, the first officer to be chosen.

Now came the first political contest when Mason and anti-Mason were to meet in "tug of war." Both sides were sanguine of success, and both eager to learn the result. When the poll was finished, the ballots were counted, and the moderator announced the result: That thirty-one votes had been cast; that Ralph Updike (anti-Mason), had received seventeen votes and William R. Thompson (Mason) had received thirteen votes, John Durand one vote. The anti-Masons gave three cheers. Mr. Updike had voted for Captain Durand while Thompson had evidently voted for himself. The Masons affected to surrender with a good grace, but subsequently proposed that no more party distinction be made, but that the best man be chosen for the rest of the offices without distinction of party. This was regarded as a quasi-surrender and had its effects on further proceedings.

The next office was township clerk, and Christian Prussia, Anti-Mason, had seventeen votes, David Striker, Mason, thirteen votes and H. Thompson, Mason, one vote.

For assessors, Russell Blackman and Ezekiel T. Critchett, anti-Masons, each fourteen votes, and they were elected.

For town treasurer, collector and constable, Horace Blackman, anti-Mason, had twenty-eight votes, there being no opposition.

The balance of the offices elected were as follows: Highway commissioners, Isaac M. Sterling, Mason, Alex. Laverty, anti-Mason, and Isaiah W. Bennett, Mason; overseer of the poor, Lemuel Blackman, anti-Mason, no opposition; school commissioners, William R. DeLand and Sampson Stoddard, anti-Mason, and Oliver Russ, Mason; school inspectors, Osgood H. Fifield, Hiram Thompson, W. R. DeLand, Isaac N. Swain and James Valentine; fence viewers, John Durand, Martin Flint, Samuel Roberts and Timothy Williams; pound-master, Martin Flint. Thus was the township of Jacksonburgh organized and officered and fully clothed with civic responsibility.

LAYING OUT ROADS.

Up to this time there were no regularly laid out roads in the county except the Territorial road. The highway commissioners were the first of the new municipal officers to be called upon to act. People had used the well-worn Indian trails as guides to travel by, but so many locations were being made the question of regular roads was a growing one. The first road laid out was in March, by Jonathan Stratton, William R. DeLand and I. W. Bennett, special commissioners, starting from the crossing of Trail and Blackstone streets and running north six miles to the town line, and known as the River road. The legislative council had authorized a post road laid out from the village of Clinton, in Lenawee county, to Jackson, "and thence, by the most eligible route to some point on Grand river, in the county of Ionia." William R. DeLand, Daniel S. Case and Jonathan Stratton were the commissioners. This road was laid out from Clinton to Jackson and hence about ten miles north to where it crossed the Sandstone creek, now Tompkins Center. The board of highway commissioners immediately appointed John T. Durand public surveyor, and laid out a road starting from the west end of Main street and running southwest to the town line, called the Spring

Arbor road. They also laid out a road starting from the head of Jackson street and running south and west to the town line in section 18, called the Huntoon road, since known as the Kibbey road. A road was laid out running south from the village to the Swain place, now known as Fourth street. The Clinton road, leading to the southeast to Napoleon, furnished an opening for travel that way.

It was an easy matter to lay out roads, but it was quite another thing to work them so as to be available for travel. It required years of time and much heroic labor and self-denial to construct roads so as to be of much use, but the settlers set about it with commendable zeal and in a few years many roads were in good passable condition.

RUSH OF NEW SETTLERS.

The spring of 1831 saw a large accession to the population of Jackson county. Not so many settled in the village, but there were a large number of homeseekers scattered all through the county. About twenty families settled along the Territorial road in Grass Lake and Leoni, among whom we remember Nathan Russ, Norman Allen, William Todd, the Barnes family, a Mr. Smith, John Leper, Marcus Wakeman, Constance McGuire and James Ganson. A colony settled on the river road, north of the village, among them George Woodworth, the Morrill families, Rosevelt Davis, T. D. Smith and Jonathan Hastings. A party consisting of Chester Harington and several sons, Stephen H. Rowen and family, Leander McCain and George Worden, settled on the Spring Arbor road in Summit township, while John Van Fossen, Amasa B. Gibson, Mr. French and Isaac N. Swain penetrated to Spring Arbor. Over one hundred farms were located in the county in 1831, and the ring of the immigrant's axe was heard in all directions.

Among the new comers in the spring of 1831 was Mr. Benjamin Shaw, a practical carpenter, and a good one, too. His first job was to build a frame store for Mr. Hogan, on the east side of Jackson street, north of the old square. Next he superintended the erection of a frame tannery for Mills & Prussia, where the old Purifier buildings now stand. He next built a large frame barn back of the Blackman tavern, which still stands on Pearl street, the oldest frame structure in Jackson. For many years Mr. Shaw was a familiar figure, and laid out and framed most of the early frame buildings of the place. At all the "raisings" his stentorian "Heave, O heave" inspired the men and boys to lift and tug and push on their pike poles until the heavy frames were in position, after which the inevitable wrestling match and game of base ball ended the "grand rally."

THE FIRST DEATH.

The first death in Jackson was the result of an accident and cast a deep cloud of sadness over the little village. It occurred in April, 1831. Some choppers were engaged in removing some large oak trees from Main street. Of course there were more or less lookers-on and as one large tree fell it caught on a limb of its neighbor and swung around across the street. The men shouted to the spectators to run, which they did, but Willie, the ten-year-old son of William R. Thompson, ran the wrong way and was crushed to death by the huge limbs and weight of the felled monster of the forest.

The body was extricated and carefully wrapped in blankets and carried to Ann Arbor, where it was buried.

The next death in the colony was the wife of Isaiah W. Bennett, in the spring of 1832, of pneumonia.

In June, 1831, Jeremiah Marvin came up from Monroe, and took charge of the saw-mill erected by Bennett & Thompson. A few months afterwards he purchased the property and made some improvements, and did a prosperous business. Mr. Marvin also located about four hundred acres of land, and continued an enterprising citizen until his death, about 1880. Mr. Cyrus Hodgkins, Abram Dibble, William Fields, Curtis Wheelock, Chancy Barnes and other well known settlers were added to the list of pioneers who located in the vicinity.

A SCHOOL OPENED.

In the summer of 1831 Miss Silence D. Blackman opened a day school in the old Blackman house for the instruction of her younger brothers and the few other children in the settlement. Her pupils were Francis, George and Levi Blackman, Semantha and Charles V. DeLand, Harvey and Emma Thompson (children of W. R. Thompson), Sarah Thompson (daughter of Hiram Thompson), and Huldah Case (daughter of the blacksmith). The school was continued the next summer, with the addition of the Willman children, two Marsh boys and Sumner Hamlin. A log building was put up on Jackson street, in the rear of the Congregational church, and answered the purpose of a school house until the spring of 1833.

In the fall of 1832 the people voted to build a frame school house on the big hill which is the site of the present high school. The job was let to Joseph Sturtevant and James Finn, two men who came on from Ann Arbor. When the job was only partly done these men got into a drunken row with Ogden Laverty and some teamsters, and Sturtevant had an arm broken. Jim Finn got hold of a shot gun to shoot Laverty and when he fired the gun it bursted and destroyed the sight of both his eyes. The doctors picked the shot out of Laverty's back and scalp and he recovered. Finn traveled the country for years, selling a piece of poetry called "The Blind Man's Lament," but disappeared about ten years ago. The school house was left unfinished all winter, but the next spring it was completed by Uncle Ben Shaw and was painted red. Miss Blackman taught for three seasons. The first two she received no compensation, but the last year she had twenty-three scholars and the "rate bill" netted her about thirty dollars for the season's work. She was soon after married to John T. Durand and both spent their lives in Jackson, both reaching beyond the four-score mark.

The year 1831 was less stirring and eventful than its predecessor. Considerable additions were made to the little hamlet, and its fame became more widely known. It had a double cognomen that was of some confusion. The postoffice department insisted on calling it Jacksonopolis, and all the mail matter was addressed to that name, The village was named Jacksonburg, and the settlers usually headed their letters with that name. This caused confusion and many letters went astray. It was not until 1835 that the suffixes were both dropped and the

place became plain Jackson and has remained such.

There were many more newcomers during the year, but they mainly selected farms and the county began to be well dotted with locations. These included Concord, Parma, Tompkins, Brooklyn and some other townships. Jackson, however, lost nothing by this. It was the commercial center or nucleus of the county and all who began improvements had to visit our postoffice and interview our mechanics and merchants. The saw-mill also had to be patronized for lumber to complete the cabins and nobody could ignore the "burg."

The winter of 1831-2 was a mild one and the people were better prepared for it. The settlers had raised a fair crop and many had all the grain they needed. The wheat had to be threshed outside on blankets with flails and winnowed by hand. Then they had to take it to Monroe to have it ground, a trip of eight to ten days with ox teams.

The Blackmans put two freight wagons on the road to Detroit, and the Thompsons two more, leaving Mondays and Wednesdays and making the trip in a week. This was continued until the frost came out in the spring, when the trips became less regular. But supplies and goods were in fair supply during the season.

During the winter two new stores were built, one on each side of the square. The one on the south side was built for Mr. Coleman, who ocupied it in the spring with a stock of goods and was made postmaster. The other was occupied by Guy H. Gorham for a grocery, by Mr. Thompson as a shoe shop, and by Doctor Gorham as an office. In the fall Mr. Hogan sold out his stock to Daniel Dwight, who, with his son, David F. Dwight, and a nephew, John N. Dwight, carried on the business for many years.

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1832.

In the spring of 1832 opened a new leaf in the history of Jackson. It was a year of suffering and excitement. Early in the spring the people began to have the chills and fever, which was afterward known as the dreaded "Michigan fever and ague."

As early as April the doctors were busy, and Doctor Stoddard and Doctor Russ were supplemented by Doctors Gorham, Pratt and McClure. Early in the season there were rumors of trouble with the Indians. Black Hawk called a council at Terre Coupee prairie and the Pottawattomies were invited. The people became panicky. The women hit upon a plan to pacify the "Nitchies." They proposed to get up a big feast and invite the chiefs and braves to it before they went to the council. The men all fell in with the scheme, and the "runners" were sent to the Indian villages. The chiefs and braves nearly all came in, but they were very solemn and reserved and not inclined to talk. The feast was served on the old camp ground. The provisions were served in pails, kettles and baskets, and the Indians feasted all day. They were to start for Black Hawk's council the next morning. Meat, bread and pies were given them early and just before starting every Indian was given a pint of whiskey. As they started off old Whaup-kee-zeek turned to them and simply said, "You good chimokeman squaws."

When Black Hawk's grand council was adjourned it was understood that the Pottawattomies had refused to take the war

path. The Indians returned, but they would not talk. Some of the young braves slipped away quietly and joined the enemy, but the majority remained quiet and peaceful. As illustrating the situation, we copy the following written by my father and published in the Jackson Citizen in 1852:

In 1832 there were two causes of excitement which agitated our little community deeply—the prevalence of the cholera at the east and even west, the village of Marshall having been afflicted, and the Black Hawk war. By the latter event all of southern and western Michigan was kept in a continual state of fear and suspense for months from the countless rumors afloat, and from the danger which all the settlers seemed to regard as imminent. Men were summoned in the spring time, during the plowing and planting season, to appear, with what firearms they could obtain, at some distant rendezvous, where they would be obliged to remain for weeks, while their families were left at home in the woods without protectors, to bear for weeks together suspense and fright. A company was organized here under Capt. O. H. Fifield, consisting of about thirty men. The rendezvous was at Blackman's tavern, that place being chosen on account of its supposed invulnerability to Indian assault—it being a very stout and substantial edifice of logs, well put together, and meriting the exclamation of one of the lieutenants who, after making a reconnoissance in force around it, and taking an account of the ditches which nature had provided in profusion, reported, "Our castle's strength would laugh a siege to scorn!" Here the embattled farmers of Jackson remained for some time, and served to confirm the fears of the people that danger threatened. Rumors of incursions and massacres spread over the country, gathering terrors as they went, and quite a number of people actually moved back to the east through fear occasioned by these stories. It was a great blight to emigration, and many who would have this year settled in Michigan were diverted to Ohio because of the alarming stories which were told of the "troubles in Michigan." Even the Indians about here were suspected, and it was imagined that their deportment with the whites had undergone a change, that they were more reserved and grave than before. It is needless, however, to remark that all the stories of savage incursion were without the slightest foundation, but the tidings of the defeat and capture of Black Hawk were joyfully received, and brought great relief to the harrassed settlers. Quite a number of our citizens of Jackson county still live to tell of their martial exploits in the Black Hawk war and the thrilling scenes enacted at Fort Blackman.

Early in May the people were charmed by the appearance of a full regiment of United States soldiers. It was the First Regiment of regular infantry. It was Sunday morning when they passed through Jackson, having camped the night before on the banks of Gillett's Lake. They were in full uniform, with white pants, blue coats and high hats, and each of the latter had a feather in it. They marched from Detroit overland to Chicago and finally were in the battle when Black Hawk was defeated near Fort Atkinson, in Wisconsin. After the regulars passed through things quieted down and the people resumed their work.

In June word was received that the village of Marshall was affected with cholera and all the people had died. A party was at once organized to go and ascertain the facts. Doctor Russ, W. R. DeLand, Zenas Fuller and William Bradley started on foot for Marshall. They got there the next morning and found the place deserted, except one man. Five people had died and laid in their beds unburied. All the rest of the inhabitants had fled to Prairie Ronde and White Pigeon. The Jackson party buried the dead and returned home.

During this year D. T. Warner came late in the fall and built a small store where he sold groceries, liquors and drugs. It was on the north side of Main street, where the Dwight block now stands.

William R. DeLand and Solomon Brill opened a brick yard a short distance down the river and burned two kilns of good brick,

which were used to construct fire hearths, fire places, ovens and chimneys. Abram Wing discovered lime stone near the Portage river and opened a lime kiln. Mr. Roberts did the same in Spring Arbor. Dr. Russ discovered and opened the stone quarry where the prison stands, and Jerry Marvin also opened one where the present dam crosses the Grand river. Mr. Marvin also got out fifty thousand feet of whitewood and basswood lumber for building, besides oak and black walnut.

Abel F. Fitch came in this fall and located on the Clinton road, near where Eldred Station now is. He kept a tavern there for several years and the old "Fitch stand" became known all over the country. Subsequently he removed to Michigan Center, and in 1857 was the central figure in the "Great Railroad Conspiracy Trial," to be spoken of later.

Gen. Abram F. Bolton this year located the village of Napoleon, which at one time was a rival of Jackson for the location of the state prison on account of its sandstone quarry, but it lost it because it was not supplied with water for use in the prison, and there was no chance for drainage or sewerage.

A NEW RIVAL.

The year 1833 brought brighter and better times to Jackson, and it also brought a new rival. James Volentine had located with Chester Wall on Sandstone creek, and they had been reinforced by two others, Mr. Titus and Mr. Pool. Then along came Doctor Akers and located one hundred and sixty acres of land, and platted a village which he called Barry. The boom in western cities and town lots had just begun, and Akers took his plat to Poughkeepsie, New York, and offered lots for sale. He disposed of about forty lots from twenty-five dollars to one hundred dollars each. A few of the purchasers came west to settle in the new city. Akers built a church and induced Rev. Mr. Parks, a Presbyterian minister, to come to Barry and organize a church. He was the first regularly settled minister in the county. I can remember well when people used to go from Jackson to Barry to hear Mr. Parks preach. Akers built a store and blacksmith shop, a shoe shop and a large frame hotel. Later, in 1835, he built a stone bank building, from which he issued notes on the Farmers' Bank of Sandstone. He had a large stone residence built for himself, in which he had his office and drug store. One of his inducements was free medical attention to all settlers for one year.

Doctor Akers' village of Barry soon acquired notoriety, and when the county was organized, in 1833, it was a sharp competitor for the county seat. Barry flourished until 1838, when the Bank of Sandstone collapsed and Jackson having secured the county seat and the state prison, it went gradually to decay. Doctor Akers' stone house and bank are still standing.

In the spring of 1833 William E. Perrine and Charles H. Van Dorn came from Elizabeth, New Jersey, and started a large general store. They built a large frame store, forty by one hundred feet, two stories high, where the Union Bank building now stands, and stocked it with dry goods, groceries, hardware, iron, nails, plows and other merchandise. It was looked upon as a "hummer," and was a great addition to the town. Mr. Perrine was a man of great push and energy and began at once to make him-

self felt. He invested in some of the swamp and timber lands east of the river and agitated the subject of a flouring-mill and other manufactories. He obtained money from a banker named Ford in Clyde, New York, and finally induced the Fords to become interested in Jackson. The result was the extension of the village east of the river, and eventually the erection of a grist-mill and several other industries.

JACKSON COUNTY ORGANIZED.

January 26, 1832, the territorial council passed an act providing for the organization of Jackson county, but it did not go into effect until the first of August of that year.

Section 1 of the act provided for the organization of the county (the limits having been before established), it to be divided into four townships and the inhabitants thereof to be entitled to all the benefits, rights and privileges and subject to all the duties to which, by law, the inhabitants of other counties of this territory were amenable and entitled.

Section 2 provided that all suits, prosecutions and other matters pending before courts of record of Washtenaw county, or before any justice of the peace of said Washtenaw county, should be prosecuted to final judgment and execution as though said county had not been organized.

The act further provided for two terms of the circuit court, to be held in the county, those in Jackson to convene on the Tuesday after the first Monday in June and December of each year.

One of the things to be done was to establish the county seat and fix the site for the court house.

COUNTY SEAT.

Oliver Whitmore, Bethuel Farrand and Jonathan F. Stratton were appointed commissioners "to designate the county seat of the county of Jackson." In their report, made March 30, 1833, they said: "A territorial road, called the St. Joseph's road, was last winter laid directly through the heart of the Peninsula. Where this road crosses the Grand river, about seventy miles west of Detroit, a flourishing village is commenced, and the proprietors are erecting mills. The road was opened last winter as far west as Grand river by a company of citizens of Ann Arbor, who, together with the commissioners, gave the village the name of Jacksonburgh. We speak confidently when we say, the state capital will be at Jacksonburgh. So sanguine were we, that we required the proprietors to appropriate ten acres of land for the state-house square. Upon a commanding eminence near the upper part of this village, at a point sixty-two degrees six chains from the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 34, town 2 south of range 1 west, we have struck the stake of the county seat. The proprietors have given a courthouse square, a public square, four meeting-house squares and one college square."

This report is addressed to "Lewis Cass, Governor of the Territory of Michigan," and signed by the commissioners. General Cass approved their finding, and issued his proclamation declaring the village of Jacksonburgh to be the county seat of Jackson county.

The site of the court house was located on the southwest quarter of the public square, the place where the L. H. Field store now stands, which was then a deep lagoon or mud

hole. When they came later to erect a stone building for court house and jail the builders reported it was so soft they could not get a safe foundation, and so the building was moved to the east and one-half of it encroached on Jackson street. The county offices were erected on the north side of Main street.

GROWTH OF THE COUNTY.

When Jackson county was young and struggling, seventy years ago, it had about the same machinery for county government as it now has, except that there was not so much of it. The records show that the first meeting of the board of supervisors was at the house of Lemuel Blackman, in the village of Jacksonburgh, the first Tuesday in October, 1833. At that time the county was divided into only four towns, which, with their supervisors, were as follows: Spring Arbor, Amasa B. Gibson; Jacksonburgh, C. Harrington; Napoleon, H. Austin; and Grass Lake, W. H. Pease. Amasa Gibson was elected chairman, and Hiram Thompson, clerk. At this meeting it was voted that a sum of two dollars and fifty cents be paid for the scalp of any full-grown wolf killed within three miles of the dwelling of any white inhabitant. Claims for such killing were allowed to the amount of thirty-five dollars. The total of bills allowed at this session was two hundred and twenty dollars and nineteen cents. Property was not quite so valuable then as now, neither were taxes so heavy. The assessed valuation and total taxation of the towns was as follows:

	Valuation.	Tax.
Spring Arbor	$30,111 00	$150 64
Jacksonburgh	34,765 00	164 05
Napoleon	14,700 00	74 20
Grass Lake	4,260 00	12 73

In the tax for Jacksonburgh were twenty-five dollars for sickness. The pay of the supervisors was one dollar per day. The next meeting was held in March, 1834, the members of the same board being present. Among the accounts then allowed was one dollar and fifty cents to Alexander Laverty for crying at court. The treasurer was allowed three per cent for collecting taxes, and at that rate Dr. Stoddard managed to earn the princely sum of six dollars and seventy-two cents. There was a balance reported in the treasury, but of only twenty-six cents. At that early day there were individuals so poor that the county had to provide for them. At this session the names of two sufferers were mentioned, and accounts for their maintenance presented.

A special session was held in April to see about building a jail. John Daniels succeeded C. Harrington as supervisor for Jacksonburgh, and he was instructed to act as a committee of one to secure a safe room for use as a jail. In October it was voted to raise three hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventy-two cents, and the taxes this year were considerably higher than before. Spring Arbor had outstripped Jacksonburgh, and was the wealthiest town, and its share of the tax was two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents; Jacksonburgh, two hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-two cents; Grass Lake, forty-three dollars and eighty-two cents; Napoleon, one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents.

In March, 1835, twenty-one dollars and nine cents were reported in the treasury, and one hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-nine cents had been allowed. Joseph Morris and others objected to the line of the Wash-

tenaw Territorial road, and it was ordered to be changed, if the change could be made without doing greater public or private injury than the one complained of.

In October a new board appeared. Col. Abram Bolton represented Napoleon, and was elected chairman; Samuel Hamlin, from Jacksonburgh, and Caleb Culver, from Grass Lake, with W. R. DeLand as clerk. Property was rising, and the assessment roll showed an increase in the valuation of from two hundred to four hundred and fifty per cent. Spring Arbor was valued at one hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and seventeen dollars; Jacksonburgh, seventy-two thousand and eighty-four dollars; Napoleon, fifty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars; Grass Lake, eighteen thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars. This session was marked by nothing special except that the board forgot to approve the proceedings, and had to meet the next week to set the seal of approval on the record.

In October, 1836, the number of towns were increased to ten, namely: Jacksonburgh, Concord, Grass Lake, Hanover, Leoni, East Portage, West Portage, Spring Arbor, Napoleon, Sandstone. The assessed valuation was seven hundred and thirty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars. In January, 1837, a resolution was adopted to issue bonds for ten thousand dollars to build a jail and court house, Jerry G. Cornell and George B. Cooper being appointed to negotiate the loan, which was to run ten years and draw interest at seven per cent. Proposals were advertised for, and a contract for stone building awarded to David Porter.

This was the last time the board met in "Jacksonburgh," for before the October session the last syllable was dropped, and it became "Jackson." Michigan was lifted to the plane of a state, and now all through the record appears a new item, "state tax." Owing to there being so many non-resident landholders, the treasurer could not collect the state tax as assessed, and he was directed to pay it out of the first moneys he might collect, and to sell the lands of non-payers. In the minutes of this session appear the names of Parma, Rives, Liberty, as new towns. There were also represented Aurelius and Stockbridge, of Ingham county, which county was then attached to this for business purposes. In 1838 Pulaski, Springport and Tompkins were added. In this year the record closed somewhat abruptly, on account, as a note says, of the board of supervisors being abolished by law.

For the next four years the affairs of the county were conducted by a board of three county commissioners, who were Nicholas Townley, of Tompkins, Drusas Hodges, of Spring Arbor, and Alvin Clark, of Grass Lake. During the first two years of their rule nothing of interest occurred, except the addition of Columbia to the sisterhood of towns in 1839. In 1840 the commissioners of Jackson and Ingham counties met to settle up the joint affairs, Ingham being now old enough to run alone. The Jackson commissioners were Clark, Townley and Hodges, with the treasurer, John N. Dwight. Ingham county was represented by J. Loomis, William A. Dryer and Henry Lee, commissioners, with H. H. Smith as treasurer. It was agreed that Ingham should pay one hundred and twenty dollars for her nursing.

In 1840 West Portage drops out, and Henrietta appears; but it was seven years

before Waterloo took the place of East Portage. In 1842 the supervisors again appear, the county system not lasting long.

The writing in the old record book is well preserved, though an occasional page is faded. Of the many clerks, whose penmanship is found, that of the late Judge W. R. De Land was the finest and handsomest. Czar Jones was clerk in 1843, and claims the palm for plain writing.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SUPERVISORS, 1833.

Amasa B. Gibson, chairman; W. H. Pease, Grass Lake; C. Harrington, Jacksonburgh; Harvey Austin, Napoleon, and A. B. Gibson, Spring Arbor.

A meeting of the board of supervisors of the county of Jackson was held at the house of Lemuel Blackman, in the village of Jacksonburgh, on the first Tuesday of October, 1833, pursuant to law. Amasa B. Gibson, of Spring Arbor, was chosen chairman, and H. Thompson, clerk. The first business of the meeting was the auditing and payment of public accounts; and as the list of country auditors contains names that cannot but recall the past, and the simple, easy and economical manner in which the pioneers attended to the interests of the county, it is but just that the list be subscribed:

David Keyes, services as sheriff	$47 49
Russell Blackman, services to county paupers	4 03
Lyman R. Lowell, services to county paupers	14 68
Oliver Russ, attendance and medicine	2 25
Hiram Godfrey, services to county paupers	10 00
John T. Durand, surveying bill	37 54
John T. Durand, clerk bill	3 70
David Keyes, com. highways	10 00
Chester Wall	4 00
Samson Stoddard, county clerk	3 50
Hiram Austin, chairman	1 50
John Wellman, chairman	75
Martin Flint, chairman	75
James Voluntine, returning votes for treasurer and coroner	1 00
Martin Flint, services to county paupers	5 00
John M. Dwight, bill for room	4 50
Samuel Climo, bill as chairman	1 50
Daniel Coleman, bill for book	5 00
H. Thompson, services on appeal on road	2 50
John McConnel, com. highways	3 00
W. R. De Land, on appeal on road	2 50
Charles Harrington, supervisor	3 50
Amasa B. Gibson, supervisor	5 50
Harvey Austin, supervisor	4 00
William H. Pease	2 00
Hiram Thompson, clerk of the board	5 00
Total	$185 19

The first ordinance of the board was, "That the sum of two dollars and fifty cents be given as a bounty for the killing of every full-grown wolf; that the nature of proof shall be as follows: Every person before he shall be entitled to such bounty shall make affidavit before a justice of the peace of the county in which said wolf was killed, of the time and place of killing of said wolf, and that said wolf was killed within three miles of a white inhabitant, and shall present the justice the scalp of the wolf so killed, which scalp shall be destroyed by said justice; and the said justice shall make certificate of the same, and that such person is entitled to said bounty."

After the ordinance was duly promulgated, the following accounts for the killing of wolves were audited and county orders issued for amounts:

Thomas McGee, killing two wolves	$ 5 00
Leander McCain, killing five wolves (L. McCain's order was $2.50 too much)	12 50
John Daniels, killing one wolf	2 50
Henry Daniels, two certificates	5 00
Abel W. Daniels, two certificates	5 00
Isaac Sterling, two certificates	5 00

The supervisors ordered "That orders

upon the county be issued by the clerk upon all the accounts preferred against the county, except for wolf certificates, which are not to be given out until there are sufficient funds in the treasury to pay them, after all other bills now audited and pending against said county are paid off and discharged."

The assessment of the townships was next supervised:

JACKSONBURGH.

The aggregate amount on the assessment roll		$34,765
Amount of town allowances	$43 17	
Money raised to prevent infectious diseases	25 00	
Proportion of county expenses	95 88	
Amount of tax	$164 05	

SPRING ARBOR.

Aggregate amount of assessment roll.		$30,111
Amount of town allowances	$79 13	
Proportion of county expenses	71 51	
Amount of tax	$150 64	

NAPOLEON.

Aggregate amount of assessment roll.		$14,712
Amount of town allowances	$30 16	
Proportion of county expenses	44 04	
Amount of tax	$74 20	

GRASS LAKE.

Aggregate amount on assessment roll.		$4,260
Proportion of county expenses	$12 73	

Daniel B. Brown, sheriff of the county of Washtenaw, presented his account of twenty-five dollars and thirteen cents for keeping William Savacool, a prisoner from Jackson county. The account, however, was presented too late for adjustment, and was placed on file, to be brought up at the next annual meeting of the board. A note says: "No further business being before the board, it was adjourned sine die." This closed the proceedings for that meeting, and the report was duly signed by H. Thompson, clerk.

The next meeting of the board of supervisors was held April 14, 1834, at the house of Lemuel Blackman. The supervisors present were Amasa B. Gibson, of Spring Arbor; William H. Pease, of Grass Lake; Harvey Austin, of Napoleon, and John Daniels, of Jacksonburgh. The object of the meeting was to provide a jail for the reception of prisoners, and the only resolution accepted was that authorizing Supervisor John Daniels to furnish a room for the reception and keeping of prisoners committed to the custody of the sheriff of Jackson county.

The board met on the second Tuesday of October, 1834, being the second "annual" meeting. Among its first acts was the issue of a county order to D. B. Brown, sheriff of Washtenaw, for twenty-five dollars and thirteen cents, amount due him for boarding a prisoner. Reuben Barns, Russell Swain, Linus Gillett, John Kearn, William P. Worden and Amos Fassett were acknowledged the slayers of nine wolves, but the orders for amount of bounty were not issued to Kearn and Fassett until May 1, 1836. Lemuel Blackman was allowed one dollar and fifty cents for the use of the court room.

The financial condition of the county may be gleaned from the following order of the board: That the following sums be raised, to-wit:

Balance on allowances for the year 1833	$ 47 02
Allowed at the March meeting 1834	80 86½
Allowed October, 1834	168 48½
A sum to meet contingent expenses	59 35
Total	$355 72

Now, with a view of equalizing the assessment roll of the several townships of the county, the supervisors ordered that the four divisions of the county raise the following amounts:

SPRING ARBOR.

Share of county expenses	$118 20
Town charges	108 63
Collector's fees	11 93
Total	$238 76

JACKSONBURGH.

Share of county expenses	$116 26
Town charges	99 03
Collector's fees	11 33
Total	$226 62

NAPOLEON.

Share of county expenses	$ 68 25
Town charges	63 50
Collector's fees	6 93
Total	$138 68

GRASS LAKE.

Share of county expenses	$ 21 63
Town charges	20 00
Collector's fees	2 19
Total	$ 43 82

The entire tax amounted to six hundred and forty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents, with Spring Arbor township leading in the van of prosperity, and Jacksonburgh following closely. Napoleon in one year almost doubled its taxable property, while Grass Lake showed a three-fold amount of wealth.

The fourth meeting of the board convened March 3, 1835, with the same supervisors present. Lorenzo Rice was allowed five dollars for killing two wolves, and D. Shannon one dollar for guarding prison, together with other accounts, amounting in the aggregate to one hundred and sixteen dollars and seventy-nine cents, for all which county orders were issued, and a balance left in favor of the people of twenty-one dollars and nine cents. The order of the board to the commissioners of highway to enquire into the complaint of Joseph Morris and others against the location of the Washtenaw Territory road, closed the proceedings of the meeting.

The fifth annual session of the board was held in the house of William Bothwell in the village of Jacksonburgh, October 5 1835. Present, Cabel Culver, supervisor of Grass Lake; Samuel Hamlin, supervisor of Jacksonburgh; Col. Abram F. Bolton, supervisor of Napoleon; Caleb M. Chapel, supervisor of Spring Arbor; Samson Stoddard, county clerk.

The supervisor of Spring Arbor was not present at that meeting, yet a quorum being present, it was organized and immediately adjourned to the 7th. Caleb M. Chapel appeared at the adjourned meeting and took his seat. Accounts were passed to the amount of one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twelve cents, among the items of which is one showing the claim of Alexander Laverty for crying in court, three dollars and seventy-five cents.

Olney Hawkins, the former district attorney, presented an account of one hundred dollars for professional services rendered in 1834. This claim was rejected, after which the board received the following notice:

GENTLEMEN:—Please take notice that I shall appeal to the Circuit Court, to be held in and for said county, on Tuesday, after the first Monday in De-

cember next, on my claim for professional services as district attorney for said county for the year 1834, this day presented before said board, and rejected, and ask said court to do me justice in regard thereto. OLNEY HAWKINS,

By Daniel Coleman, Agent.

JACKSONBURGH, Oct. 7, 1835.

Seth T. Atkins, John Pratt, L. Gillett, C. Matthews, Elijah Spencer, John F. Fifield, received twenty-two dollars and fifty cents for killing wolves.

William R. DeLand was allowed ten dollars for services rendered in criminal prosecutions, 1833-4, and seven dollars to William R. Perrine on lost order, which sums brought up the disbursements to one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and sixty-two cents. The assessments of the townships for 1835 were: Jacksonburgh, $206.53; Spring Arbor, $407.90; Napoleon, $255.64; Grass Lake, $90.00; total, $960.07.

The board sat on October 8, 13 and 26, and transacted much routine business. William R. DeLand acted as county clerk.

The sixth meeting of the board was held January 20, 1836, in the house of Paul B. Ring, of Jacksonburgh, but the only subject brought before the meeting was the petition of B. H. Packard, asking for alterations in the Territorial road between Jacksonburgh and White Pigeon. The board did not accede to the prayer, being convinced that said alterations were not required for public convenience and expedient.

The seventh meeting was also held in Mr. Ring's dwelling, March 1, 1836, with William R. DeLand, clerk. County Treasurer Samson Stoddard reported a balance in the treasury of thirty-four dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents.

The eighth meeting was held July 7, 1836, at which were present Jerry G. Cornell, Alonzo Brown, Daniel Porter, Josiah Mills, John Barnum and Thomas McGee. The board resolved that the assessors of Sandstone township should report to the meeting to be held July 20, 1836.

The ninth meeting, or fourth annual meeting, was held in the dwelling of Paul B. Ring, October 4, 1836, with William R. DeLand, clerk, and the following supervisors, elect: Jerry G. Cornell, Spring Arbor; Alonzo Brewer, Grass Lake; Daniel Porter, Hanover; Jonathan Wood, Jacksonburgh; Josiah Mills, Leoni; Harvey Austin, Napoleon; John Barnum, Sandstone; Thomas McGee, Concord; Andrew Corvell, East Portage; Lewis D. Stowell, West Portage.

Israel S. Love was allowed for services as constable at court, two dollars and thirteen cents; P. B. Ring, for use of court room, thirty dollars; George B. Cooper, for jail room, nineteen dollars and fifty cents; A. B. Gibson, for sheriff, thirty-one dollars and fifty cents; Samuel Hamiln, for services as supervisor, seven dollars; making a disbursement for the day of ninety dollars and thirteen cents.

The following day Guy H. Gorham, deputy sheriff, was allowed thirty-five dollars; Samuel Hamlin, for use of grand jury room for two terms, June, 1835, and December, 1836, six dollars; and Samson Stoddard, as county clerk, twenty-one dollars, aggregating a sum of sixty-nine dollars.

The sitting of October 6 was the most important of the session. The assessment rolls of the new and old townships were received and examined, showing the valuation of property to be as follows: Jacksonburgh, $194,205; Concord, $125,159; Grass Lake, $40,136; Hanover, $64,867; Leoni, $27,731; East Portage, $6,112; West Portage, $11,-

864; Spring Arbor, $50,872; Napoleon, $77,171; Sandstone, $139,507. The board subsequently lessened the valuation to the following townships, from ten to fifty per cent.: Jacksonburgh, $174,784; Concord, $68,837; Hanover, $32,433. The tax ordered to be levied off these townships was: Jacksonburgh, $1,008.77¼; Concord, $400; Grass Lake, $250; Hanover, $188.81; Leoni, $254.85; East Portage, $44.62; West Portage, $61.40; Spring Arbor, $323.08 1-2; Napoleon, $493.50 3-4; Sandstone, $687.08.

An amendment to the wolf section of the by-laws was carried, directing that one dollar and twenty-five cents be the bounty for the scalp of a wolf whelp, and two dollars and fifty cents for that of a full-grown animal. The business of the session closed October 8.

The tenth meeting was held in the office of William R. DeLand, county clerk. A number of county orders were issued in payment of accounts.

The eleventh session began Monday, January 2, 1837, but owing to a quorum not being present it was postponed to January 9. The legislators of the county assembled that day at the dwelling of P. B. Ring, and at once proceeded to resolve—

"That the sum of ten thousand dollars be raised (agreeably to the provisions of an act to authorized the boards of supervisors of certain counties to borrow money, etc., for the erection of county buildings, approved March 24, 1836) for the purpose of a court house and jail for the county of Jackson.

"That Jerry G. Cornell and George B. Cooper, Esqs., be authorized to negotiate a loan of ten thousand dollars (at an interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum) for the above mentioned purposes.

"That the above mentioned loan be made for ten years, conditioned that the board of supervisors of said county may be at liberty to pay up said loan at any time after five years, and in such installments as the board may direct, by giving three months' notice to any person or persons to whom said loan or loans may be due, provided a loan can be negotiated on such conditions."

The first regular salary was ordered by the following resolution: "That the district attorney for the county of Jackson be allowed, as compensation for his services, a salary of one hundred dollars yer annum, to commence the first day of January, 1836; and the clerk of the board be authorized to issue an order for the same for one year."

The sheriff was authorized to expend twenty dollars on preparing a room for the reception of criminals.

At the adjourned meeting, held January 10, 1837, Messrs. Austin and Porter were appointed a committee to procure a draft or plan of the proposed court house and jail, together with estimates for building the same.

ACCOUNTS AUDITED.

Reuben Barns, 1 wolf killed	$ 2 50
Roswell Hall, 1 wolf killed	2 50
Henry Daniels, 1 wolf killed	2 50
Abraham Francisco, grand juror	2 25
Phineas Farrand, one year's salary as district attorney for the county	100 00
Thomas McGee, as supervisor	4 00
Jonathan Wood, "	4 00
Daniel Porter, "	4 00
Josiah Mills, "	4 00
Henry Austin, "	2 00
Alonzo Brown, "	2 00
William R. De Land, as clerk to the board	7 00

The board adjourned to the 25th of January, but, as was previously the case, there was not a quorum present on that day, and

the meeting was postponed until the 26th, when a similar comedy was enacted. The few members of the board adjourned until February 6.

At the February meeting they considered the plans and estimates furnished by S. R. Green for the new court house and jail. The board resolved, that in case the loan referred to hitherto could be negotiated the two county buildings should be erected at once. With this view the clerk of the board was instructed to cause notices to be posted throughout the neighboring counties, asking proposals for building a court house and jail of stone or brick, such proposals to be opened March 1, 1837.

The consideration of the taxes due by absent property-holders, drew forth from the board the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is ascertained that by reason of the large amount of non-resident taxes unpaid in the county of Jackson, there is not money sufficient to pay the state tax and county contingent expenses, and that to proportion the amount would be attended with much difficulty and perplexity, in as much as a balance would be due the state, and a portion of county expenses remain unpaid, until said taxes may be collected; therefore,

Resolved, That the treasurer of said county be and he is hereby instructed to pay off all county orders already issued, and no others, until the state tax shall be fully paid.

The session of March was important, as it undertook to review the public accounts. This review proved that on March 8 the treasurer had a balance in favor of the county amounting to two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and one cent.

The board opened the proposals for the building of county offices, and resolved, "That the proposal offered by David Porter for building a court house and jail of stone for the sum of ten thousand dollars, be and is hereby accepted; provided, that (agreeable to a previous resolution of this board) the loan of ten thousand dollars shall be effected." Supervisors Daniel Porter, of Hanover; Jonathan Wood, of Jacksonburgh, and Amasa B. Gibson were appointed members of the building committee.

The sitting of March 9 was given up to the examination of accounts and the payment of themselves and the county clerk, seven dollars and fifty-three cents to Messrs. Dwight, and fifteen dollars to Paul B. Ring for room.

The supervisors present at the meeting of October, 1837, were J. G. Cornell, Spring Arbor; Thomas McGee, Concord; James Ganson, Jackson; Daniel Porter, Hanover; R. B. Rixford, Napoleon; Ezra Rumery, Liberty; C. M. Chapell, Sandstone; John Barnum, Parma; E. B. Chapman, Rives; Sherlock Patrick, West Portage; Ben. Davis and O. Gregory, Aurelius and Stockbridge, Ingham county; A. Brewer, Grass Lake; Josiah Mills, Leoni; P. Hubbard, East Portage.

The reading of the journal of proceedings for the past twelve months was then gone through, after which eighty-five dollars and sixteen cents were voted away for services rendered to the county. Chippewa and Wenonquit, two Indians, were paid five dollars for killing two wolves. A. B. Gibson, as sheriff, recived thirty-eight dollars and forty-seven and one-half cents, and the balance was paid to wolf-scalpers. October 4 a sum of one hundred and eighty-two dollars and sixty-four and one-fourth cents was voted to the various officers of the county.

At the sitting of October 5 the bounty for killing wolves, to be granted only to white inhabitants, was increased to five dollars.

The equalization of the assessment rolls was a most important portion of their proceedings. William D. Thompson presented an appeal asking fifteen dollars and fifty cents for services performed by him as county clerk. Leander Chapman, judge of probate, was allowed five hundred and fifty dollars, and as district attorney received his salary of one hundred dollars, with twenty-two dollars and thirty-five cents for expenses. The board gave notice to the electors that it recommended the raising of five thousand dollars for the purpose of completing county buildings, and erecting a fire-proof safe for the county records. William J. Moody, district attorney, was allowed twenty-five dollars for a half year's services. The board also ordained that four thousand six hundred dollars and seven cents be raised during the current year to defray contingent expenses of the county and for the purpose of paying state tax.

November 10, the subject of the five thousand dollar loan was taken up, with the following result: "Whereas, the electors of the county of Jackson have by their vote authorized the board of supervisors to negotiate a loan of a sum of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a fire-proof register's office and the completion of the court house and jail yard, it was therefore resolved that the board authorize Amasa B. Gibson to effect said loan of five thousand dollars for the accomplishment of said object." A fire-proof register's office was next ordered to be constructed, twenty-four feet in the clear; to be built of wrought stone, one story high; to be partitioned into four rooms. This order was conditioned on the loan being obtained. The business of the year was concluded in December.

The first meeting of 1838 was held March 6, with Supervisors Thomas McGee, James Ganson, C. M. Chapell, Benjamin Davis, E. B. Chapman, S. Patrick, A. Brewer, John Barnum, J. Mills and —— Hubbard present. The session was continued to March 8, but the only business transacted was the auditing of the numerous accounts, aggregating five hundred and nineteen dollars and eleven cents, and the reception of a petition from Sylvanus Parkinson and other inhabitants of Concord township, asking the alteration of the Monroe (state) road.

The meeting of October 1, 1838, was carried over to the following day for want of a quorum. On the 2d the following members of the board presented themselves: Jerry G. Cornell, Spring Arbor; Henry Acker, Concord; Benjamin Copeland, Napoleon; Jotham Wood, Jackson; C. M. Chappell, Sandstone; Daniel Porter, Hanover; John Barnum, Parma; Jesse B. Burroughs, Pulaski; Nicholas Townley, Tompkins; E. B. Chapman, Rives; Isaiah Whitman, Springport; A. Brewer, Grass Lake; J. Mills, Leoni; James Preston, East Portage; E. Rumery, Liberty. William R. DeLand was appointed deputy clerk by William D. Thompson, county clerk, and ex-officio clerk of the board. The equalization of assessment rolls was the principal business before the meeting.

The supervisors appointed a committee of three, at their sitting of October 18, to examine and report on the rooms in the court house, fixing the amount of rent, annually, for each room according to its size, situation and value. This committee reported as follows: "That the north and middle rooms on the west side of the hall, occupied as the registry and probate offices, were worth sev-

enty-five dollars each; that the southwest room, same side of the hall, occupied by P. Harrand, was worth one hundred dollars, and that the north and middle rooms, on the east side of the hall, were worth fifty dollars each per annum." A debate ensued, but the report was adopted.

The last meeting of the old board of supervisors was held October 19, 1838, when warrants were issued to the several collectors. The following accounts were ordered to be paid: Bildad Bennett, for services as constable, two dollars and twenty-five cents; A. P. Crowell, bill of costs, two dollars and forty-four cents; Bildad Bennett, constable bill, twenty dollars and thirteen cents; O. Russ, constable bill, one dollar and thirty-one cents; N. Sullivan, printing fifty blank warrants, two dollars; W. R. DeLand, deputy clerk of board for two last sessions, twenty-five dollars.

BACK TO TOWN AGAIN.

Having followed the growth of the county several years in advance, we will turn back to the village once more.

In 1833 Lyman A. Coleman came to Jackson and established another general store, on the north side of the public square. He was soon afterwards appointed postmaster to succeed Mr. Bennett, who resigned. In 1835 he returned to New York, where he was married. While riding with his newly wedded wife, in the village of Livona, Livingston county, New York, he was thrown from his carriage and instantly killed. George B. Cooper succeeded him in the store and as postmaster.

When the county was organized, William R. DeLand was appointed county judge and Amasa B. Gibson sheriff, and both were subsequently elected at the next election. William D. Thompson was the first county clerk, and Samson Stoddard the first county treasurer.

In this connection a good story is told of Clerk Thompson. The law allowed owners of stock to record "marks" in a town book kept by the clerk. Some had a slit in the right ear and some two slits, etc. Mr. James Ganson chose "a piece off of each animal's tail." Some time after that John Batchelder came in asked to have the same mark recorded. Mr. Thompson told him that mark was recorded. "Then what shall I do?" said Mr. Ganson, "my cattle are all bob-tailed now?" "Well," said Mr. Thompson, "we will fix that by recording it two pieces off each animal's tail," and so it was done. Subsequently a suit arose between Ganson and Batchelder about a hog that each claimed, and Doctor Russ was called in to arbitrate. Ganson wanted Batchelder to prove that he had actually cut off two pieces. Batchelder could only give his word for it, and Ganson charged perjury. Doctor Russ awarded the hog to the defendant with the remark, "As it was the only one he claimed he ought to have it, and it was blamed hard work to settle a new country without a little perjury, any way."

The first marriage in the new county was celebrated in 1833 when Thomas Godfrey and Salinda Sutherland were married by Justice of the Peace William R. DeLand. Subsequently two of the Blackman girls were married, to-wit: John T. Durand and Silena D. Blackman, and William Acker and Lucy M. Blackman, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Mr. Bennett. These last two are the first marriages recorded in Jackson county, the first being of record in Washtenaw county.

In the spring of 1835 Benjamin W. Rockwell came to Jackson from Cleveland, Ohio, and built a large frame store on the site of the Loeb store. It was painted yellow, and for many years was known as the "Yellow Store," and the firm of E. S. & B. W. Rockwell was one of the leading ones in the county.

In the spring of 1835 the firm of Jerry Ford & Sons appeared on the scene. The father has been heretofore mentioned in connection with Perrine & Van Dorn. The Fords began clearing the east side of the river, and, after making surveys, determined to build a new dam that would develop the full water power. The present dam was the result. They also set about building a new saw-mill, a flouring-mill, and a woolen-mill and a foundry. These projects were all carried out in time, though some of them were not completed until 1838. This action of the Fords was a great Godsend to Jackson, and soon gave it a new impetus in material growth.

The condition of Main street was most deplorable during these years. The ground was all low and swampy from Blackstone street to Page avenue. It had been "cross-wayed" for part of the way, but in the rainy season was almost impassable. Lemuel Blackman had two yoke of stalwart oxen, and he used them most of the year hauling emigrants and teamsters' loads through the town, securing quite a revenue for his help. Finally big ditches were opened and much work done, but the street was very bad for years, until it was at length paved with cobble stones in 1848.

CHAPTER V.

COURTS.

In dealing with the court of Jackson county, it is desirable to give only its history from the beginning to that period when its organization may be said to have been completed, and its rules understood and observed. Therefore, in the succeeding pages the legal transactions of the circuit court are summarized up to 1838.

SEAT OF JUSTICE ESTABLISHED.

The territorial governor, Hon. Lewis Cass, issued the following proclamation under date February 2, 1831, confirming the action of the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of Jackson:

BY LEWIS CASS,

Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By an act of the legislative council, approved July 31, 1830, authority is given to the governor of the territory to appoint commissioners to locate the seats of justice in the several counties where the seats of justice may not have been located, and to receive their report and confirm the same if he approve thereof; and then to issue a proclamation establishing the seats of justice so located;

AND WHEREAS, Henry Rumsey, Chauncey S.

Goodrich and John Allen, Esquires, were appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice of the county of Jackson, and have proceeded to execute the said duty, and have, by a report signed by them, located the seat of justice of the said county of Jackson at the said village of Jacksonopolis, in the said county:

Now, therefore, By virtue of the authority given in said act, and in conformity with the said report, I do hereby issue this proclamation, establishing the seat of justice of the said county of Jackson at the said village of Jacksonopolis, in the said county.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the territory to be affixed. Done at Detroit, on the second of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fifth.

LEWIS CASS. [L. S.]

By the Governor:

JOHN T. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory.

PIONEER COURTS.

The formation of counties throughout the state in 1829 was followed by acts of the legislative assembly of the territory, relating to the government of such counties, their partition in townships, and the establishment of county and circuit courts in each district so organized. These acts were approved June 29, 1832, and among others relating to this county was one dealing with the courts, in the following terms: "That a county court should be established in Jackson county, possessing all the privileges of the other county courts in the territory, a session of which must be held on the first Tuesday of September each year, and the first session to take place at the house of Horace Blackman. The county of Jackson was created one circuit, and a session of the court ordered to be held on the second Tuesday of September each year, the first session to be held at the house of Horace Blackman."

Always prompt in matters of this kind, the territorial authorities appointed Dr. Oliver Russ judge, Samson Stoddard clerk of court, and David Keyes sheriff. The necessary legal notice was extensively posted, and in accordance with the spirit of the act, the first court of justice in Jackson county was proclaimed open on the first Tuesday of September, 1832. A grand jury was impaneled, which comprised almost every responsible man then in the neighborhood. Attorneys John Allen and Olney Hawkins, of Ann Arbor, were present, with a few determined litigants ranged in the back-ground. The court room—a parlor in the log house of Horace Blackman—was densely packed with the jurors, lawyers, litigants and the curious. The Judge sat patiently waiting the time when the multitude would cease their converse, and settle down to hear the lecture to which he was determined to treat the jurors. It came. Sheriff Keyes read the proclamation a second time, and declared the session of the court to have begun. The Judge rose from his seat with a good deal of dignity, took a long look at his assembled friends, and then entered on one of those peculiar addresses heard only in the courts, or at meetings of the people recently settled in a new country. He said:

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, Friends and Countrymen: We are just emerging from the barbarous period of our lives, and that is comprised in the few months which have passed away since we left our eastern homes in search of western ones. The state has not forgotten us; but, on the contrary, has recognized our courage by bestowing upon us all the forms of government known in much older counties, and above all she has blessed the county by placing me a judge

over you. Gentlemen of the jury, I am proud to assure you that your duties at this session of the court will be of the lightest character, but I trust the time is not far distant when intelligent men, such as you are, will be not idle in such a cause, or lawyers such as I see before me, be without a train of clients. The advancing civilization of our time requires that litigation and trouble of all sorts should accompany it, and I must congratulate the state for placing among us, so early in the history of our county, an institution which may, undoubtedly, cause more trouble and anxiety than it will be ever able to relieve.

"Gentlemen, in closing this little address, I must not forget to remind you that this is only the beginning of the end. The time will soon be at hand when the juror may lose the curiosity which this court now awakens, and seek a means to escape a visit to the county court house, that will soon offer us, at least a larger room to examine and deliberate in. The case of John Doe will come before you; treat it as it deserves."

The jurors were satisfied, the crowd was satisfied; but the happiest mortal in all that gathering was the Judge himself, who looked with a smile at the folowing entries, made by Mr. Stoddard, clerk of the county court, in one of the early record books:

John Doe, selling liquor to Indian; damages, $20. Attorney, John Allen.

Thomas Godfrey vs. Daniel T. Warner, trespass; damages, $100. Attorney, O. Hawkins.

Fee bill—Summons, 50c.; docketing, 12½c.; same, 6¼c. Date—Sept. 4, 1832. Remarks—Summons issued returnable at next term of court. Returned, served by David Keyes, Sheriff; fee, $1.06¼.

Under date of September 7, 1832, the fee bill, in the case of Abel Millington vs. Sanford Marsh and Daniel T. Warner, comprised a capias, costing 50c; docketing, 12 1-2c; filing papers, 25c. So Stoddard remarks: "Capias issued on filing affidavit of E. W. Morgna. Capias returned with bond for defendant's appearance by David Keyes, sheriff. Fees, $1.50."

The action of Stephen Grant and Trumbul Cary against Elijah Spencer, claiming damages of one thousand dollars, was brought before the court in 1832, and a capias was issued returnable at the next term of the circuit court.

The Bank of Michigan vs. John Wickham, H. W. Bassett and H. Blackman, a case noticed under date December 18, 1832, is treated to the laconic remark, "Capias issued returnable at next term of circuit court. Returned, served by David Keyes, sheriff."

All the cases were returned to the circuit court, the judge asked three hearty cheers for the Stars and Stripes, which were freely given, and then, placing one foot on the chair and his hand under his chin, spoke to the members of that grand jury for over an hour, and might have continued for the succeeding sixty minutes had not the last of the fatigued pioneers followed the example of his friends, leaving Messrs. Stoddard and Keyes for the audience.

It is related by one of the surviving first settlers that the Judge was very desirous to indite John Doe, then a tavern-keeper in the township, for selling liquor to Indians. In his charge to the grand jury he referred to it; but the jury requested the Judge to make out a bill against the breaker of the laws, as they were not conversant with legal forms in their adopted state. Russ snatched up a pen and wrote: "John Doe to Jackson County, Dr., to selling liquor to Indians, twenty dollars."

What became of this "true bill" is not recorded; but it is handed down in legend that Doe never paid the twenty dollars, and that Doctor Russ' "true bill" was for many years passed round the judicial circuits of the state, always forming subject for the leisure moments of modern lawyers.

FIRST REGULAR SESSION, 1833.

The first session of the circuit court, held in Jackson county June 3, 1833, was presided over by Hon. William A. Fletcher, chief justice, with William R. DeLand as assistant judge. The commission of Judge Fletcher was issued by Gov. G. B. Porter April 23, 1833. This document appointed him judge of the circuit court in and for the territory of Michigan for four years, or during the pleasure of the governor of the territory for the time being.

David Keyes, the sheriff, read his commission, together with that appointing W. R. DeLand assistant judge. As the latter named has been so intimately connected with the county, it is well to give a copy of his commission:

GEORGE B. PORTER, Governor in and over the Territory of Michigan.

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:—Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of William R. De Land, I have nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council of the said territory, have appointed him an associate judge of the circuit court for the county of Jackson; and I do hereby authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law,—to have and to hold the said office with all the rights, privileges and emoluments thereunto belonging, during the pleasure of the governor of the said territory for the time being.

The date of this document is contemporary with that of Judge Fletcher's commission.

A commission, under the same date, was issued to Hiram Thompson, appointing him associate judge, though he did not take his seat until the November session.

The first grand jury was composed of the following persons; Solomon Brill, Lemuel Blackman, Russell Blackman, William H. Pease, Wesley W. Laverty, Elizur B. Chapman. Ezekiel T. Critchet, John Laverty, Zenas Fuller, Jotham Wood, William T. Worden, Charles Herrington, William D. Thompson, Samuel Wing, Hiram Austin, Nathan Russ, Abel Bennett, William Pool, Nathan Z. Lattimore, Caleb Chapel, Ira Kelliogg, Timothy Williams, James Jacobs. Soloman Brill was appointed foreman and authorized by the court to administer oaths to such witnesses as might appear for examination.

The petit panel comprised the following: Nathaniel Bayn, Moses Bayn, George Woodworth, Edward Morrell, Aaron Evans, John Daniels, Josephus Case, Alexander Laverty, Isaac Carrier, Joseph Sutton, John Eames, Ethan Allen, James Fifield, Jeremiah Marvin, David Riley, Orrin Gregory, Leander McCain, Sanford Marsh, William Worth, Stephen Rowan, Martin Flint, Major D. Mills.

The court orderd that Olney Hawkins, of Ann Arbor, be appointed district attorney. Those preliminaries being completed, the case of Millington against Marsh and others was called, when Attorney Hawkins moved for judgment of nonsuit, owing to some informality in the procedure of plaintiff; but the motion was overruled at the adjourned meeting, June 4, and the plaintiff allowed to file a declaration within thirty days.

A nonsuit ensued in the case of Thomas Godfrey vs. Daniel T. Warner by consent of

plaintiff's attorney, John Allen, and Olney Hawkins, the defendant's attorney.

The little difficulty between Harvey Austin and Calvin H. Swain was simply settled by the failure of defendant to appear before the court, or, as Dr. Samson Stoddard, then county clerk, reported, "The defendant being three times solemnly called comes not, but makes default."

The United States against William Savacool was almost a cause celebre. Savacool was indicted for larceny. He denied the crime, not wisely, but too well, and was requested to sojourn for three months in the hospitable jail of Washtenaw county, and instructed to stay there until the costs of the prosecution be paid. All this kindness, resulting from the stealing of property valued at two dollars and twenty-five cents, was fully appreciated by the prisoner. The jurors who tried this terrible man were Sanford Marsh, William Worth, George Woodworth, Orrin Gregory, David Riley, Aaron Eames, Moses Boyn, Isaac Curier, Major D. Mills, Jeremiah Marvin, Edward Morrell and Martin Flint.

SECOND SESSION, 1833.

The session of November, 1833, was held under President Judge Fletcher, with Associate Judges Hiram Thompson and W. R. DeLand. Alexander Laverty proclaimed the court open, after which the commission of Judge H. Thompson was read. The grand jury panel was called, when the folowing answered to their names: O. Gregory, J. Wood, A. F. Bolton, J. Valentine, J. S. Love, A. B. Gibson, O. Russ, A. Tripp, J. McConnell, A. Eames, C. M. Chappel, N. Russ, N. G. Lattimer, J. Tunnicliff, J. Daniels, C. Harrington, C. Harrington, Jr., I. N. Swain, W. D. Thompson, D. Laverty, E. Allen, J. H. Otis, C. Smith. Abraham F. Bolton was appointed foreman, and directed to swear any witnesses who might come up for examination, and O. Hawkins, district attorney, pro tem.

Attorneys E. W. Morgan and Jewett appeared at this session, but the docket was so light, showing only five unimportant cases, that they manifested their disapproval by leaving the village the evening of the first day's sitting. On the 12th a jury appeared, consisting of S. Brill, R. Davis, J. S. Fifield, Lyman Pease, Hiram Austin, J. Marvin, A. Barrett, W. Laverty, J. Laverty, Sam. Roberts, Stephen Rowan, M. Bean, N. Bean, E. B. Chapman, J. Case, R. Updike, Ed. Morrell, J. T. Durand, J. Wellman, M. D. Mills. This jury was immediately discharged, as there did not appear any necessity for its further attendance, and subsequently the court adjourned without naming a day for the next session.

A session of the court was held June 5, 1834, with the judges named hitherto presiding. A jury was impaneled, and the docket disposed of. A most peculiar pair of cases, those of Nehemiah O. Sergeant against Daniel T. Warner, and Abel Millington vs. Marsh and Warner, seem to have occupied almost the entire attention of the court from its first session in 1833. Sometimes Warner would appear, and sometimes an attachment would be issued against him, but the celebrated defendant still considered himself at liberty to do exactly what he pleased. Attorney C. Clelland appeared for Warner at this session, and succeeded in causing the attachment against him to be discharged.

Ogden B. Laverty was not so successful.

He was committed to Washtenaw jail for ten days, and fined ten dollars for offending the state by battering a citizen.

At the session of December, Edward Mundy, an Illinois attorney, was examined by attorneys G. W. Jewett, James Kingsley and E. W. Morgan, took the usual oath, and was admitted an attorney and counsellor at law. William J. Moody was admitted in a similar manner.

The judgment in the shocking case of Solomon Brill, a man guilty of a crime that sent a thrill of indignation through the hearts of the people, that of an attempt at rape, was rather too lenient to be just. The second jury impanelled to try the prisoner found him guilty, when the court delivered the following sentence: "It is charged and adjudged by the court, that the said Solomon Brill be and he is hereby sentenced to be imprisoned by solitary imprisonment, and at hard labor, for a period of three years from, and including, this day, and that he pay a fine of one hundred dollars, together with the costs of this prosecution, and that he stand committed until the sentence be complied with. And it being made to appear to the court that there is no gaol in the county of Jackson aforesaid, suitable for the confinement of said convict, it is therefore ordered by the court that this sentence be executed by the imprisonment of the said Solomon Brill in the gaol of the county of Washtenaw, in the territory of Michigan; and the sheriff of the said county of Jackson is hereby authorized to convey the body of the said Solomon Brill into the said county of Washtenaw, and to deliver it to the keeper of the gaol in the said county of Washtenaw."

W. J. Moody appeared for the defendant, btu all that could be done by him was to obtain leave to indorse the writ in the case nunc pro tunc, and cause the first jury to disagree. Solomon was plaintiff in a number of cases, which were now discontinued.

The session of 1835 was principally engaged in investigating a number of civil cases. The case of the State against E. M. Barnes for assault and battery, resulted in a fine of two dollars. The charge against him of selling spirituous liquors to Indians was postponed to the December session, the defendant and his surety, Samuel Quigley, giving bonds in the sum of fifty dollars each. W. J. Moody was appointed district attorney, Jotham Wood, foreman of jury, and A. Laverty, crier.

The session of 1836 was opened under the presidency of Judge Fletcher and Associate Judge DeLand. Harvey Austin was elected foreman of the jury, and Phineas Farrand was appointed prosecuting attorney. The trials of civil cases were proceeded with without ceremony, and disposed of and the court, having admitted Leander Chapman as an attorney and counsellor at law, adjourned June 8.

The circuit court of 1837 was declared open by the newly appointed crier, Joseph C. Watkins, April 25. Hon. William A. Fletcher, Ethan Allen and David Adams presided. A jury was impaneled and, Moses Benedict being elected chairman, the examination of the docket was proceeded with. W. D. Thompson's name appeared as clerk, and the criminal prosecutions were carried out under the name of the State of Michigan vs. the United States as formerly.

The president and associate judges, with foreman of jury, Townsend E. Gidley, as-

sembled April 24, 1838. The organization of the session was followed by the motion of William J. Moody to admit David Johnson as an attorney and counsellor at law. The aspirant for legal honors having been examined by Phineas Farrand, P. Morgan and George Miles, and having taken the usual oath, was duly admitted to the bar of Jackson county. The people of the State of Michigan against Jira Payne, Paul B. Ring, Abel F. Fitch, C. H. McClure, Phineas Farrand, in which the latter were charged with conspiracy this year, and a commission appointed to take depositions of witnesses in the several cases.

The October session proved a feast for the few professors of law permitted to practice at the bar of Jackson county. Every adult in the county appeared upon the uncertain ground where angels fear to tread, until at length the very hard-working agriculturist sued the studious lawyer, and of course did not receive any reward beyond the experience gained during the progress of his case.

JACKSON'S EARLY LAWYERS.

The first lawyer to settle in Jackson county was Phineas Farrand. The family moved into Leoni in 1833, and Mr. Farrand divided his time for two years between teaching school and reading law. He was admitted as shown and soon became an important factor in the new community, but he was not long the only one. He was followed by Charles Cleland, Edward Munday and William J. Moody. In 1835 a young lawyer named Zepheniah Platt came from Poughkeepsie, New York, with Townsend E. Gidly. He was a very brilliant young man, and was appointed attorney general by Governor Woodbridge in 1839. In 1844 he returned to New York and served four years as attorney general of that state. Later there were added to the Jackson bar Leander Chapman, David Johnson, Fairchild Farrand, D. C. Chapin, Samuel Kimball and Augustus D. Hawley, and in 1838 the legal staff of the county numbered ten regular practitioners.

CHAPTER VI.

STILL FURTHER PROGRESS—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

The village continued to grow slowly, the organization of the courts and county government giving new interest and zest to county affairs. During 1834 a new and better bridge was built over the river on Main street, and a bridge was also built on Ganson street.

In February, 1834, the first calamity by fire visited the town. The log house of John Wellman, situated at the forks of Main street and what is now Wildwood avenue, was destroyed, and their oldest daughter, Permilia, about twelve years old, was burned to death. Several others of the family were badly

burned, including Mrs. Wellman, but they all recovered. Mrs. Wellman was a tailoress, and was the first to follow that vocation in Jackson.

During this year, by order of the territorial council, several new state roads were laid out, one from Clinton to Adrian to connect with the old Clinton road to Jackson; one from Jackson to Jonesville, a hamlet that had sprung up on the Chicago turnpike; another from Jackson to Howell, and still another from Jackson to Corrunna. A road was also authorized from the Fitch tavern on the Clinton road west to Spring Arbor. These, with the numerous township roads, opened new avenues for settlers, and as early as 1836 nearly all the available lands of the county had been pre-empted or located.

In the village one of the principal signs of progress was the building of meeting houses. The Methodists had pre-empted the school house. The Baptists organized a church and began preparations for building. They had it prepared to raise, but failed in two or three attempts to get men enough to raise the ponderous frame. At length Uncle Abram Wing undertook the job of putting up the frame. He advertised a "raising bee" for Sunday, and added to his notice the words, "plenty of good whiskey." It is needless to remark that the building was raised promptly as advertised. It stood on the ground now occupied by the ruins of the old Hibbard House. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists started this year to build a "session house," for church and school purposes, on Courtland street, on a lot donated by Perrine & Van Dorn. It was completed that fall, but after Mr. Perrine died, in 1835, it was found the land was mortgaged, and they were to be sold out. In the winter the trustees consulted with Lawyer Farrand and Judge DeLand, and they advised them to haul their building off and put it on another lot. So one Saturday afternoon the church gathered, with about forty yoke of oxen, two long timbers for skids, pried up the building, put under the timbers, hitched on the cattle and the session house took a sleigh ride to a lot they had purchased on Jackson street, and the building stands there today, just south of the Baptist church. A lot of the men were sued for trespass in removing the building, but no damages were ever awarded or collected.

DEATH OF LEMUEL BLACKMAN.

The two or three foregoing years had been extremely sickly. The rapid clearing up of the country had brought on fever and ague, chill fevers, and all kinds of malarial diseases. There had been several deaths, but now came one that brought universal sorrow.

From the earliest days of the settlement one of the most active, hopeful and helpful citizens had been "Uncle" Lemuel Blackman, as he was known to everybody. He was a man quite well along in years, but very vigorous and active for his age, and none thought of his dying. He was taken down with malarial fever, and in a few days succumbed to the disease. The death of Mr. Blackman cast a gloom over the whole county, and no pioneer has ever passed away who was more missed and mourned.

The death of Mr. Blackman was soon followed by that of William E. Perrine, another man who stood high in the esteem of of the settlers and who also was greatly missed.

Among the men who came here in 1835 and who became prominent in the after af-

fairs of the county was James A. Dyer. He came as a clerk for Allen D. Richardson, who opened a store in Main street near where the Dwight block stands. He remained with him about three years, when he was elected constable, and later county sheriff. In 1839 he became associated with Charles Derby in trade, and the firm of Dyer & Derby was prominent for many years. Finally they closed out and Mr. Dyer was county clerk and for many years a justice of the peace.

In this year D. M. Glidden came in and set up as a clock and watch repairer. He continued the business until 1849, when he was succeeded by Joseph B. Tomlinson.

Joshua and Dan Palmer came in the fall of 1835, and opened a blacksmith shop, and prosecuted the business for many years. Joshua Palmer was the first man to introduce the shoeing of oxen in winters.

AN IMPORTANT YEAR.

The year 1836 was one of the most important in the early history of Jackson, and in it the first substantial boom in its progress was realized. It was in 1833 that Mr. Blackman offered to sell all his holdings in the north half of the village plat to Amasa B. Gibson for one thousand two hundred dollars, and Mr. Gibson replied if he would strike off the two ciphers he would consider the offer.

Early in the spring a young man named Joseph R. Blackwell came on from New York. The story was that his father was wealthy and that he had sent the son west to get him into some business that would steady him down. Blackwell could find no unoccupied store, so he purchased a lot on the northeast corner of the square and commenced the erection of a stone block of two stores. He brought a stone cutter named Marsh from Detroit, and a mason named Granger to do the work. The sandstone was quarried near the prison, cut, and the building finished that fall, and stocked by Blackwell with merchandise. This store was a wonder. It stands today in the rear of the Blackman House, and was really the main factor that decided the location of the state prison, two years later.

"Jo" Blackwell proved an inspiration to the village. He was wild and harum scarum in all things, but he had command of an unlimited sum of money, and cut a wide swath for a few years, when it was said his father failed in business in the general panic that spread over the country from 1837 to 1840, and "Jo" suddenly sold out and disappeared.

One of "Jo" Blackwell's pranks was related to be that, having incurred a bitter hatred of Rev. Marcus Harrison for preaching a violent sermon against drunkenness, he secured the corpse of a negro that died during the week and placed it in the pulpit, and when the Rev. Harrison came to occupy the pulpit the next Sunday morning the dead darkey was sitting up straight and waiting for the minister. The people were very indignant and threatened prosecution, but as "Jo" paid the expense of removal and interment of the corpse, the matter was dropped.

Jackson was this year represented in the territorial council, and Townsend E. Gidley and Rosevelt Davis were the first two men elected to that honor. When delegates were chosen to a convention to form a state constitution, Mr. Gidley and Roswell B. Rexford were chosen. Up to this time there were no political organizations in the county, though the Mason and anti-Mason feeling

was strong, and the latter had generally the best of it. The first sheriff under territorial government was George W. Woodworth, anti-Mason; the next was Amasa B. Gibson, Mason. The first clerk was Samson Stoddard, anti-Mason, and the next was William D. Thompson, Mason. All the other county officers were anti-Masons. So the first four supervisors were anti-Masons, being Charles Harrington, John Daniels, Samuel Hamlin and Jotham Wood, succeeded by James Ganson, Mason, in 1847. The lines were not closely drawn on the other officers.

THE EAST SIDE BOOM.

The Fords had purchased the land east of the river in 1835, and during the winter had been busy cutting off the heavy timber and clearing it for settlement. At the session of the legislative council in the winter, they obtained a "concession" to "build a dam across the Grand river on the southeast quarter of section 3, town 3 south, 1 west, not to exceed seven feet above the water surface, with a lock or sluice of sufficient width to allow the passage of logs, rafts or flat boats, to float upon and navigate said river." The Fords had erected two large log houses to accommodate their workmen, and the matter was placed in charge of William Ford. About fifty men were employed all the summer, and by October 1st the race was completed and the mills ready to raise. This was done, and workmen covered it, and during the winter the machinery was brought in and the interior work pushed, and in July, 1837, the mill was put into operation—the first flouring-mill in the city.

The Fords also built two frame stores on the north side of Main street, both of which which are still standing, one of which they used, and the other was occupied by Walter Buddington & Company. They also erected a three-story frame hotel, at the corner of Main and Columbus streets, called the "Exchange," and kept by William Bothwell. Five or six log houses were erected on the east side, and were occupied by prominent residents. John Rodgers was brought on from Buffalo and installed as chief miller.

In 1833 a frame hotel was erected on the north side by Paul B. Ring and called the Western Hotel. It stood on the east side of the square, back a short distance from the street, and will be remembered by a few old residents as the "Astor House" in the time when W. H. Monroe kept it.

Lewis Bascomb began the erection of another hotel, on the lot where the City Bank now stands, which he completed and kept for many years, until it was destroyed by fire some time in the 'fifties. In fact, Bascomb's Hotel was for many years a noted feature of the town.

This year Merrick C. Hough and Daniel Parkhurst, two prominent lawyers, were added to the bar of the county.

THE WHIG PARTY ORGANIZED.

The meeting of Whigs, held at Jackson September 27, 1836, was attended by many of the pioneers including those of the following well-known names: Norman Allen, Zina Allen, Russell Blackman, Horace Blackman, N. Bayne, Benah Bean, J. C. Burnell, C. P. Cowden, John Collar, R. W. Chamberlin, L. Calkin, J. N. Dwight, William R. DeLand, R. Davis, J. A. Dyer, John Daniels, John Durand, John T. Durand, I. Darling, P. Farrand, Heman Fassett, H. H. Gilbert, Samuel Hamlin, Reuben Hollister,

Thomas Jenkins, W. W. Laverty, Lyman Lewis, George Monroe, Stephen Monroe, Stephen Town, Leander McCain, John McConnell, Nathaniel Morrell, Lyman Pease, S. F. Richardson, Nicholas Sullivan, James McKee, Ralph Stiles, Amos Temple, Peter C. Vreland, Samuel Wing, G. W. Woodworth, S. Woodworth, P. Williams, Jotham Wood, George Weston, Enos Wheeler, Ansel Wing, James Wing.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Phineas Farrand, president, and J. C. Burnell, secretary. The persons whose names are given above were appointed delegates to the county convention held at Jacksonburgh seven days later. P. Farrand, D. F. Dwight and J. C. Burnell were appointed a town corresponding committee, and the president, secretary and Norman Allen were appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The resolutions were submitted and approved, and so the voice of the people, seeking for their liberties, went forth from the village to be re-echoed throughout the state.

The result of the election in 1836 was a decided Masonic and Democratic victory. William D. Thompson was chosen clerk, Amasa B. Gibson sheriff, Joseph C. Bailey register, Oliver Russ, treasurer, Leander Chapman probate judge, and Merrick C. Hough prosecuting attorney.

AGAIN PATRIOTIC.

For the second time the people decided to celebrate the Fourth of July. Elaborate preparations were made and a patriotic program arranged. But there was "music in the air." The three rival villages of Barry, Napoleon and Michigan Center also determined to celebrate, and upon which was most successful was to depend much of the future prestige of the rival towns. Judge DeLand, William Ford, George B. Cooper, James Ganson, James A. Dyer, William D. Thompson and Phineas Farrand were the committee and they did their work energetically and well. Hon. Townsend E. Gidley presided, Rev. Marcus Harrison was chaplain, Merrick C. Hough was reader and Augustus D. Hawley was orator of the day. The celebration was a success. Jackson had the greatest crowd, and each of the others was a failure, and from this on there was no contention as to local superiority among the aspiring villages of Jackson county.

But the celebration was attended with a sad accident. On the 3d a "liberty pole" was raised in front of the Exchange Hotel. It was stuck into a big hollow stump and not securely braced. A man named John Chapin climbed it to disengage the guy ropes too soon and when he loosened them the pole fell, causing his death. He had a son just the writer's age, who resided in Jackson until 1898, when he committed suicide.

FOR IMPROVING GRAND RIVER.

A movement was started this fall for the improvement of Grand river. During the past two or three years several families destined for points on Grand river had come to Jackson, built flat boats and floated down the river. Among them was the Lyons family, who settled at Lyons, Samuel Hamlin and Mr. Spicer, who settled at Eaton Rapids, and Cyrus Lovell, who settled at Ionia.

There was an immense "floodwood" at the mouth of the Portage and the goods had to

be hauled down in wagons and the scows hauled around in the marsh before they could load and obtain a free ride down the stream. The citizens decided to make a working bee and remove this obstruction. About forty turned out with tools and teams and after about two weeks' hard work cut a channel that allowed the flat boats to pass. After this was done the passage was often made, and the fact that Grand river was navigable was quite a drawing card to those who desired to settle along its banks.

This year the writer's father moved on to a farm two and a half miles north of the village and built the first frame house and barn on the Clinton road. Both are standing yet.

WHAT WAS DONE IN 1837.

During the years 1836 and 1837 there was much excitement about the admission of Michigan to the Union. The Toledo war was also on the carpet and excitement ran high and Jackson was called on for its quota of troops. General Bolton commanded the infantry, Captain Fitch had out his cavalry, and Major Dyer mustered his riflemen. These armies marched down to the border and, after waiting a good part of the summer, they marched back again. The details of the war are recited in the history of the state. The state was finally admitted, and quiet again reigned in Jackson.

There was still a great influx of emigrants this year, and nearly all of them came from western New York. It finally leaked out that it was largely occasioned by a letter written by Gen. John Van Fossen to an old friend, and which was published in the Rochester Democrat. Gen. Van Fossen was one of the first settlers in Concord, having come in in 1831. As we think it is worth reading, we copy the letter as follows:

In answer to your inquiries relative to that portion of Michigan where I reside, I would remark that I have been a resident of Jackson county for about four years; the west part of the county, where I reside, and with which I am best acquainted, I consider second to no other section of country in our own or any other of the states of the Union for general farming purposes. The land is generally a rich, sandy loam, freely interspersed with small pebbles of limestone, generally undulating, and sufficiently elevated to admit of the healthful drainage of its liberally interspersed small streams of water, that afford a sufficient supply of hydraulic power for all farming, mechanical and manufacturing purposes. About two-thirds of the land is covered with a sparse growth of burr oak, white and red oak and hickory trees. The burr oak and hickory plains are very beautiful, generally free from underbrush, resembling orchards, and covered, in the summer months, with a succession of the most beautiful wild flowers. Farmers unacquainted with the character of our country can have no idea of the great difference in the expense of effecting a settlement and improvements on our plains or on heavily timbered lands, as an evidence of which I would state that within the short time that I have been a Michigan farmer I have improved and put under the plow five hundred acres of land, three hundred of which are now to wheat. These improvements have been effected with comparatively limited means—every FIRST crop paying the entire expense of each improvement. I found the expense of taking off the timber, fencing, plowing, harrowing and seeding the land, on free plains, to be about eight dollars an acre; and then the farmer has the great advantage of having his land clear, or nearly so, of stumps, a great obstacle to the farmer on timbered lands. From my own experience and observation I am satisfied that it is better for a FIRST settler to pay ten dollars an acre for plains, when he can accommodate his farm (as may generally be done) with a sufficient quantity of timber, than to pay one dollar where the land is all covered with a heavy growth of timber. Our farmers have been decidedly more successful in growing different crops of grain on the plains than upon the timbered lands. Wheat, oats, corn, barley, potatoes and the English grasses have a most prolific growth.

THE DEMOCRATS ORGANIZE

The state having been duly organized and the political lines drawn between the Whigs and Democrats, the latter organized under that name and the old issues as to Masonry disappeared. A convention of Democrats was called at the county seat and was attended by the leading men of that party. It was organized by electing Paul B. Ring chairman, Marcus Wakeman and A. F. Bolton vice-presidents, and Hiram Thompson as secretary. Among those who participated were: W. J. Moody, M. C. Hough, John Garrow, Simon Peterson, James Ganson, Abel F. Fitch, William Ford, David Markham, J. D. Batchelder, Chester Harington, C. L. Wing, Franklin Pierce, J. Stevens, R. C. Sandburn, Ira Wilbur, J. Snyder, L. Bascomb, C. Carver, S. A. Pruitt, Oliver Russ, A. B. Gibson, G. B. Cooper, Thomas Godfrey, H. S. Hollister, M. C. Pease, John Stirling, M. Mooney, Walter Fish, J. D. Davis, D. Johnson, B. Harrington, J. W. Prescott, W. L. Palmer, J. W. Glidden, W. E. Bothwell, Leander Chapman, Czar Jones, Joseph C. Bailey, David Keyes, J. G Cornell, James Videto, B H. Deming, L. C. House and others.

The first election to endorse the new constitution resulted in a small majority against it, but a subsequent election later decided in its favor.

In this year Lemuel C. House commenced the erection of a block of five stores on the block in which the Carter block stands, it being built of rough tamarack logs, cut along the swamps in the south part of the town. It was a rough looking structure and disliked by the people. Happily, before it was completed it was blown down and destroyed.

We have now come to the point to chronicle the appearance of

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN JACKSON.

In the spring of 1837, in April, the first newspaper was started in Jackson. It was called the "Jacksonburg Sentinel, issued every Saturday, office on the northeast corner of Jackson street and the public square," etc. It was a good looking twenty-column paper, set in long primer throughout, with full-face headings. The columns are filled with legal advertisements, mostly mortgage sales, there being thirty-seven of this class in the number before us. There is a great paucity of "local items," and as you turn over the dreary pages, volume after volume, you scarcely find a paragraph of interest save in the advertising department. In the Sentinel, of October 14, 1837, the following "local" appears: "Jackson County Bank.—The books of this institution were closed yesterday. More than three hundred thousand were subscribed, and thirty-four thousand in specie actually paid in. The capital stock being one million dollars, and the amount required at the time of subscribing ten thousand dollars, of course the balance was returned. As soon as the requisite measures are complied with, the bank will commence operation." In No. 37, December 23, 1837, there is an article on Jacksonburgh and its prospects. It says: "The county is now organized into thirteen townships, and contains between eight thousand and nine thousand inhabitants, as is ascertained by the census taken this fall; three years ago the population was one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, thus showing an unparalleled increase for the last three years," etc. "Jack-

sonburgh is situated in the center of the county, where there is a respectable water-power; this waterpower is well improved, but there is sufficient for all other purposes to build up a large town." It then speaks of the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad, which was to connect Jacksonburgh with Detroit and the mouth of St. Joseph on Lake Michigan and "all intermediate points," and of the Jacksonburgh & Palmyra Railroad, which was to terminate at this place, giving "direct and convenient communication with Monroe, Toledo and other points on the Maumee." "The Grand river from Jacksonburgh down said river can easily be made navigable, either by canal or slack-water navigation, or both combined, so as to connect this place with all communications by railroads or canals that intersect the river. Flat-bottom boats do now frequently pass down from this place to the Grand Rapids, with from ten to fifteen tons burthen. At this place (Jacksonburgh) there are inexhaustible quarries of free stone, well adapted to building purposes, and which will soon be wanted, and will be transported over a great portion of the state. Lime, of the best quality, is also inexhaustible. Bituminous coal is also found under indications which warrant the belief that it will be found in abundance. Three varieties of iron ore are discovered under circumstances that warrant the same belief."

The same paper contains the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Spring Arbor, held December 15, 1837, for the purpose of discussing the propriety and practicability of connecting the waters of Grand river with those of St. Joseph, by a canal running through said town. Resolutions were passed applauding the scheme, and Thomas J. Pardee, John Fitzgerald, Drusus Hodges, and Sylvester Abbott were appointed a committee to obtain money "to complete the survey now being made between the above named rivers." William Smith was chairman, John Belden, secretary, and the meeting was addressed by Dr. B. H. Packard, Asa A. Flint, William Smith and S. A. Abbott.

Advertisements appear for the following persons: William Ford, William Ford, Jr., and J. Ford give notice that they shall "petition the next session of the legislature to change Ford's Addition to the village of Jacksonburgh, on the east side of Grand river, as will enable the subscribers to take up and repossess in their own right certain parcels thereof, to wit: all that part of Cooper street lying north of Ford street; all that part of Columbus street lying south of St. Joseph street; all the east one-half of Le Grand square; all of State House square, and all that part of all streets extending between Canal streets and Grand river, as lie south of Elizabeth street."

The estate of Lemuel Blackman is advertised; petition of the minors by their guardian, W. R. DeLand, praying for license to sell certain real estate, Leander Chapman, judge of probate; H. H. and J. M. Gilbert advertise stray cattle. W. Budington, domestic cloths by the piece or yard, and wooden stocking yarn for sale. "The Inhabitants of the township of Jackson," give notice they will petition the legislature at their next session for an act to incorporate the village of Jacksonburgh. Fairchild Farrand, assignee of mortgage, gives notice that he will sell on the 5th day of March, 1838, at the house of L. Bascom, in the village of Jacksonburgh aforesaid, "where the last circuit court was held," "lot 1 in

block 1 north of range 1 east, reserving nevertheless from sixteen to twenty feet square, heretofore deeded by J. N. Dwight to Samuel Cline," etc. From this notice it appears that Phineas Farrand was here in 1836, for the mortgage was executed in June of that year to Samuel Hamblin of the same place. Phineas Farrand has a mortgage sale notice in his favor. Doctor Russ is township treasurer, and William D. Thompson is county clerk, and application is made to them to establish the Bank of Sandstone, in the village of Barry in the county of Jackson, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, books to be opened for subscription at the house of Gould Butler, in the village of Barry, December 27; also for the Merchants Bank of Jackson county, at Brooklyn. L. Chapman is attorney, with office over D. W. Owen's store. "Chally shawls and pitch forks for sale by N. Monroe." J. C. Baily, register of deeds and justice of the peace, office two doors east of G. B. Cooper & Company's store. L. Bascom's tavern house is the vendue place for all mortgage sales, and appears to have been the place of holding courts. Wolfley & Rockwell, "at the stand formerly occupied by C. P. Cowden, on the east side of Grand river in this village," advertise a "splendid assortment of fall and winter goods." Their stock consists of dry goods, groceries, hardware and queensware, together with every other article sold in a retail store in this country, also a small quantity of first-rate wine and brandy, "expressly for persons in sickness" (dated December 2, 1837). Phineas Farrand is an attorney. W. Ford & Son "will pay cash for any quantity of wheat, corn, rye and barley delivered at the Jackson Mills. N. B.—Flour and shorts for sale." Jacob Beeson, H. P. Cobb and H. Stevens, commissioners to locate a state prison, give notice that they "will meet at the National Hotel in Detroit, December 26, 1837, at which time proposals for a site for a state prison, and for furnishing materials for building the same, will be under consideration. Written proposals may be addressed to H. P. Cobb, Detroit." Among the names which appear in this number of the Sentinel is Ami Filley, A. F. Fitch, P. B. Ring, E. Smith, Isaac and William Van Fossen, Leonard Stowe, Amasa B. Gibson, James Vedeto, Ira Jacobs, Hiram Thompson, William H. Monroe, Michael Hoose, William Bothwell, Layton Collar, Lemuel S. House, Thomas Allen, John Southard, William J. Moody, Frederick Beck. Most of these names appear immediately under the head of mortgage sale. Mr. Ami Filley offers two hundred dollars reward for any information which may enable him to ascertain what has become of his boy, and if he is alive, where he may be found, and describes certain marks. "More than two months have elapsed since the absence of my child, and as yet nothing has been heard by which to form any conception of his mysterious escape. Every effort has been used to find him by the generous citizens in this section, and myself, but all to no purpose."

The Sentinel was published by Nicholas Sullivan, who came from Vergennes, Vermont. He was induced to come by his brother, Rev. William N. Sullivan, who came west in 1835 as a missionary, and who was long a well known resident of the county. One of his sons, A. A. Sullivan, is a well known resident of Leoni.

LOCATION OF THE STATE PRISON.

The winter of 1837 and the spring of 1838 was a strenuous time for Jackson. The session of the legislature was wrestling with the question of locating and establishing a state prison. Jackson was represented by T. E. Gidley and George B. Cooper in the senate and by Marcus Wakeman and R. B. Rexford in the house. The latter favored Napoleon, as he lived at that place. Detroit was an applicant. A committee was appointed to examine the sites proposed, and after a hard fight Jackson won. Much of the credit was due to Hon. Henry B. Lathrop, a recent comer, who had bought a large farm just north of town and east of the river. Mr. Lathrop came from Buffalo and had just completed a large stone work house and city prison for that city. Mr. Lathrop decided that the quality of stone was first class; it was plentiful, easy to quarry and dress, and he in fact acted as expert in all these matters. He also offered to donate twenty acres of land adjoining the river to furnish water and good drainage, two important things entirely lacking at Napoleon. The location was central and would much better accommodate the state in the transportation of prisoners than Detroit.

After three months' consultation the commissioners reported in favor of Jackson, provided, that in addition to the twenty acres donated by Mr. Lathrop, the citizens would also donate ten acres owned by William Ford and sons, ten acres owned by Russell Blackman, ten acres owned by James Ganson and ten acres owned by Henry H. Gilbert, all adjoining to or near the above described land; also the right and privilege of using the waters of Grand river, owned by said H. B. Lathrop, and in case the water power shall be insufficient on the lands of said Lathrop or the great expense of improving it shall prove objectionable, the proprietors shall then furnish the state with the water power that would be equal and sufficient to carry two runs of mill stones; and also the right and privilege of a certain spring of flowing water situated on the land of James Ganson.

The act further provided for the securing of the proper deeds, having the same recorded and then deposited in the office of the secretary of state. This act was approved and signed by Governor Mason, March 3, 1838.

There was great rejoicing in Jackson over the passage of this act. The citizens set about complying with the terms, and the proper deeds were soon procured and recorded.

A small appropriation was made to begin construction, and the governor appointed Benjamin Porter, a master builder of Detrot, as "commissioner to begin the work." Mr. Porter caused a strong wood building to be constructed of oak plank to hold the prisoners, and later in October all those serving sentences in jail were brought here. At first guards were stationed outside the building and over small gangs of prisoners while they were at work outside. Their first work was to go to the woods and cut tamarack logs, sixteen feet long, for a stockade. They were drawn and set on end in a four foot trench, closely fitted together and planks pinned to each log to hold them stiff and fast. By the first of December the stockade was completed, and the house for the

agent and guards completed. This stockade went for many years by the cognomen of "The Tamaracks," and it is still in use.

The first "accident" that happened at the prison was about four weeks after the prisoners were received. One desperate fellow named Bell, while chopping, left his axe and started to run away. There were two guards and one of them saw him at a distance of about thirty rods, and promptly shot him dead in his tracks. This was a sufficient warning to the rest of the gang not to indulge in such dangerous amusement.

It is evident from the wording of the report and act that it was the intention of the state to utilize water power for the prosecution of industries in the prison, but the project was abandoned. Very little outside work was undertaken for several years, as the prisoners were kept busy quarrying stone and preparing them for building "the west wing," the first to be completed, and also erecting a stone wall twenty feet high to take the place of the "tamaracks." The space originally enclosed by this wall was five hundred by six hundred feet, though it has since been doubled in size.

The construction of the prison brought a great many new men to Jackson, among them Edwin H. Lathrop, Silas W. Stowell, Benjamin Porter, Aruna P. Woods and others. About twenty Irish families also came to labor on the prison and all remained as permanent settlers.

ANOTHER ELECTION.

The second general election of the state took place in the fall of 1837, and resulted in the re-election of Governor Mason and the Democratic ticket. Jackson county was represented by Gidley and Cooper in the senate and Wakeman and Rexford in the house. The county officers chosen were all Whigs except the prosecuting attorney, as follows: County clerk, William R. DeLand; register, Joseph C. Bailey; sheriff, James A. Dyer; treasurer, Norman Allen; prosecuting attorney, Leander Chapman.

The legislature of 1837 abolished the board of supervisors and substituted a board of three county commissioners. These were elected and qualified and commenced their duties. The following is the record of county business for the next four years:

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The first session of the board of commissioners of Jackson county was held in the office of the county clerk November 19, 1838. Messrs. Nicholas Townley, of Tompkins, Drusus Hodges, of Spring Arbor, and Alvin Clark, of Grass Lake, the commissioners-elect, were present, and, having taken the oath of office, proceeded to the classification of the board, with the following result: Nicholas Townley, commissioner for three years; Drusus Hodges, Jr., commisisoner for two years; Alvin Clark, commissioner for one year. The organization of the new body was perfected by the election of Nicholas Townley as chairman, W. D. Thompson, clerk, and William R. DeLand, deputy clerk.

These first labors being performed, the members adjourned to December 3, 1838. On that day the commissioners held their second conference, and their first regular duties were entered upon. Norman Allen, the county treasurer-elect, who would have charge of the public moneys from January 1, 1839, to January 1, 1841, received their early attention, so that, on motion of Commissioner Alvin Clark, it was resolved, "that Norman Allen

be required to execute a bond to said commissioners, with three or more good and sufficient surcties, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, before entering upon the duties of his office."

December 4, A. B. Gibson, of the court house, jail and clerk's office building committee, presented his report, in accordance with the request of the commissioners, and also one dealing with the loans which he was empowered to negotiate.

The board entered upon the work of an important session January 8, 1839. The three commissioners were present. The name of William R. DeLand now appears as county clerk and ex-officio clerk of county commissioners. A verbal report of A. B. Gibson showed that the title to the lands on which the county buildings were erected was full and complete. Mr. Gibson presented to the board the release deeds at the same time. Mr. Perrine, the register-elect, applied to the board for blank books for use in his office. Such books A. B. Gibson was authorized to procure.

Norman Allen's bond as county treasurer was signed by Jonathan Wood, David F. Dwight and Henry H. Gilbert, sureties in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and was accepted by the board.

The first license granted to an auctioneer was issued January 9, 1839, as follows:

We, the undersigned, the board of commissioners in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid, do hereby license Charles Derby, of the township of Jackson. in the county aforesaid, to be and act as auctioneer within said township for the term of one year from the date hereof.

Given under our hands at Jackson, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1839.

NICHOLAS TOWNLEY,
DRUSUS HODGES,
ALVIN CLARK,
Board of Commissioners of the County of Jackson.

A true copy of the original.
W. R. DELAND, Clerk.
Fee, $2. Paid.

The first licensed auctioneer had to give bonds for the faithful discharge of his duty, prior to the issue of the license.

January 10, the board received the statement of the former county treasurer, Oliver Russ: Amount of receipts, twelve thousand and thirty dollars and twenty-six cents; amount of disbursements, six thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifteen cents; balance in treasury, five thousand and sixty-six dollars and eleven cents. Oliver Russ received the sum of ninety dollars in full compensation for his services in receiving and disbursing the sum of six thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars and fifteen cents.

A board of superintendents of the poor was appointed during the same sitting, composed of W. R. DeLand, Jackson; Thomas Cotton, Napoleon, and Elihu M. Goold, Parma.

January 11 the board resolved that A. B. Gibson should be authorized to pay L. S. House four hundred dollars, the sum to apply on his bill of extra work on the court house; and also one hundred dollars to David Porter to purchase materials for the clerk's and registrar's office. The sum of twenty-five dollars was also voted to the judge of probate, L. Chapman, to purchase blank books for his office.

The board ordained that H. Acker be authorized "to procure the following weights and measures, scales and beams, to be purchased in the city of Detroit, for to be the standard measures of said county, viz: One half bushel, one peck measure, one half peck —one measure to contain two quarts, one

ditto one quart, one ditto one pint, said measures to be made of copper, in a substantial manner. The weights to be cast iron, of good workmanship, the scales and beam such as are usually furnished, and a complete set of wine measures, made of copper." Subsequently Mr. Acker applied to the state for standards, but on account of the state being minus such, the agent of the board in the matter could not procure the same.

The prison cells occupied the attention of the commissioners on the 12th. L. S. House, the builder under Mr. Porter, was directed to make the door in the partition of the hall of the jail in the following manner: "Of iron bars one and one-fourth inches wide, the cross bars crossing at right angles, and firmly riveted at each angle. The open space of the squares shall not exceed five inches square. The hangings and fastenings of said door shall be similar to those now used on the doors of the cells of the state prison now building at Jackson. This door to be made in lieu of a door which said House was bound to make by contract for the finishing of said jail, and that Mr. House, for complying with the above, shall receive the sum of thirty-two dollars and fifty cents as entire pay for making said door."

A similar instruction was given him in regard to the doors of cells, and so far the labors of the commissioners may be considered of a most precise character.

The new board of superintendents of the poor took the oath of office on the 21st, and was duly organized.

At the meeting of the board, held February 4, 1839, Leander Chapman, judge of probate of the county of Jackson, by virtue of his said office, took the oath of a commissioner, as required by law, and was constituted one of the board. On the 5th Judge Chapman's resolution, asking A. B. Gibson to show by certificate of deposit or otherwise the amount of public money he has in his control, was carried, and a statement of the result was submitted.

May 7, 1839, the board abolished all distinctions between town and county poor. James M. Goold, of Tompkins, was appointed to fill a vacancy on the board of superintendents of the poor.

The first county poor-house was the work of the commissioners. A resolution of theirs says: "In view of the resolution abolishing the distinction between town and county poor, the board is of opinion that it is necessary and expedient to carry into effect the provisions of law in regard to the erection of a county poor-house; therefore, it is resolved that the superintendents of county poor are hereby authorized to purchase for the use of the county a tract of land, not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres, and to erect one or more suitable buildings for the reception and accommodation of the county poor."

The board resolved "That E. Higby, Esq., be charged twenty dollars for the rent of room No. 4, from the time he first occupied it up to the 1st day of April, 1839; that P. Farrand be charged forty dollars for rent of room No. 5 prior to said 1st day of April, 1839; that Joseph C. Bailey, Esq., be charged for the use of room No. 1, from the 9th day of January, 1839, to the 1st day of April, 1839, nine dollars, it being at the rate of forty dollars per annum, and that the rent of said room (No. 1) be fixed and rated at forty dollars per year, provided the treasurer's office shall be continued and kept in the same room."

The clerk of the board was directed to open accounts with each occupant of the rooms, and to prohibit all gambling and card playing. Sheriff James A. Dyer was authorized to rent the court-room to religious societies, its use to be limited to Sabbath services only.

On June 27 the resignation of Thomas Cotton, one of the superintendents of the county poor, was accepted, and Chester C. Carpenter, of Napoleon, and Daniel Parkhurst, of Jackson, were appointed to fill the vacancies then existing.

The appeal of Abraham F. Bolton and others from a decision rendered by the commissioners of highways of the town of Columbia, came before the board for final hearing July 9, 1839. Messrs. Farrand and Higby represented the appellants, and Samuel H. Kimball the respondents. After the examination of forty witnesses, the board took the matter under advisement, and finally rendered the following judgment:

In the matter of appeal of Abram F. Bolton and others from the decision of the road commissioners of the town of Columbia to the county commissioners of the county of Jackson, the said road commissioners having discontinued the following described road, viz: The Napoleon and Michigan Center road, so-called, or so much of the same as is within the town of Columbia, commencing on the section line about fifty rods east of the northeast corner of section 36, in township 3 south, range 1 east, and running in nearly a northwest direction until it intersects the north line of the town of Columbia.

Now, therefore, we, the commissioners in and for the county of Jackson, having heard the proofs and allegations of the parties, and all the testimony of witnesses offered under oath, and upon due consideration of the whole matter, do hereby adjudge that said road is necessary and for the public convenience, and we hereby reverse the decision of the said commissioners of highways discontinuing said road, and establish the same according to the survey of said road on record.

NICHOLAS TOWNLEY,
ALVIN CLARK,
DRUSUS HODGES, JR.,
Committee.

July 9, A. D. 1839.

The annual meeting of the board was held October 7, 1839, with Commissioners Townley, Hodges and Clark present. The auditing of accounts and the consideration of taxes for the years 1839-40 were proceeded with.

November 18, 1839, Alvin Clark took his seat in the board, having been re-elected to that position, and, on the motion of N. Townley, was chosen chairman.

December 17, the board investigated the public accounts, as kept by ex-Treasurers O. Russ and N. Allen. In the settlement there is a sum of nine dollars allowed Norman Allen for money he received as treasurer when current, and failed in his hands.

December 20 the resignation of N. Allen was accepted, and the board appointed John N. Dwight to that position. The closing days of 1839 were given up to much routine business, such as the auditing of accounts and examination of tax records. The Christmas holidays were unobserved by the members, nor did they adjourn until Saturday, December 28, 1839.

The first meeting for 1840 was important, in so much that the accounts of 1839 were received, and W. R. DeLand, county clerk, ordered to superintend their publication in the columns of a newspaper known as the Sentinel, then printed in the county. This report appeared January 15, 1840, and is said to have afforded much satisfaction to the people.

The meeting of January 16, took up the

question of standard weights and measures, and ordered the clerk to apply to the state for them.

The commissioners of the two counties of Jackson and Ingham, with the county treasurers, assembled at Jackson March 23, 1840, for the adjustment of claims existing between the two corporations since the time they were united for judicial purposes. Messrs. Alvin Clark, Nicholas Townley, Drusus Hodges, Jr., and Treasurer John N. Dwight represented Jackson, with William R. DeLand acting as clerk. Messrs. Jacob Loomis, Henry Lee, William A. Dryer and Treasurer H. H. Smith, of Ingham, represented their county.

The afternoon of the 23d was devoted to a resume of the accounts of both corporations and in fixing upon a principle which might lead to a friendly adjustment of claims. Much desultory debate ensued, in which all the members of the convention took part. A simultaneous proposition from each board was suggested, but was not a success. After recess Henry Lee, a commissioner from Ingham, took his seat, and a further examination of books and papers was ordered.

The sitting of March 24th was more conciliatory. After a short deliberation the following paper was drafted and signed:—

The commissioners of the county of Ingham, in pursuance of powers vested in them by law, agree to pay to the county of Jackson the sum of $120; said sum to be paid out of moneys collected on the unpaid non-resident taxes on lands in the said county of Ingham returned, and now in the office of the treasurer of Jackson, levied in the year 1837; and provided said sum of $120 should not be realized from collections on said tax within six months from this date, the commissioners of the county of Ingham agree to pay it over from other funds. And it is further understood that this settlement is to extend to all claims prior to this date, that have been audited and allowed by the board of supervisors or commissioners of the county of Jackson. And whatever claims may arise hereafter growing out of the judicial connection of the two counties shall be a matter of future adjustment. And the commissioners of the county of Jackson hereby agree to relinquish for the benefit and use of said county of Ingham, all claim which the said county of Jackson may have had to the balance of the above mentioned non-resident unpaid tax, amounting to about $517.00, and permit the same to be collected by the treasurer of the county of Jackson,—the said county of Ingham paying all extra expenses which may arise from collecting the same.

[Signed.] ALVIN CLARK,
NICHOLAS TOWNLEY,
DRUSUS HODGES, JR.,
Commissioners of Jackson County.
JACOB LOOMIS,
HENRY LEE,
WM. A. DRYER,
Commissioners of Ingham County.
WM. R. DELAND, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of Jackson County.

The united wisdom of two counties dispersed, and the fact is thus set forth in the annals of that important and amicable transaction. "Having no further business, on motion the two boards adjourned sine die."

So late as March, 1840, there were sums paid out to wolf-scalpers.

PECULIAR STATISTICS.

In the annual abstract furnished to the auditor general, the total value of real and personal property, pertaining to the county, is set down at $1,661,318, which, compared with the exhibit made June, 1839, viz.: $2.065,720, shows a depreciation in value, equaling $404,402. This exhibit was completed June 29, 1840. A few days later the same board approved a corrected assessment roll, showing a further reduction in total value of real and personal property of $158,-954, or a total depreciation within the years

1838-40 of $563,356, or over a half million dollars.

A resolution of July 10 orders "That Daniel Parkhurst, the present district attorney for this county, be allowed the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, and the use of the room he now occupies in court house, known on the journal of the commissioners as room No 1 (reserving said room for the use of the grand jury at each term of the circuit court), as his salary for one year,—the year to commence from the time of his appointment to said office." Many accounts were authorized to be paid, some routine business transacted and the board adjourned.

Nicholas Townley, of Tompkins, Alvin Clark, of Grass Lake, and John Belden, of Spring Arbor, with Fairchild Farrand, ex-officio clerk of the board, met January 4, 1841, and organized by electing Alvin Clark chairman for the ensuing year. The first action of the board was the appointment of superintendents of the poor for one year from January 4. They were John Daniels, Drusus Hodges, Jr., and Daniel Parkhurst.

Nicholas Townley's motion to have the court house insured for four thousand dollars and the poor house for three hundred dollars, in the office of the Jackson Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was carried.

At a special meeting held February 8, 1841, the commissioners resolved:

That said county of Jackson shall and will prepare, construct and furnish for the use of the legislature of said state, a good, suitable and convenient building at the village of Jackson, in said county, for all sessions of said legislature, and equally as suitable and convenient in all respects as the building now occupied by said legislature, in the city of Detroit, without any charge for the same or expense to the said state, at all times from and after the first day of September next, until such time as the seat of government of said state may and shall be permanently fixed and located by law; provided, that the seat of government of said state of Michigan shall be temporarily fixed and located at the said village of Jackson by law.

F. FARRAND, Clerk.
ALVIN CLARK, Chairman Board Commissioners.

The commissioners assembled on the 10th to consider the question of the collection of delinquent taxes. After some consideration the board resolved, "that Alvin Clark be and is hereby authorized to bid off all the lands that are not sold to private individuals for taxes remaining unpaid, as agent for the benefit of the county, and that the treasurer be requested to make such certificates, as required by law, to said Alvin Clark, agent."

The June session was mainly occupied in the preparation of the annual report for the auditor general of state.

A county surveyor was appointed November 8, 1841, to serve until the election of county officers, the first Monday in January, 1843; James A. Knight was chosen to fill the position.

The following day George Byrne, registrar of the county, was authorized to compile a general index to the record books of his office.

In December the board voted a sum of five hundred dollars to Treasurer John N. Dwight in compensation for his services from January 1, 1841, to January 1, 1842.

The commissioners held their last regular session, as recorded, January 3, 4 and 5, 1842. A number of accounts were ordered to be paid, and a sum of two hundred dollars allowed Phineas Farrand for his services as prosecuting attorney during the year 1841.

Norman Allen's name with that of John

Belden appear as signers and commissioners, on the last record.

REVIVAL OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT, JULY 4, 1842.

The rule of supervisors was re-established, and though few complaints were lodged against the oligarchy who for a few years had ruled over the county, the change to the government of many was hailed with delight.

The supervisors assembled at the meeting of July 4 were: Nicholas Townley, Tompkins; Benjamin Davis, Napoleon; A. R. Morrison, Parma; Abram Van De Bogart, Liberty; H. G. Cornell, Spring Arbor; Charles Woodworth, Concord; A. H. De Lamater, Columbia; William J. Moody, Jackson; David Porter; Hanover; Stephen B. Crawford, Springport; C. M. Chapel, Sandstone; Ben. Seidle, Grass Lake; Russell Ford, Leoni; A. T. Gorton, East Portage; G. Coolbaugh, Henrietta; Alvin True, Rives; Elijah Dixon, Pulaski.

The new board having appointed committees, adjourned to the 5th, when it took up the subject of claims against the county, and the equalization of the assessment roll. The table showing the result of their deliberations in the second instance gives the following totals: Number of acres, 399,866; value of real estate, $1,355,213; value of personal property, $82,701; total value, $1,437,914.

The session of October, 1842, opened on the 10th. The supervisors ordered a sum of $2,875.83 to be levied for the purpose of paying state tax; and $8,500 as county tax for 1842. This was duly apportioned to the township.

Messrs. Jonathan Wood, Marcus Wakeman and Oliver Russ were elected by the board superintendents of the poor for one year.

During the December sessions the supervisors manifested a desire to increase the salaries of the county treasurer and district attorney. Consequently a motion was carried granting the former, J. N. Dwight, four hundred and fifty dollars for services renderd during the year 1842, and four hundred and seventy dollars, together with the use of two rooms in the court house, for the latter, Phineas Farrand, for services from April, 1842, to April, 1843.

At this time the question of leasing the court room to the Methodist society created much discussion, both within and without the board, so that when the motion granting the lease was placed before the meeting, it required the casting vote of Chairman Cornell to pass it.

From the table of equalized valuation the total worth of real and personal property is set down at $1,412,160, and the number of acres in the county at 410,880. The supervisors ordered that a sum of $10,591.25, including $2,824.24 state tax, be levied off the county for 1843.

The election of the superintendents of the poor, held by the board October 24, resulted in the re-election of Messrs. Wood, Wakeman and Russ.

In December, 1843, the tenants, repairs and decoration of the county court building occupied the attention of the board, and if resolutions of such bodies ever resulted in trouble to outside parties, a few of those characterizing that meeting promised anything but peace to an old citizen.

October 19 was given up to the examination of one hundred and twelve claims

against the county, and also to the equalization of value of county property for 1844. The entire value of real estate was set down at $1,245,556, and that of personal property at $178,080, with an acreage of 402,797.

The name of David Johnson appears as prosecuting attorney in 1844. October 31, that year, the board voted him a salary of five hundred dollars per year for his services from April 10, such salary to be paid quarterly.

By some happy advance in the knowledge of orthography, the word "moneys" is spelled correctly for the first time in the pages of the records January 1, 1845. The corrected word is contained in a resolution affecting the poor farm, carried that day by the board.

The second day of the January session, 1845, was occupied in the auditing of seventy-nine accounts against the county.

At the annual meeting in October, the supervisors having answered to their names, proceeded to organization. Superintendent Townley's motion, "That Marcus Wakeman be chairman of the board for ensuing year," was carried, when the call of townships was again made.

The business brought before the October session was of a varied and important character, though not exceeding in subject the ordinary routine.

At the meeting held December 19, 1845, the supervisors resolved "that Hiram Thompson be authorized to procure the binding of the entry books in the register's office; also to procure an abstract at the land office of the original entries of lands in Jackson county." From this it appears that the county did not possess any records of the first land purchases until 1846; and it does appear strange that a number of supervisors and commissioners, who bestowed so very much attention on the county, should overlook a subject so interesting and valuable, and remain without such important knowledge from 1833 to 1845.

In the calculations of the board it appears that the number of acres credited to the people in 1845 was 407,204; the aggregate value of real and personal property, $1,407,369; the state tax, $3,518.38; the county tax, $8,796.96, and the rejected tax, $1,158.84.

Sixty-six accounts were passed by the board, and receipts presented by G. T. Godfrey, prosecuting attorney, for his salary; by H. Tisdale for $454.78, for services rendered county in 1845; and by L. D. Welling for $1,072.51, for services rendered the county during the years 1843-5.

At the October meeting of 1846 Supervisor Nicholas Townley was elected chairman of the board for the succeeding twelve months. On the third day of the session the following resolution was adopted: "That Hiram Thompson be authorized to make an abstract of all the records of the register's office of Jackson county, affecting the titles of any lands in said county, but at his own costs and charges, reserving the right to the county of Jackson of purchasing the same at the rate of nine cents for each abstract entry; the said Thompson to have the use of the books of the office, when not in use by the register or other person or persons, for the above object." Whether Mr. Thompson carried out his patriotic offer remains to be seen.

The board offered the payment of one hundred and eleven accounts October 22. On the 23d Marcus Wakeman, Abram Van

De Bogart and William H. Moody were chosen by the board superintendents of the poor for the ensuing year.

The board begun to entertain the idea of erecting new county offices, and among other committees appointed was one composed of Nicholas Townley, F. C. Watkins and John Belden, to ascertain whether it would be advisable to remove the register's and county clerk's office from the public square; if so, upon what terms can a site be procured, and also the terms for erecting a fire-proof building. This committee reported December 30, but a resolution of the board postponed its further consideration indefinitely.

The duplicate for 1846 presented the following totals of township valuation: Number of acres, 406,676; value of real estate, $1,225,407; value of personal estate, $195,409; aggregate value, $1,420,816; state tax, $3,551.08; county tax, $7,812.46. This statement being approved by the board, the public accounts were taken up, and fifty-two claims ordered to be paid. This closed the labors of the supervisors for 1846.

The January session of 1847 was principally occupied in auditing and passing accounts. The meeting of January 22, however, entertained a resolution offering to levy upon the county the sum of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of a capitol, provided the legislature would fix the permanent location of the state government in the village of Jackson. Forty-two accounts were ordered to be paid.

At the annual sesson of 1847, October 11, David Menzie was elected chairman for the year ensuing.

The business transacted during the first three days of the session was of an unimportant character. On the 14th the committee on equalization presented their report, which, summed up, showed the following totals: Number of acres, 409,350; value of real estate, $1,312,155; equalized value, $1,295,599; value of personal estate, $112,851.50; total, $1,425,006.50.

A tax of fifty cents per scholar, aggregating one hundred and ninety-five dollars, was ordered to be levied in Hanover township for the support of primary schools. The supervisors further granted the use of the court house for the meetings of the teachers' institute. The election of superintendents of the poor resulted in the choice of Stephen B. Crawford, Caleb M. Chapel and Amos Pickett to fill that position. The closing meetings of the year 1847 were almost entirely devoted to ordinary routine business.

The annual meeting of 1848 was held October 9. The supervisors-elect were duly installed in office, and organized by choosing Alford Hall as chairman for the year 1848-9.

The committee appointed to examine the assessment roll reported as follows on the third day of the session: Acres of land, 422,788; value of real estate, $1,360,836; value of personal estate, $235,503; equalized valuation, $1,274,201; aggregate valuation, $9,510,904.

The annual meeting of 1849 was organized by electing Michael Shoemaker as chairman. The business was of routine order and contained nothing important.

NAME CHANGED.

The legislature of 1838 changed the name of the place of Jackson, striking off the "burg," and thereafter both county and village and postoffice rejoiced in the patronymic of "Old Hickory." No more "burg" for us.

In the business columns of the Sentinel for 1838 the following names appear: Farrand & Higby, law office, south side public square; W. Baker & Company advertise for many rags; Green & Jessup advertise steel and iron, also books and stationery; Gregg & Eggleston, tailoring establishment; M. Collamer, furniture warerooms, east side river, purchased the establishment of C. E. Sillsbee; J. M. Gilbert, saddlery, immediately over S. Blackwell & Company's store, public square; L. Graves, tailor; J. B. Cobb and Smith M. Brown, carriage painters; David F. Dwight and David Porter advertise lime; Bunnell & Fish advertise shingles; M. B. & J. W. Medbury sell Brandreth's Pills; Amos Bigelow, hardware store in the building now occupied by Dr. Gorham for an office in the village of Jackson; Ford & Buck, merchants; W. Chittock, tailoring establishment, new building, one door east of Russell Blackman's public house; N. Allen, agent, office for sale of Rowland's tonic mixture; S. Blackwell & Company, opposite court house, general merchandise; Jackson Academy, Mr. Dudley (tuition seven dollars per quarter); J. W. Gledden, watch and clock repairing; L. S. House, hat store.

A NEW PAPER.

The first number of the Democratic paper, The Michigan Democrat, appeared March 8, 1838, office over the store of W. W. Budington & company. J. Ford and H. H. Vandercook advertise for proposals for erecting frames for twenty dwellings on the east side of Grand river. Moody & Johnson's law office, south side public square. Myrick C. Hough, attorney and counsellor-at-law, east side. About the same names appear here as were given from the Sentinel. Ford & Son advertise "all kinds of current wild-cat money received in payment for flour." P. Stone, of Adrian, and Ring and Hibbard advertise daily line of stages to Adrian, office at the Jackson Exchange. Livery stable, carriages, horses and sleighs, D. Hibbard. Grand River House, by H. P. Mabee. "Jackson Iron Foundry, at the old stand of Clark, Monroe & Company, Joseph Ganson and Stephen Monroe, proprietors." D. Parkhurst, attorney-at-law; Charles Derby, auctioneer; E. Higby, attorney and counsellor-at-law, office in the Court House.

The township officers of 1838 were James Ganson, supervisor; J. C. Bailey, town clerk; Oliver Russ, Edward Morrell and Linus Collamer, assessors; Simon Peterson, Joseph Wing, John T. Durand, commissioners of highways; Samuel Higby, Alonzo Bennett, Jason B. Packard, school inspectors; David Fuller, collector; Lewis D. Welling, David Fuller, John Gillespie, John Kane, constables; Oliver Russ and William P. Worden, directors of the poor; Fidus Livermore was town treasurer.

The Sentinel contains the following paragraph: "Disgraceful.—While several of the members of the legislature were returning on Friday evening last, through this place to their respective homes, a large number of persons assembled in front of the stage house, and assailed their persons with eggs and stones, and their ears with tinpans, horns etc., to not only the great annoyance of the honorable gentlemen themselves, but to that of the more quiet and peaceably disposed portion of our citizens."

This was the method the constituents of the "honorable gentlemen" took to show their disapproval of their course in the legislature. The indignation arose from the

understanding that the senator from this county had voted against an appropriation to aid in the building of the road from Chelsea to this place.

In 1839 the following township officers were elected: James Ganson, supervisor; William J. Moody, justice of the peace; Joseph C. Bailey, town clerk; Edward Higby, treasurer; A. Swain, J. Fifield, J. Marvin, assessors; S. Peterson, A. Bennett and Joseph Wing, highway commissioners; Walter Budington, Myrick C. Hough and David Johnson, inspectors of common schools; Lewis D. Welling, collector; Lewis D. Welling, James Hale, D. Fuller and James Brandt, constables.

Jackson contained at this time two banks, two printing offices, Jackson Sentinel and Michigan Democrat, two semi-monthly publications, American Freeman and Michigan Temperance Herald, two drug stores, ten dry goods stores. Five religious denominations met weekly, viz: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Close Communion Baptists and Free Will Baptists. The papers claim a population of one thousand people and two hundred dwellings—eighty buildings in course of completion for the year 1839.

In this year a state road was laid out from Jackson to White Pigeon.

The names of Benjamin Hazelton (ashery), Drs. J. M. Terry, E. D. Merriman, J. C. McLean, D. G. McClure appear in the papers; also Childs, Houssel & Brown, carriage painters, paper hangers and cabinetware. The whole number of votes given in the county, November, 1839, were 2,304. The whole amount of tax levied in the county for the year 1839, was $25,233.17. Below we give the condition of county finances for 1840:

From the report of the county commissioners, made December 31, 1840, the sum of $17,841.96 constitues the grand total for which the county is to be taxed, including the premium for collecting the same:

For state tax	$3,322 00
Support of poor, enlarging building, etc	1,448 00
Interest due for purchase of poor farm	452 00
Interest on loan for erection of county buildings	1,050 00
Contingent expenses of county	6,645 00
" " of townships as rendered	4,033 44
Non-resident highway tax returned unpaid	898 52

The incidental expenses of Jackson are $724 92—high 16.90.

The commissioners, Alvin Clark, Nicholas Townley and Drusus Hodges, Jr., say it is a matter of congratulation to the board that the expenses of the county have been reduced the present year and that the taxpayer is measurably relieved from the burden of taxation. There seems to have been a great profuseness and extravagance attending the maintainance of government, of law and of good order throughout the country for the past ten years, but we trust that the time has arrived when this spirit of pride and extravagance, which has pervaded not only national governments but all orders and ranks of the great mass of community, is to be checked, reduced and brought within the supervision of sober sense. When this takes place, and the people return within the precincts of sober sense and reason, salaries will be less, public expenditures reduced, tithes and taxes mitigated, and the whole great body of community be relieved. The board have fixed the salary (compensation) of the prosecuting attorney of the county at four hundred and fifty dollars. They have also allowed the treasurer of the county five hundred and twenty-five dollars, from the time he entered upon the duties of his office up to the first Monday of January, 1841 (comprising a period of about thirteen months), as full compensation for his services. The duties of the treasurer have been greatly increased during the past year, requiring his constant attention and, in some cases, the assistance of a clerk.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Having traced the history of the county up to 1840, a period of ten years, we will now turn backward and tell something about the early schools.

We have described the first school taught by Miss Blackman. This was in a log school house on Jackson street. There was a fire place in the west end and the seats were made of split logs, smoothly edged off, and fastened to the sides with big pins driven into the logs. We had no desks in front and held our books in our laps. Miss Blackman had a stool to sit on and a square whitewood table to rest her books on. She was a patient and painstaking teacher. The books we used were the old New England Primer, Cobb's Spelling Book, Daboll's Arithmetic, Murray's Grammar, and the New Testament. Writing was done on the teacher's table, on cap paper with a goose quill pen. There the "young idea" was taught "to shoot." But we had happy times and learned fast. Every scholar had his "limit" and initials or names cut in the back of the poplar log behind him or her so there was no confusion as to seats or "jumping claims." When we had to drink we took the old gourd dipper and went to the brook, always careful to bring a gourd full to the school house for the other thirsty scholars. We had plenty of grounds to play upon and the tamarack swamp a few rods in the rear of the school house furnished an abundance of excitement and healthy gum. We used to speak pieces and sing Methodist hymns for variety and felt just as proud of our teachers as any alumni who ever worshipped at the shrine of his alma mater. As a fitting tribute of her we loved so well, I deem it proper to insert here an obituary notice of "our first teacher," penned by the writer and published in the Jackson Daily Citizen March 28, 1889:

The death of Mrs. John T. Durand calls to mind many interesting thoughts to mingle with the sadness which always gathers around the death couch of a pure and noble woman, a brave-hearted pioneer and a devoted Christian, wife and mother. Silence D. Blackman was born December 12, 1805, in the town of Berkshire, Tioga county, New York, and was the fourth in a family of fourteen children. She early exhibited a fondness for books, and to a cheerful disposition ever added the virtues of industry, charity and Christian faith and love. She was educated in the public schools of Bershire, and later in the academy at Lisle Center, and thus became fitted for the profession of a teacher. She added to this education another in those days equally important, that of spinning, weaving, dressmaking, tailoring, as well as fancy needlework and painting. In 1829 her father, Lemuel Blackman, and his two oldest sons came to Michigan and located a portion of the land where Jackson now stands. April 3, 1830, the family, with others, left Berkshire for their new home on the banks of the Grand river of Michigan. The colony arrived at Ann Arbor May 20, the advance guard reaching Jackson May 30, the deceased and several of the family being detained in Ann Arbor nearly three weeks by the illness of her father and others of the colony. It is a remarkable fact that her hus-

band, John T. Durand, who was a surveyor and land looker, arrived in Jackson the same day that she did, but by a different route and entirely unknown to each other. During the first part of the year 1830 there were but eight women in the settlement, and about thirty men. Early in 1831 Miss Blackman opened a school, to which all the children in the county, nine in number, were sent. This school was free, Miss Blackman neither receiving nor charging anything for her services. This school was continued the next year as a public school, and, as remarked in yesterday's Citizen, "was the beginning of the great work of education of the young, which has since been advanced from one great step to another, until Jackson has become famous for the excellence of her schools and institutions of learning." In 1832 Miss Blackman aided in organizing the first religious congregation and Sabbath school in the settlement. The writer is the only surviving scholar in Miss Blackman's classes in both these common and Sabbath schools, and remembers distinctly many of the events and lessons, which have never wholly lost their impress for kindness and love. In 1833 there were only two marriageable ladies in the settlement, and on the 21st of February there was a double wedding at the Blackman homestead, Miss Silence D. Blackman becoming Mrs. John T. Durand and Miss Lucy S. Blackman becoming Mrs. James Acker. The following, which is a copy of the first record made in the clerk's office for this county, explains itself:

To the Clerk of the County of Jackson, M. T.

I hereby certify that sufficient credentials being to me presented, I have this day married together in the holy bonds of wedlock, John T. Durand and Silence D. Blackman.

[Signed] ARUNAH BENNETT, Administrator.

JACKSONBURGH, M. T., July 22, 1833.

Recorded July 22, 1833

S. STODDARD, County Clerk.

A like certificate for James Acker and Lucy S. Blackman is the second paper of record.

The bridal trip on this occasion was to a Washington's birthday party, after which Mr. and Mrs. Durand settled down to farm life in a new log house upon his farm just west of the village, which in years after he sold to Hon. M. Shoemaker. The large frame house, which still stands near the city limits, was erected by Mr. Durand in 1838, and was then regarded as the most palatial farm residence in the county. In married life Mrs. Durand was home-like, industrious and hospitable, and the "young folks" of those days (we are rather "old folks" in *these* days) were always welcome, and many were the times when that old mansion rang with mirth and song, and the mistress ministered well not only to our pleasures but to our lusty appetites. The hardy life of the pioneer at last began to tell upon their health, and about 1850 Mr. Durand gave up his farm and moved into the old Blackman house on Trail street, where they lived until they changed to the present residence on Lansing avenue.

The death of Mr. Durand in 1882, only a few months previous to the anticipated "golden wedding," was a great shock to his companion, and since that event she has mingled but little in general society, but her kindness, cheerfulness and sociability with relatives and friends have never ceased to be a pleasure and profit to them. When we contemplate a blameless life of over eighty years, on every page of which has been written true womanhood, Christian virtue, kindly sympathy, wifely affection, motherly love and unceasing charity and kindness, we can safely invoke the beatitudes for the full description of its character and rewards.

Of all the large Blackman family, but one member survives the deceased, Mrs. Julia Chapman, who resides on Taylor street. Of all the thirty-nine pioneer settlers of Jackson in 1830, but three now survive—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, both over eighty years of age, and the writer. Our little circle, held together both by ties of kindredship and stronger than kindred, is fast disappearing. As each drops out the burden seems harder to bear, for of all that are left it seems that this one was the fittest to remain. But providence has willed otherwise, and with her two children, sister, relatives and friends, all mourning its decree, allow me to add my imperfect tribute to her life, work and character. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

This first school referred to above was continued in the log school house until the new school building was completed, two years later. The next teacher was Lyman R. Lowell, who had come on from Speedsville, New York. The school gradually increased in size until the old hive overflowed before the new one was finished.

The location of the new red school house was where the Union high school now stands, but was a different looking place. It stood on the top of a knoll or knob at least twenty

feet higher than the present surface. Main street was cut down about ten feet there, and presented an abrupt bank. One of the regular exercises was to form a "class rush" and push the other fellows over the bank, and girls and boys all joined in this amusement. After awhile a girl had an arm broken, and soon afterward one of the boys had a leg fractured, and the school trustees interdicted this recreation. The ground just west of the hill was marshy, and on the north side of Main street was a deep ravine filled with small tamaracks. When Mr. Porter built the house on the northeast corner of Main and Blackstone streets, where the W. C. A. building stands he filled the swamp hole about six feet deep with earth, then he built the stone foundation and filled in the lot to its present grade. The three lots west of Blackstone were filled in the same way. In the winter scholars used to drag an old ox sled to the top of the hill and slide down Main street to the river bridge, and some times when there was glare ice we would go forty or fifty rods up East Main street. My father had an old horse called "Lafayette," and we used to steal him out of the barn to draw the sled back again. Of those scholars who participated with me prior to 1836 all have gone to "the great beyond."

A Mr. Adams was the second teacher. He was a bright young man and a very popular teacher. The discipline in those days was strict, with not much moral suasion. The implements of torture consisted of thumb screws for the fingers and ears, a heavy ruler and several long blue beech gads, such as were used to drive cattle with, and they were all kept handy and in full sight. Mr. Adams was quite merciful. He used to whale the boys occasionally, but I do not remember having seen him whip but one girl and that was for spitting in his face. So you see we had some spunky species of the female race, even in those early days.

Mr. Adams was succeeded by a man named Byrne, a lame man, also a good and kind man, afterwards elected register of deeds, and father of the late Gilbert R. Byrne, and grandfather to Benjamin Byrne of the City Bank. He was a man personally popular both in and out of the school house.

A man named Cowden was the next autocrat of our school house and he was a "holy terror." The plunk of the ruler and the swish of the birch gads was music to his ears and brought a hearty and continuous chorus from the pupils. Cowden introduced the punishment called "ferruling," and half the school carried blistered and blood shot hands as the result of his cruelty. One day, it was in the winter of 1847-8, Cowden called up one of the largest girls in school and proceeded to "ferrule" her. She was a favorite in school. He told her to hold out her hand and she refused. He grasped it and attempted to strike it but she jerked it away and he hit himself. He was furious, and drawing back his ruler, struck her a blow on the side of the head that knocked her down. The school was in great confusion and some of the large boys demanded he should desist. He flew at one of them and struck him a blow with the ruler that made a gash in his head. As the blood spurted out and ran down his face, some one shouted, "Boys, let's throw him out." Instantly every scholar made a rush. Cowden defended himself, knocking several of the boys down, but they were too much for him and pushed him over the big wood stove, burning him and frac-

turing his leg. The boys dragged him outdoors and to the edge of the bank and threw him over into the road. The school house caught fire, but the scholars put it out with snow and ice. The incident created a great furor in the village, but it ended the school teaching career of the "tyrant Cowden."

In 1838 and 1839 Prof. Roswell Dudley was our teacher. He was a tall, awkward, lanky sort of a man, but well educated. He was a reasonably popular man, though he was a good deal given to "birch rod" prescription for infraction of the rules, but he had no serious troubles. On account of his awkward way the scholars and people often made fun of him. The scholars often satirized him and perpetrated some home-made poetry. It was nothing unusual to see the scholars running from the school house singing these dittys, one of which we remember was as follows:

Prof. Dudley, does your mother know you're out?
Does your father know what you're about?
Prof. Dudley, in all your little whirls,
Now be careful—don't kiss the girls.

Prof. Dudley, after leaving the public school, established an academy and run it quite successfully until about 1848, when he retired to a farm, and died soon afterward. Among the scholars who attended while Dudley was teacher, we can now recall as now living, Dr. Gordon Chittock, David G. Palmer, Willington R. Butt, of Saginaw, and Mrs. Mary (Durand) Green, of California.

Consider A. Stacey was the next teacher, in 1840-1, succeeded by William Aldrich in 1842-4, and he was succeeded by Thomas S. Myrick, who taught during 1845-9, when he went to California and was for many years princpal of the high school in San Francisco. All these teachers have passed away, though some of them lived notable lives. Mr. Stacey settled in Tecumseh, became a lawyer and an editor and we believe his sons are still publishing the paper. Mr. Aldrich became a merchant; later he removed to Three Rivers, in Wisconsin, and was a member of the legislature. In 1856 he removed to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business, and was for six years a member of congress.

In 1852-3 the subject of a new school house was agitated, and it was decided to build of brick a four-room school house, to cost twelve thousand dollars. This was completed and opened in 1854, with O. M. Barnes as principal, and three assistants. The next year Prof. E. L. Ripley was in charge of the school and held the position until appointed to a position in the State Normal School in 1860. At the annual school meeting in 1859 it was voted to make the tuition free to all residents of the district and special taxes and rate bill were abolished. In 1860 the school was opened, with Daniel B. Briggs as principal. Mr. Briggs was afterwards superintendent of public instruction of the state. J. C. Lowell succeeded in 1865 and held the principalship until 1868, when he gave way to Prof. U. W. Lawton, who was in turn succeeded by Dr. Avery and he by Prof. Estabrook, who was called to Saginaw in 1878 and was elected in 1886 superintendent of public instruction.

As early as 1838 the eastern half of the village, east of Grand river, was established as a separate school district, known as No. 17. A school house was erected on Detroit street and a school taught by Joseph C. Bailey. He was succeeded by a man named

Center, and he in turn by Mr. Southworth. In 1846 William Aldrich was principal. The district records up to 1854 having been destroyed, we cannot secure the names of all the teachers. Subsequent to that time the school was in charge of Prof. Gill, Mr. Brown, John S. Lane, H. R. Gass and John B. Glasgow. The school on the east side was well supported, and in 1880 consisted of a large and commodious central building and three auxiliary schools.

Some ten years ago the schools of the entire city were united under one management and the arrangement has been satisfactory and beneficial. The consolidated union school district now consists of two large and perfectly equipped high schools and sixteen ward and primary schools, all under the guidance of Prof. Norton.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Marcus Harrison opened a select school in 1838 in his residence on Lansing avenue, for advanced scholars, and secured a large patronage, mainly young ladies. He continued it for four or five years, when he erected "the Academy," on the south side of Main street, on the west lot selected for the site of the Carnegie Library. After a few years, his health failed him, and he sold out to Professor Dudley, who continued it up to about 1850, when it was discontinued.

Gen. M. W. Southworth started and maintained a "seminary" on the ground where the Episcopal church now stands. This was for some years a successful and popular school and was well patronized, but the death of his wife and the marriage of his oldest daughter, who assisted him, finally broke it up and the proprietor moved to Wisconsin. Among the scholars who attended this school, we remember Mrs. John M. Root and Mrs. Geo. D. Walcott as still among the residents of Jackson.

There have been several other attempts to establish private schools, but none have been successful, to any extent, the excellence of the public schools, and the parochial schools maintained in the Parishes of St. John's and St. Mary's, and by the German Lutheran denomination, having fully supplied the public wants.

DEVELIN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This institution was organized soon after the Civil war by Gen. George M. Develin. Mr. Develin was a student of Prof. P. R. Spencer, the author of the Spencerian system, and was fully qualified for the conduct of such a college. He was a soldier in the Civil war, serving in an Indiana artillery regiment. The college is organized on regular business basis, all departments being carried out in actual practice. It has always had a good attendance, and is still one of the leading business colleges of the state. Since the death of General Develin, in 1898, it has been successfully conducted by his son, Capt. Harry S. Develin, who succeeded his father.

CHAPTER VIII.

MORE LOCAL HISTORY.

The years 1839 and 1840 were years of unprecedented political excitement. The great panic of 1836-7 had spread over the country, banks had suspended or failed altogether and the condition of affairs, public and private, was most deplorable. Values of land went down to zero, and there was no market for produce or stock of any kind, for there was no money. It was for four years an era of "swap" and "dicker." Flour was twenty dollars a barrel, while wheat was forty-five and fifty cents a bushel in cash; pork was sixty dollars a barrel, while the woods were full of wild hogs. What little silver and gold was in the country went up to five to ten for one, and the problem of "wherewithal to be clothed" was a most serious one. The Democrats had been in power in the nation and state, and the Whigs laid all the public ills to their charge. The political excitement ran high, and, as might have been expected, the Whigs swept the country and state.

Judge William Woodbridge, an old associate of General Cass, was chosen governor, as was also a Whig legislature. T. E. Gidley was chosen state senator and Henry Acker and Henry B. Lathrop members of the house of representatives, and all the Whig county officers, J. L. Videto, sheriff; William R. DeLand, clerk; John M. Dwight, treasurer, and Phineas Farrand, prosecutor. At the session of the legislature Henry Acker was elected speaker, and Augustus S. Porter United States senator.

It was hardly to be expected the village would grow much in such times and but few permanent improvements were made. In fact work on the state prison was about all the employment that could be had, and this was paid for in "state shinplasters," worth forty cents on the dollar in trade but receivable for taxes. It was a time of suffering and unrest such as Jackson has never seen since.

THE LOG-CABIN CAMPAIGN.

The political campaign of 1840 was something that never had been experienced in this county before and has seldom been equalled in interest and exictement since. It began early in the year by the re-nomination of Martin Van Buren by the Jackson Democrats and the nomination of Gen. William Henry Harrison by the Whigs. Henry Clay was a strong competitor for the nomination, and was named for vice-president, but he refused second place on the ticket and John Tyler, a "conservative" from Virginia, was named. The way the election turned out, the "conservative" was the undoing of the Whig party.

Soon after the nominations were made, the Democrats opened a campaign of ridicule

upon General Harrison. Amos Kendall, who edited their leading organ, the Washington Globe, in announcing his nomination, illustrated it with a cut of a rude log cabin, with a lank old farmer sitting on a log, and in his hand a tin dipper labeled "Hard Cider." A political speech was made in congress by Isaac E. Crarey, a member from Michigan that ridiculed the General, calling him "an antedeluvian relic," "a granny statesman," and "newspaper-made general," and ascribing the glory and success of the campaign in the northwest, ending with the battle of the Thames, to Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, who was the vice-presidential candidate with Van Buren. This treatment irritated the Whigs and brought out replies from Tom Corwin, of Ohio; William Ogle, of Pennsylvania; Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, and other Whig congressman, that gave a key note to the campaign, and put the Democrats on the defensive. The enthusiasm inspired by these speeches extended to all parts of the country. The log cabin, the hard-cider barrel, the coon skin, the big beaver hat, and the other emblems of ridicule of the Democrats were turned into campaign argument, that in the outset completely demolished and overthrew the opposition.

It has been since said that of all the prejudices and peculiarities of the American people, there are none so comically strange, so humorously emotional, so hard to understand or control, as those developed in their political campaigns. Enthusiasm is fairly rampant, so that reason is often thrown to the winds, and those things that men would do and say they would fear and abhor to do in calmer moments or in any other condition or pursuit.

In the campaign of 1840 the people of Jackson county were wrought up to the highest pitch. "The Hero of Tippecanoe," and all of the accessories of the campaign were prominent. A meeting of Whigs was called as early as the 9th of May to erect a log cabin. About three hundred men assembled at the Monroe Tavern, with axes and tools, teams and wagons, to gather the logs and erect the Tippecanoe Cabin. It was a cold and gloomy day, but there was no dampness to the enthusiasm. The log cutting was mostly done on the lands of John T. Durand and William R. DeLand, on section 4, north of town, and the site of the cabin was fixed on Main street opposite where the First Methodist church now stands. By nine o'clock the huge logs began to arrive, and by night the cabin, forty by sixty feet in size, was up and ready for the roof. The next day split log floors were laid, a "shake" roof covered it and carpenters had put in the doors and windows. Deacon Culver and 'Squire Stone, of Leoni, hauled in an immense ash pole, seventy-feet long, and that was erected in its front. On the 20th of May the cabin was dedicated by a mass meeting. Everbody was there. The farmers of the west part of the county rigged up an immense wagon on big wheels, used for moving logs, with a pole box, thirty feet long, and drawn by forty yoke of oxen, labeled "Old Tip's Buggy." Speeches were made by T. E. Gidley, Henry Acker, A. D. Hawley, Lieut.-Gov. J. W. Gordon, of Marshall, and Hon. Jacob M. Howard, member of congress from Detroit. Hundreds of coon skins were displayed, and all the cider in the county was consumed by the crowd.

The great Whig mass meeting at Fort Meigs was held the first week in June. We

find in the Sentinel of that date the following: "We are all, save the d—l (and he wants to go bad enough), going to attend the great Whig jubilee at Fort Meigs, the first week in June, and shall therefore be unable to issue another sheet until our return." Well, the editor went, and so did the "devil," for that representative diabolical was none other than the writer.

The campaign, as all remember, resulted in the election of General Harrison and the entire Whig ticket in county and state.

THE SECOND NEWSPAPER.

In the fall of 1838 a second newspaper, called the Michigan Democrat, was established by George W. Ranney, who came from Penn Yan, New York. It was a five-column folio, rather neatly printed for that day, and soon took its place as a rather hot partisan paper. It was located on the East side and its patronage made it a strenuous advocate of East Jackson. It had advertisements for Buddington & Company, merchants; W. D. Ford, merchandise and real estate; Monroe & Ganson, furnaces and castings; Palmer Bros., blacksmiths; the Jackson Flouring Mills; C. E. Van Dorn, merchandise and produce; Guy H. Gorham, groceries, and E. Mundy, wines and liquors. The Democrat flourished until 1843, when it went into "innocuous desuetude."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

In the winter of 1840 a heroic attempt was made by Jackson to secure the location of the state capital. It was represented in the senate by Hon. Townsend E. Gidley and in the house by Augustus D. Hawley and Benjamin Copeland. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hawley that created considerable excitement and discussion, but it did not receive favorable consideration and was laid upon the table, and the capital remained at Detroit until 1847.

ORIGINAL PURCHASE OF THE SOIL.

By the beginning of the year 1840 practically all the lands of Jackson county that were fitted for agricultural purposes had been taken up, and we will turn back again and review the names of the first purchasers of its fertile acres.

As early as 1826-7, a tract of land, beginning two and a half miles north of the city boundary and extending along Grand river north of the Au Foin, now Portage branch, was in the possession of an Indian band, under a Russian named Peter Riley, or O'Reilly. This land he desired to dispose of, and by the following letters patent he obtained the necessary permission, so that very soon it passed out of his hands:

WHEREAS, By the third article of the treaty made and concluded at Chicago, in the State of Illinois, between Lewis Cass and Solomon Sibley, Commissioners of the United States, and the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie Indians, on the 29th day of August, 1821, there is granted to Peter Riley, the son of Me-naw-cum-e-go-qua, one section of land at the mouth of the River Au Foin, on the Grand river, with a provision that the lands granted by the said third article "shall never be leased or conveyed by the said grantees or their heirs to any persons whatever without the permission of the President of the United States;"

AND WHEREAS, The said Peter Riley, having obtained the permission of the President of the United States to sell and convey the land granted to him by the said article, has made an assignment of the same unto John R. Williams, of the city of Detroit;

There is therefore granted by the United States unto the said John R. Williams, as assignee of Peter Riley, the tracts of land reserved for the said Peter Riley, being the west half of the southwest quarter

of section one, containing 80 acres; the southeast quarter of section two, containing 160 acres; the north part of the southwest fractional quarter of section two, containing 62 acres and 23-100ths of an acre; the south part of the southwest fractional quarter of section two, containing 72 acres and 60-100ths of an acre; the north part of the northeast fraction of the north half of section eleven, containing 102 acres; the south half of the northeast quarter of section eleven, containing 80 acres; and the west half of the northwest quarter of section twelve, containing 80 acres; in township two south, of range one west, in the Southern Land District of the Territory of Michigan:

To have and to hold the said tracts, with the appurtenances, unto the said John R. Williams, as assignee of Peter Riley, the son of Me-naw-cum-e-go-qua, and to his heirs and assigns for ever.

In testimony whereof, I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-first. By the President,

J. Q. ADAMS.

GEO. GRAHAM,
C. G. L. Office.

The next patent was issued to Horace Blackman, who represented his father, Lemuel. It proves beyond doubt that he was the first patentee house builder, and therefore may claim the title of the first settler; although his visit to New York, and consequent absence from his new home, gave others the opportunity to enter upon a permanent residence before him. The following is a copy of the letters patent:

WHEREAS, Horace Blackman, of Tioga county, New York, has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Monroe, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Horace Blackman, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled, "An act making further provisions for the sale of the public lands," for the southeast quarter of section 34, in township two south, of range one west, in the district of lands offered for sale at Monroe, Michigan territory, containing 160 acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands, returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor-General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Horace Blackman;

NOW KNOW YE, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, the said tract of land above described unto the said Horace Blackman and to his heirs and assigns for ever.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fifth. ANDREW JACKSON.

In 1831 a patent was issued to Jeremiah Bennett, on presentation of a duplicate certificate of purchase made at the Monroe land office in 1830. This document is recorded in the office of the registrar of deeds of Jackson county. In it the extent of the second purchase is laid down, and the signature of President Jackson attached:

WHEREAS, Jeremiah Bennett, of Genesee county, New York, has deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Monroe, Michigan, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled, "An act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," for the northwest quarter of section two, in township three, south of range one west, in the district of land subject to sale at Monroe, Michigan, containing 161 acres and 99-100ths of an acre, according to the official plat of the survey of the said lands returned to the General Land Office by the Surveyor General, which said tract has been purchased by the said Jeremiah Bennett;

NOW KNOW YE, That the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, and in con-

formity with the several acts of Congress in such case made and provided, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said Jeremiah Bennett and to his heirs the said tract above described, to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities, and appurtenances of whatsoever nature thereunto belonging, unto the said Jeremiah Bennett and to his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America, have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-fifth. By the President,

ANDREW JACKSON.

ELIJAH HAYWARD,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The purchase made by B. H. Packard is cotemporary with the Bennett transaction, and in the patent of which the following is a copy, the location and extent of land bought by him, is set forth:

WHEREAS, Benjamin H. Packard, of Washtenaw county, Michigan, has deposited in the Land Office of the United States, a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Monroe, Michigan, whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said Benjamin H. Packard, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, for the north east quarter of section three, in township three south, of range one west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Monroe, Michigan, containing 162 acres, and 77-100 of an acre, according to the official plat of survey of lands, which said tract has been purchased by Benjamin H. Packard;

NOW KNOW YE, That the United States of America, in consideration of these premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, have given and granted unto the said Benjamin H. Packard, and to his heirs, the said tract of land above described, to have and to hold the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the said Benjamin H. Packard, his heirs and assigns forever.

This document, like those offered to Messrs. Bennett and Blackman, were signed by Andrew Jackson, President, and Elijah Hayward, general land commissioner.

A WRITER DEALING IN LAND.

The emigration excitement in the eastern states between 1827 and 1840 was participated in by Washington Irving, as well as many other publicists of the time. He purchased a tract of land in the county, and formed the intention of coming here to live; but, as the following power of attorney will show, his enthusiasm abated, and he resolved to remain east:

WASHINGTON IRVING TO DAVID GODFREY.

Know all men by these presents, that whereas, I, Washington Irving, of the County of West Chester, and State of New York, Gentleman, am seized in fee of, and in all that certain farm or piece of land situate, lying and being in the State of Michigan, being the west half of section number thirty-six, in township number six north, of range number five west, containing 296 96-100 acres, as the same is described in certificate No. 14,560 of Thomas C. Sheldon, Receiver, dated March 24, 1836, at the Receiver's Office, Bronson; also all that other certain farm or piece of land situate, lying and being in the State of Michigan aforesaid, being the south part of the northeast fractional section number two, in township one south, of range two east, containing 80 acres, as the same is described in certificate No. 19,189, of J. Kearsley, Receiver, dated April 23, 1836, at the Receiver's Office, Detroit;

NOW KNOW YE, That I, the said Washington Irving, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint David Godfrey, of Ann Arbor, in the State of Michigan, aforesaid, my true and lawful attorney, for me and in my name to sell and dispose of the said two pieces of land above described, absolutely in fee simple for such price and sum of money as to such person or persons as he shall think fit and convenient, and also for me and in my name to make, sign, seal, execute and deliver such deeds and conveyances for the same or any part thereof as may be proper, with or without the usual covenants of

warranty, and generally to do, execute and perform every act and deed that may be necessary in and about the premises, as fully in every respect as I myself might do if I was personally present, and attorney or attorneys under him for all or any of the purposes aforesaid to make and substitute, and again at pleasure to revoke; and I hereby ratify, allow and confirm all and whatsoever my said attorney shall do or cause to be done in and about the premises by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. WASHINGTON IRVING. (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered in presence of
GERARD MORRIS.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

On this fifteenth day of August, 1838, before me came Washington Irving, known to me to be the person and individual described in, and who executed the foregoing power of attorney, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

GEO. IRELAND,
Commissioner of Deeds.

The statement of the commissioner of deeds was further verified by Joseph Hoxie, clerk of the city and county of New York, and the three documents registered in the registrar's office of Jackson county by William E. Perrine, May 20, 1839, at 8:30 A. M. The patent was signed by Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, August 2, 1837.

The other patents issued to settlers in Jackson county and signed by Presidents of the United States embrace the following grantees: Wm. R. DeLand, Wm. M. Sullivan, James Dowling, Harriet Cook, Anthony Brown, Hiram Williams, John Henry, James Hawkins, Jas. Townson, John Parliman, Lem'l Woodworth, Richmond Briggs, John Pratt, Michael Nowlin, Seth Griswold, F. Jaquinot, Foster Tucker, Alfred H. Kyes, Thomas Field, R. Henry, G. Lumpkin, V. J. Teft, Lewis Snyder, Jr., A. Henry, Sumner Wing, John P. Hitchings, Geo. Almnideign, J. D. Wadhum, Asahel King, Saml. Kutz, Danl. Laddock, Wm. Gallup, J. W. Price, Theo. Updike, J. W. Whitney, Obed Hall, G. D. Godfrey, Ann Marsh, David Haumer, Geo. Snyder, T. Skeels, E. W. Comstock, E. S. Gavit, G. W. Woodworth, Lyman Pease, C. M. Chappell, Wm. Mayo, O. T. Cass, S. Adams, Hiram Fowler, T. F. Towler, Layton Palmer, John Donoghue, Lor. Graham, James Wake, N. Dever, O. H. Guitman, Hiram Phelps, Hiram Austin, J. Tunnicliff, Salmon Hale, H. Putnam, Lois and Abial Tripp, Seth Sergeant, Seymour Fitch, James Devell, Edward Belknapp, Alanson Shelly, Stephen Town, James D. Clilland, Elijah T. Cole, Hiram Brown, C. M. Bostwick, Daniel Turmo, A. K. Austin, John Fenton, Peter Showerman, Sira R. Grosvenor, Joseph Dunlap, John Reithmiller, Calvin and Nathan Burr, Precilla Colgrood, S. A. Randall, John M. Colgrood, N. Jones, H. Choute, F. B. Ward, Rosevelt Davis, R. M. Davis, Robert Davis, C. M. Kerr, S. Eastman, O. G. Eastman, Perrin Moe, Zera Crawford, Jotham Wood, Timothy Pratt, Veeder Green, Wm. A. Crane, L. Reynolds, B. Whitney, E. Van Orman, Anthony TenEyck, John Tilfair, G. Filley, Elijah Hazelton, Gilbert & Hanford, Geo. Hickkox, Lafayette Knight, Chester Clarke, Nathan Roberts, Barkley Mount, F. A. Kennedy, Hiram Karr, Eben. Manley, Nathan Clark, L. G. Perry, Ber. Pratt, Peter Neargrass, Charles Ketchum, O. Dibble, D. F. Moore, E. H. Swain, John Durand, A. P. Wixom, O. D. Thompson, J. McCollum, Gardner Tripp, Abigail Tripp, T. B. Pierce, Abraham Kehl, Patrick Fallan, Amos

Brown, Jones, Butler, Corning and others, Lepe. Chapman, C. Southworth, Perrin Converse, Alvinzie Hunt, J. Hutchins, J. Hutchins, W. C. Childs, W. C. Page, D. Trumbull, Jacob Demaret, Seth Burgo, James B. Cole, John Curtis, J. P. Smith, H. S. Skinner, Wm. Rose, John Murphy, Owen Ellison, Dan. C. Wildey, J. A. Curtin, B. Robinson, F. P. Stillman, N. B. Lemm, Spraym & Bowen, Ezra Brown, Wm. Desbrow, Josiah Whitman, Andrew Simmons, J. H. Nowlan, Simon Peterson, Amos Peterson, John Williams, Henry Wood, L. Huffman, Alpheus Putnam, Lewis Snyder, Joshua Thayer, Tenny Peabody, Isaiah S. Kaywood, T. E. Gidley, John C. Griswold, John A. Downey, John A. Dironer, Wm. G. Sandford, D. W. Whitman, Mary Kelcey, A. C. Maxon, J. V. Carmer, A. M. McKenzie, Garrett Chapman, Cornelius Sullivan, Charles Guile, Geo. Williams, Mary S. Walsh, Mitchell Gue, Goodwin and Coffin, B. Harrington, A. J. Crandall, Chatfield and Cross, Lewis Motry, N. Archibald, Henry Wooden, A. Shutt, H. Masin, Alfred P. Brown, Harvey Anstin, L. P. Spratt, Grindall Reynolds, G. Holland, David Cole, L. A. Bostwick, John Wilber, Allen Green, W. F. Goodwin, J. Blackman, A. F. Bolton, J. H. DuBois, S. M. Mott, Henry O'Neill, E. M. Skinner, Peter A. Palmer, James Williams, Wm. Miles, F. A. Bolles, John Adams, J. C. Cornell, John Gilliland, Clarke Foot, O. D. Taylor, Culver B. Bragg, Randall Kellogg, Henry Perrine, John Manning, J. McKenney, James M. McKinny, Nathl. Wadsworth, J. D. W. Schwnamatter, John R. Williams, David A. Cohoon, A. & A. McKnight, A. W. McKnight, Ambrose Arnold, Noah Clarke, Chas. A. Crary, Ira C. Backus, Wm. Drake, S. C. Dalton, Martin Lautis, Jr., G. Filley, John Davidson, TenEyck, Bun & Brown, Lyman Huntley, Geo. Field, Wm. Tilden, Peter Cochran, Danl. Coleman, Thomas Coleman, Allen Kennedy, Jr., G. W. Marsh, Wm. Roberts, Thomas Cranson, Sam. B. Wolcott, James Kress, Thomas Vreeland, Nathl. Cooper, Geo. W. Bentley, John Southworth, Geo. Byrne, El. Ring, Henry Lewis, John Burnett, Wm. Wilcox, McClelland & Christiancy, Elisha Burns, Jr., J. C. Bailey, Amanda F. Fitch, Abel F. Fitch, James Cole, James McConnell, Prosper J. Wheeler, Joseph Clark, W. Gilliland, U. D. Wade, David Adams, H. B. Lathrop, H. Woodard, Obed Hale, Perrine Moe, John Westren, Isaac V. Stage, Stephen P. Spear, A. L. Beaumont. Laura Chapman, John Bostedor, Ben. H. Packard, Joanna and P. C. Vreeland, Gordin Fox, Wm. Clay, Eben Taylor, Roswell Weston, J. Nottingham, Isaac Quigley, Robert Burns, John Willett, Samuel Roberts, David Ostrander, James Bell, David D. Trumbull, Samuel Bassett, John Daniels, David Laverty, Benj. Davis, M. B. Adams, C. H. Sheldon, Martin Fuller, Joseph Whitney, Jas. E. North, Abner Bartlett, Burgess Hoyt, Wm. R. Bixbe, Jas. Clark, Jos. Gardner, Thomas Rhoades. James Fisher, Abraham Quick, Matthew Stanfield, C. B. Seeley, Mary J. Haire, Addison P. Cook, Gardner H. Shaw, Lowell W. Tinker, Amos Root, Samuel Thomas, A. J. Van Riper, James Connolly, John Palmer, Squire Rice, Justice Fowler, Cornelius Titus, Royal D. Hendee, James Ready, J. A. Knight, Geo. Gates, Maurice Ready, Wm. Hall, John C. Douglas, P. B. Crowl, Edwin K. Whitman, John Collar,

Henry Tivinor, Michael Keables, J. Marvin, Elihu Taylor, I. Kibbee, S. Crittenden, D. K. Akers, John McConnell, Moses Tuthill, Lorenzo D. Chapell, L. Cahoon, Joshua Tuthill, Hulda Shaw, Horace Blackman, Mary J. Welch, Charles P. Woodruff, Chauncey Hawley, Samuel Upton, Wm. Pool, Phillip Cook, John Stevens, Isaac Ammerman, Joseph Clark, Isaac Townsend, M. W. Southworth, John Preston, Henry Palen, Ira Barber, N. B. Ayres, Moses Benedict, Nicholas Townley, Henry Ackley, Richard Townley, Aaron Davis, John Guinan, A. F. Campan, Gardiner F. Goold, W. O. Stone, Ben Longyear, Sands Gidley, Henry Pelton, W. B. Gardner, John Brewer, Constant Maguire, Marvin Burk, Miller Yeckley, Nathan G. Latimer, Timothy Collins, John G. Perry, John Hitchcock, Almon Cain, Ezra Brown, Asa M. Clark, J. L. Videtto, Thomas Tanner, Ed. Arnold, George B. Fuller, Washington Irving, Geo. Kemble, Harry Denison, Geo. W. Stolp, John Crego, M. B. Thomas, Geo. Hall, R. S. Armitage, H. N. Rider, Robert Monier, Ben. Huntley, John Maxon, Almus V. Main, Margaret Chapin, F. W. Peters, R. G. Crego, A. H. Delameter, C. N. Weeks, G. Rhodes, J. H. Dubois, Jasper Thomas, Orrin Seeley, Jas. Hayten, Samuel Works, L. C. Salisbury, Hilas Hayes, Robert Bradford, Wm. M. Lee, M. C. Patterson, John Van Vrankin, Samuel Hamlin, John S. Brown, John M. Carter, Ezekiel Lader, Chauncey Kennedy, D. Sweeney, Daniel B. Miller, Joseph Hodge, John Kern, John C. Waterman, Betsy Utly, E. Graves, Otis Cranson, Wm. O. Cross, Abraham, Catlin, Harriet Catlin, Sam. R. Feeks, P. D. Hall, R. B. White, Bradley Freeman, Samuel Swezy, Bart W. Smith, Daniel Smith, Lor. M. Chanter, Abram Van Gorden, Edwin Perry, J. S. Williams, Baxter Howe, Anson Townley, Reuben Croman, Isaiah Croman, Solomon Croman, Joseph McCloy, Elias Corwin, Wm. Gould, W. W. Wetherly, Eleazer Finley, David Finley, Henry Laycock, Horace Wheelock, Alanson Woodward, Samuel Higgins, Ira Wheaton, John M. Root, John A. Bacon, N. N. Hayden, Francis Woodbury, Leonard A. Waldo, John D. Dwight, D. F. Dwight, B. P. Hutchison, Silas Titus, Charles Ferry, David B. Dwight, L. H. Prickett, D. B. Freeman, I. Crispell, A. S. Stiles, James M. Barber, John M. Hunt, Lyman Fox, Sherman A. Randall, Benjamin Walker, Ben. S. King, James H. Case, Samuel Sheldon, T. W. Pray, Richard Hendee, H. G. Dickinson, B. T. Webster, Asbury Fassett, Samuel Fassett, Robert Lawrence, Daniel B. Hibbard, Patrick Brosnahan, John D. Vanduson, Henry Jean, Daniel Porter, John Todd, Merrit Johnson, Amasa R. Stone, Washington Hewitt, Martha Hewitt, Dudley Hewitt, Dennis Carren, Ira Petrie, Geo. Cogswell, Sidney N. Soper, James Fisher, Chauncey C. Smith, John J. Markle, John Glann, Ira Davenport, Sally Wolcott, Erastus Wolcott, Jr., J. P. Christiancy, John W. Fiske, John Chester, Reuben Luttenten, Geo. Field, Stephen Morehouse, Alvin Whedin, John Dunning, D. H. Mills, Joseph C. Watkins, Geo. Denmark, Anson Willis, Joel Clemens, James Tullman, Joseph B. Lockwood, David Osborne, J. Sagendorf, Paul B. Ring, Thomas Godfrey, H. S. Gregory, James Graham, Hiram Annson, Peter Brown, Asa C. Thompson, Ansel Bissell, John Countryman, Jacob Waikle, John Russ, Nathan Russ, John Belden, B. C. Hatch, G. Reynolds, Isaac

Giles, Alex. Richmond, Sterling Wentworth, Joe Wightman, Jr., Nelson McArthur, John Tate, Stephen Chesebro, Jr., H. Phillips, F. C. Watkins, T. J. Lewis, Simon Davidson, J. and A. Chesebro, Geo. W. Bush, Hiram A. Barber, Chauncey S. Cross, John J. Crout, Adelia Crout, DeWitt Knowlton, Wm. Showerman, H. Spaulding, Benj. Sneden, Sincler Bean, Lester P. Beebe, Josephus Darling, B. B. Bradford, Jas. Loranger, John Worth, Lathrop L. Sturgess, Lois Swain, W. W. Carter, Cyrus Hodgkins, Jerry Cranmore, W. W. Spaulding, W. V. Smalley, J. H. Spratt, Geo. Barnes, Ira L. Watkins, Geo. Watkins, Chester Bennett, M. J. Draper, B. H. Thurston, James Culver, Chas. Stone, Wm. Clapp, Moses Bean, Stephen Rowen, J. Wood, Fred. Johnson, Mason Cabine, James Weekes, Abram J. Crego, Samuel B. Darrow, D. H. Rogers, Lyman Harrington, Wm. B. Mills, P. B. Ripley, Amasa B. Gibson, L. W. Douglass, Alfred Draper, Nicholas McCann, Joseph Avery, Edward Smith, Wm. Killicut, Marlin Austin, Wm. M. Sullivan, John A. Schmidt, John S. Hurd, John G. Blanchard, Orson Underwood, Eri E. Underwood, Charles Townley, John Barber, Edward Strong, Oliver B. Ford, Peter Knauff, James R. Wisner, John W. Pardee, John Smiley, James Slayton, Leander McClain, S. Patrick, Bissel Humphrey, Caleb Osgood, Barzilla Mutler, Joseph Patch, Barney Christopher, John E. Barton, J. E. Parham, M. J. Hudler, Norman Allen, Wilson Spencer, Sarah S. Chapel, Abraham H. Bennett, Aaaron Preston, Edwin Adams, Alamon Carpenter, Wm. H. Boland, Geo. Huxford, Jesse Gardner, A. J. Williamson, Andrew Smith, Sidney A. Updike, Fannie E. Maltby, Norman Sanford, D. H. Lockwood, Geo. S. Streeter, T. H. King, S. Stoddard, James Acker, Jas. McCloy, J. A. Pratt, H. H. Smith, Daniel Peck, William Hunt, W. S. Wolcott, E. B. Chapman, E. W. Morgan, Abram Wing, Jonas Wing, Nathaniel Morrill, E. Van Horn, N. B. Beardsley, John Hastings.

These comprise the bulk of the pioneers who took up and improved the farms of the county. There are a few who did not put their deeds on record for many years, and they are scattered through the records subsequent to 1850. These men struggled with the wilderness with primitive tools, and toiled in season and out of season to make homes for themselves and their children. The life was hard and they were denied many pleasures and comforts, but the most of them reaped an abundant reward for their sacrifices and toil. Not a few died with wealth and comfort at hand. Yes, they have died, for, although in the old days we personally knew nearly all of them, a careful search now shows only four living, Horace Dean, John Stevens, A. L. Stiles and Lorenzo Chanter, and these are all octogenarians.

The methods of improvement in those days were primitive. The first step was to girdle the timber on the tract that was to be cultivated. Then the huge breaking plow, with three to five yoke of oxen, was run over the ground to turn the sod. After this had lain a few weeks it was cultivated with the A-drag and mellowed down, after which the grain was sown broadcast and dragged in. When harvest time came the grain was cut and raked and bound by hand, and put into stacks. For several years it was threshed with flails by hand, and the chaff separated by winnowing it on sheets and blankets. It was not until nearly 1840 that the threshing

machine made its appearance. For many years everything was done by hand, by both men and women. For while men raised and gathered crops, the women carded and spun the wool into yarn and the flax into thread, and wove the cloth upon the looms that furnished clothing and other necessaries for the family and household. The nightly lullaby of the children was the whirl of the spinning wheel and the steady and monotonous thud of the loom. It was the brave hearts and strong arms of the pioneers that has developed this great country and made it the paradise of the earth.

The census taken in 1840 showed a population of thirteen thousand one hundred and thirty people in Jackson county. The county had gained as much in wealth as in population. It contained four flour mills, eleven saw-mills and a large number of industries, with eight flourishing villages, including Brooklyn, Jefferson, Napoleon, Grass Lake, Leoni, Waterloo, Michigan Center, Barry and Concord.

AN OLD-TIME DESCRIPTION OF THE VILLAGE.

In 1838 the Gazeteer of Michigan was published, and in the pages of the quaint old volume a reference was of course made to the central village of Jackson. This description, though brief, is particularly interesting, since it will the better protray the rapid strides of the city within a period of forty-two years:

> Jackson, a village, the seat of justice for the county of Jackson, in a township of the same name, situated on the west bank of Grand river, contains a postoffice, court-house, jail, banking association, printing office, a druggist's store, a tannery, furnace, two saw-mills, a flouring-mill with four run of stone, four dry-goods stores, eight lawyers and three physicians. A Baptist church is now erecting. A church, called the Union church, to accommodate several denominations, will be completed soon. The state penitentiary has been located here, and is in progress of construction. Here is likewise the location of a branch of the university. The Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad is to pass through here. There is a fall of eight feet in the river at this place, and any amount of water-power can be obtained in the vicinity. Within half a mile of the village is a quarry of fine sandstone. It is very flourishing, distant eighty miles west from Detroit, six hundred and six northwest of Washington city.

Such was Jackson village of 1837-8. What a change! What advance! During the year 1839 the industries named in the description given by the Gazeteer increased, so that instead of one bank there were two; instead of one printing office there were four, publishing two weekly papers and two semi-monthly, journals, viz: Jackson Sentinel, Michigan Democrat, American Freeman, and the Michigan Temperance Herald. During the same year there were added to the business establishments of the village one drug store and six dry-goods stores. Instead of two, there were five churches. The population of 1837-38 was four hundred, inhabiting seventy-five dwellings; a year later this number rose to over one thousand, claiming two hundred buildings, and with eighty more large stores and dwellings in process of completion. The year of 1839 was the first building era—the era of progress, in which the inhabitants resolved to raise their village to the pinnacle of its greatness.

THE NEXT DECADE.

The growth of Jackson for the next ten years was steady, but not phenomenal. It gained in population and improved in appearance. The Jackson Sentinel was sold by N. Sullivan to Moore & Hitchcock, who

continued its publication, but Mr. Moore retired in 1842 and established the Michigan Farmer. This he sold in 1845 and it was removed to Detroit. Mr. Moore returned to Rochester, New York, and established Moore's Rural New Yorker, which became one of the most prosperous and widely known papers in the country.

Messrs. W. B. and J. W. Medbury erected, in 1841, the first brick block in Jackson on the ground where the Allen Bennett block now stands. It was forty by eighty feet in size and two stories in height. Russell Blackman this year completed and opened his three-story frame hotel, called the American, afterwards the Marion House, which stood on the lot west of the Medbury building. The Marion building burned in 1878, and destroyed the Medbury block with it, and the whole was built up again by Mr. Bennett.

The Gazette has the following under date of March 4th: "A proposition is on foot to build a desirable sidewalk on St. Joseph street (Main) from the Eagle to the river. This is right, and we hope our citizens will show a proper regard for so beneficial improvement, and contribute liberally to the fund that is being raised for its construction. A word to the wise!" By this we learn that no walks of any kind were at that time laid upon Main street.

In July of this year a county agricultural society was organized, with Dr. J. A. Cornell, president; Paul B. Ring, A. F. Bolton, James Valentine, vice-presidents; R. C. Baker, secretary; Chester Bennett, treasurer, and ten directors. It did not flourish well and died at the first fair.

This year there was an insurrection at the state prison. The convicts, under the leadership of George Morton, a noted horse thief, rebelled and one morning in August, as they were brought out from breakfast, at a signal, fell upon the guards, overpowered them, forced the rear gate, and about forty of them escaped. They forded the river and went in a body to the west. As soon as the news had spread a number of citizens armed themselves and started in pursuit. A few miles west of town they came across Mr. Robert's farm and tried to secure his horses. He went to the house and got his gun and returned to confront the gang, but they rushed upon him, and beat him with clubs until he was insensible. The pursuing party came up with them near the Videto place in Spring Arbor. Here they were surrounded and ordered to surrender. Morton, the leader, refused, and ordered a charge, when he was shot dead by Virgil Cummings, a keeper. One other was shot by Dorus Spencer, and the gang then surrendered and were marched back to the prison.

The Michigan Central Railroad was completed to Jackson in December, 1841. It was a great event, though the engine and cars ran in for ten miles on wooden rails, strap iron being laid by spring. This event opened a new era for trade and business, and Jackson no longer depended upon stages and mud wagons to reach and do business with the outside world.

In 1843 Dr. C. L. Merriman erected a brick block on the site of the present Dwight block, the second in the city. This was occupied for many years by the Merriman family (which consisted of four brothers) as a dry-goods store. In 1844 Benjamin Porter erected a three-story brick building on the south side of the public square, the structure

now facing on Jackson street. The third story was used as a hall for secret societies for many years.

In 1845 the first brick Congregational church was erected and dedicated. It was regarded as a magnificent structure, and was presided over for many years by Rev. G. L. Foster, a talented and popular clergyman.

The Michigan Democrat having been discontinued, Messrs. Wilbur F. Storey and R. S. Cheney established the Jackson Patriot in its place. The Patriot has filled its field ably and well, and is still an enterprising and up-to-date newspaper, issuing three editions, a morning and evening daily and a tri-weekly.

In 1846 an act was passed to incorporate the Grand River Valley Railroad Company. Amos Root, Harvey Williams, Benj. Porter, B. Knight, E. B. Danforth, A. V. Berry, I. C. Backus, Jno. Sumner, Amasa B. Gibson, Allen Bennett, Jr., Wm. P. Kassick, A. Roberts, Philo M. Everett, Jno. Ganson and Lewis Bascom were made directors by the charter. This road was to be constructed from Jackson to Grand Rapids.

The village charter was amended this year, increasing boundaries, and providing for the election of president, six trustees, recorder, treasurer, marshal, street committee, attorney and two assessors. Col. A. V. Berry was the first village president.

The first telegraph line built between Detroit and Chicago reached Jackson in 1848, and was welcomed with a great celebration. Mrs. B. M. Sheldon was the first local operator.

A large three-story brick block was built on the corner of Main and Mechanic streets in 1847, by Walters & Lathrop, of New York, and was called "Temperance Hall," The same year Mr. Reynolds erected his first brick block on the south side of Main street and which is still standing.

The political campaign of 1848 was notable for the rise of the Free-soil party. There were three candidates for president, Zachary Taylor, Whig; Lewis Cass, Democrat, and Martin Van Buren, Free-soil. The canvass was hot. The Democrats won in the state, and the Whigs in the nation. In Jackson county the Gazette, the Whig paper, went over to the Free-soil party, and the Whigs started a new paper, called the Journal, with A. A. Dorrance as publisher, and Henry Frink editor. It was published only during the campaign, when, the Whigs having lost all the local offices and standing the third party in the county, it was sold and taken to Lansing.

A FIGHT FOR THE STATE CAPITOL.

During the legislative session of 1846-7 there was a long and bitter fight over the removal of the state capitol. A bitter feeling had sprung up in both parties against Detroit, on account of the failure of the State Bank of Michigan, and political influences used to the detriment of the interior, and all parties seemed to favor the location of the state capitol at some central point in the interior of the state. Of course Jackson was at once a competing point.

Jackson county was represented in the state senate by James Videto, of Spring Arbor, and in the house by Austin Blair, Marcus Wakeman and Frederick A. Kennedy, all able and active men.

Among the places that entered into the competition were Kalamazoo, Marshall, Albion, Jackson, Ann Arbor, on the Central Railroad, and Corrunna, Owosso and Ly-

ons, on the so-called Northern road, which was at this time only completed to Pontiac. The fight was a fast and furious one, and the legislature held about thirty joint sessions before it was decided. As the ballots began to concentrate in these joint conventions, it soon became apparent that the three favorite places were Jackson, Lyons and Marshall. For over thirty ballots Jackson stood within one to three of winning the prize, but the inveterate hatred of Detroit and Marshall held the balance against it. At length a new factor appeared upon the scene. A man named Seymour, from Rochester, New York, had located a tract of land, and erected a dam across Grand river near the north line of Ingham county. There was a heavy belt of timber in that section of the state, comprising the counties of Livingston, Ingham and Eaton, and it was deemed of importance to do something to aid in developing this region. Adjoining Seymour's location on the south was a full section of primary school land. The Grand river skirted its eastern boundary, but the land laid high and dry and nearly level, except a gently rising hill in the center. Mr. Seymour came to Detroit and pointed out the advantages of the location, the splendid water power, the wealth of oak, beech, maple and whitewood timber, the rich lands, the central situation and the fact that the capitol located on school lands would make ready sale and a large accretion to the primary school fund. He was ably seconded by Mr. George Danforth and Henry H. Smith, of Mason, and by James Turner, of Flint, and Charles P. Bush, of Howell. After a few days' labor these gentlemen were pleased to see their bill pass the senate on the 12th of March, and the Jackson members of the house, falling in with the new location, carried their friends with them, and three days later the house concurred.

The course pursued by the people of Jackson in connection with the location of the capitol won them great praise. Though to an extent disappointed, they wisely cast their influence to build up a neighboring county that seemed to have much less natural chance for prosperity and growth. The concensus of opinion was that if Jackson could not have the honor, it should be placed nearest and where it would do the most good.

There is no doubt this action was for the best interests of the state at that time and since. No part of the people are more proud of the splendid location and progress of Lansing than the people of Jackson.

SALE OF THE RAILROADS.

At the same session of the legislature the sale of the railroads owned by the state was a paramount issue. The Central road was opened only to Marshall, and the Southern to the village of Hillsdale. For twelve years they had been a heavy drain upon the state, and accumulated a debt of five millions of dollars. They had degenerated into a political machine, and, whether true or not, it was charged the whole influence was used for private benefit rather than for public good. The men who had control certainly had the command of the markets, and were rapidly growing rich at the expense of other business interests. Many Democratic papers united with the Whigs in denouncing the management and policy and urging the state to sell.

A company of Boston capitalists offered two million dollars for the Central, and a

company of New York capitalists offered five hundred thousand dollars for the Southern. After two months of legislative action, charters were granted and the roads sold. As an indication of popular feeling, we will state that the members who voted against the sale were publicly burned in effigy in the streets of Detroit. The people will recall the stormy scenes of just fifty years later over the repeal of the same charters.

THE PLANK ROAD ERA.

The years 1847 to 1852 were notable in Michigan as the plank road era. The craze for plank roads started in northern New York, and speedily spread to Michigan. Over one hundred companies were chartered to build plank roads. Jackson shared the fever and roads were projected to Adrian, Jonesville, Lansing, Eaton Rapids and other points. Only one was ever constructed, from Jackson to Eaton Rapids, twenty-five miles. This was hailed as a great improvement and for several years was popular and profitable. But in a short time the residents became weary of paying tolls, and there was constant trouble. The road was maintained for about twenty-five years, when it was abandoned.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Jackson had not been a great sufferer from fires, but the people early took precaution not to be left defenseless. The burning of John Wellman's house, in 1832, was the first accident of the kind. The next was the burning of the old Blackman Tavern in the winter of 1837-8. In 1841 there was a small fire in the prison, the wood kitchen being destroyed. In the spring of 1843, two frame stores on Main street, where the Hurd House stands, were destroyed. The citizens "chipped in" and purchased an old "goose-neck" machine from Detroit which was labeled "Protection No. 1." A company was organized, with Peter E. DeMill as foreman. But the people neglected to get more than fifty feet of hose, and at the next fire, which was a dwelling house on Courtland street, the engine was useless for want of hose to reach the fire.

In 1851 a new engine was purchased at Rochester, New York, and the "goose-neck" was sold to the state for use inside the prison. Two years later a second engine was purchased, and in 1856 a third. Joseph B. Tomlinson was the foreman of Protection No. 1, L. A. Pennoyer of Neptune No. 3, and Calvin T. Beebe of Liberty No. 3. Peter B. Loomis was the first chief engineer, and served two years. Henry A. Hayden succeeded him, and served until 1861, when he was succeeded by T. E. Hayes, who held the place until his death, in 1863.

The fire department of Jackson, in all the days of hand engines, was one of the best organized and decidedly the most efficient of any in the state. In the several contests and tournaments with companies from the other cities and villages of the state, their success reflected great credit upon Jackson. When the chief engineer of the Jackson fire department called upon his forces to "man the brakes," whether at a fire or in a friendly contest, it was understood that work was to be done such as any company might well be proud of. In every contest Jackson fire companies were victors. They carried off the prizes at seven tournaments. Each chief engineer can boast of his silver trumpet, and Jackson won and held the champion banner against all competitors.

In 1865 the city bought a rotary steam fire engine called "Phil Sheridan," afterward changed to "Gen. Sherman." From this time the hand engines fell into disuse, but the efficiency of the fire department of Jackson has been in no way impaired by the change, and its members feel the same pride in the discharge of their duty as when their predecessors stood by the brakes. In 1870 the city constructed water-works on the Holly plan, and they have been the main reliance for the extinction of fires, although the steamer has been retained as a measure of protection for the districts not reached by the Holly works. The Holly system has been severely tested several times and has so far proved an entire success. It has always prevented the spread of the flames, and there has usually been more damage from the flood of water than from the fire. The Jackson fire department is today acknowledged the best and most efficient and successful of any in the state.

FOUNDING A NEW PAPER.

From December, 1848, until August, 1849, the Jackson Patriot was the only newspaper published in the county. It was intensely Democratic, under the editorial control of Wilbur F. Storey, afterwards notorious as the head of the Chicago Times during the Civil war. The Whigs finally persuaded two young printers, A. A. Dorrance and C. V. DeLand, to try their hand at establishing a Whig paper. They purchased the old Gazette office and on August 15th issued the first number of their paper, which they called the American Citizen. It was a seven-column weekly folio, but it gained the confidence of the people from the start, and has continued a leading and representative paper until the present day.

AFFAIRS IN 1849.

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 made a great furor in Jackson. Early in the year a large colony started to cross the continent and dig gold. It was a journey of three thousand miles across an unknown continent, but Jackson furnished a company of daring men willing to undertake the task. They fitted out with covered wagons, horses, oxen and cows for beef, groceries and provisions, and on the 5th of April started for the land of gold. The party consisted of Edward S. Rockwell, Joseph Bunce, Thomas S. Myrick, John T. Durand, Sylvester Hodgkins, T. R. Smith, Franklin George, Reuel C. Baker, George Blackman, S. T. Carr, Sherman Eastman, Dr. J. T. Tobey and two or three more. They made the journey and arrived at Sacramento in the following November. Sylvester Hodgkins and Franklin George died on the way, and Rockwell, Bunce, Smith and Baker died in California. Myrick became a school teacher in San Francisco, and died in 1891. The others returned at various intervals of three to five years.

In May, 1849, the Lansing Journal spoke of the stage line between Jackson and that place, as follows: "JACKSON STAGES.—Messrs. Hibbard & Knapp now leave here at 2 o'clock P. M., with the mail, and arrive at Jackson in time for the cars the next morning, going west, as well as east. This is a great convenience to those residing in the western part of the state. These gentlemen deserve much credit for the regularity with which they have delivered our mails here. Within the last year they have not failed on

a single trip to deliver the mail here by four-horse teams, as the law directs. This is extraordinary, indeed, over a newly made road, in the timbered land. There is probably not an instance of punctuality to equal it on record in the postoffice department."

The new Methodist church was completed and dedicated this year, as well as several new brick buildings, among which was the old Empire block. This block has a history. In 1843 Isaac M. Dimond came to Jackson from New York City and established a dry-goods store. In 1845 he purchased the block, which was unoccupied except by two small wooden buildings. He began to excavate a cellar at the west end and found a bed of good clay. The land south was heavily timbered and this timber he purchased and had it cut into cord wood, it making several hundred cords. The next spring he began the manufacture of brick, and obtained the material for the same by digging it out of the cellars and manufacturing his own brick. It is probably the only home-made building in the city. Mr. Dimond afterwards sold out and founded the village of Dimondale in Eaton county, near Lansing.

TWENTY YEARS HAVE GONE.

The census of 1850, when Jackson was twenty years old, is a good point to reckon progress from. The census of that year showed that the county had a population of nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-four; the city had six hundred and eighty-six buildings and three thousand one hundred and nine population and stood fourth in the state; the county cast, the fall before, two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two votes; the assessed valuation was one million three hundred and thirty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars; state tax, five thousand four hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty cents; county tax, eight thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and forty-seven cents. The following, taken from the Citizen, shows the summary of the industries of the city: Dry-goods stores, eighteen; provision stores, sixteen; clothing stores, three; hardware stores, one; stove stores, three; drugs, etc., stores, five; book stores, two; jewelry stores, three; hat stores, two; flouring mills, two; saw mills, one; woolen manufactories, two; lard oil manufactories, two; sash manufactories, one; cigar manufactories, one; window manufactories, one; glove and mitten manufactories, one; marble manufactories, one; chair manufactories, five; soap and candle manufactories, two; confectionery manufactories, one; steam engine manufactories, one; agricultural implements, one; tailor shops, eight; boot and shoe shops, five; blacksmith shops, eight; tin shops, three; carpenter shops, six; saddle and harness shops, three; cooper shops, three; turning shops, six; cabinet shops, four; wagon shops, seven; gun shops, one; paint shops, one; baker shops, one; printing offices, two; insurance office, one; daguerreian, one; iron foundries, three; exchange broker, one; schools, ten; physicians, twelve; lawyers, twenty-two; churches, eight; livery stables, three; auction and commission, one; meat markets, two; hotels, four; billiard saloons, one; breweries, one; distillery, one; race course, one. These were in addition to the manufactures carried on at the prison.

The following article, taken from the

New England Monthly, will give the reader the fifty years ago idea of a fast age:

THE AGE WE LIVE IN.

It has, says the "Yankee Blade," been often said that this is a "fast" age. Verily, it needs no ghost to tell us that. Everything is "rushed" now upon the locomotive principle. Even a race-horse speed no longer satisfies; nothing short of a high pressure velocity will answer. What was once a Jehu-like hurry is now considered a snail progress, and men turn away from lazy, dragging railway lines that travel only twenty miles an hour, with perfect disgust. A man who can control himself to travel at all in a stage coach, is considered a miracle of patience—a phenomenon more inexplicable than the dogged imperturbability of Job. The whole human family has caught the steam mania, and are kept continually on the jump. Every day the pace is increasing, till it has become too frightful for "old folks" to live. They are in the background by the helter-skelter, neck or nothing speed of the rising generation, and find themselves perfectly bewildered by the hurry scurry with which scenes and events sweep by.

"Go ahead"—"put it through"—"hurry up the cakes!" are the mottoes of the times. No matter how well or ill—substantially or flimsy, a work is done, if you only "push along and keep moving." A building which twenty-five years ago no architect would have dreamed of erecting in less than six months, must now be pushed up in as many weeks; a railroad which none but a moon-struck engineer would have expected to construct in less than five or six years, must now be completed in two; a book, which once would have required years of brain work for its composition, is now dashed off at a dozen sittings. In short, all things which can be made to "go it," are whizzing on the "lightning" principle, and, from the high-flyer on the Cambridge race course to the stupendous floating palaces that dart up and down our mighty rivers, are scampering at a 2:40 speed.

It is true that fast built buildings every now and then tumble down and crush the inmates, and that fast steamers are continually bursting up and blowing thousands of passengers to immortal smash. But "vot of it!" as Sam Weller says. This is a go ahead age, and it is preposterous to suppose that millions of human beings are to be kept crawling along at a snail's pace on life's thoroughfare, only that a few hundreds may travel in safety. It is the age of improvement, too, and, as a cotemporary says, "we are bound to keep the great engine of human civilization at racing speed, even if we sit on the safety valve to prevent the steam from escaping." There is no whoaing, holding in, or halting on any of the lightning lines of our day. Men are now born in a hurry—grow up, get married, have children, and die in a hurry and when buried, are dragged out from their graves by resurrectionists in a hurry, almost before the breath is fairly out of them.

Even in education the same fast principle is adopted. Everywhere the steam pressure is applied —everything is done *per saltum*. Young men are taught to get to their journey's end by short cuts, with a hop-skip-and-jump, and to scorn the example of stupid nature, which can produce nothing great except by slow and tedious processes of growth and assimulation. Years are no longer wasted in acquiring a single language or mastering a solitary branch of science. A bold, dashing, sweep-all-before-you style of study is the fashion, and the citadels of learning are carried by a *coup de main*. To-day the student is down in the bowels of the earth with the geologist; to-morrow he is soaring through the stellar spaces with the astronomer. This week you find him encircled by glasses, jars and blow-pipes; the next, the chemical gases are exchanged for the fogs of metaphysics or logic. One month he is cramming with Greek, Latin, French, German and Italian; another, he is galloping like a race horse over the vast fields of moral philosophy, political economy, poetry and romance. The literature of a country is exhausted in a day; he devotes a cigar or two to the writers of Spain, knocks off the ashes, and calls for the literature of Portugal. Great discoveries, too, are made in science with a flash of thought; miracles of invention are achieved in a moment of inspiration: and the probability is, that—

"Modern philosophy, anon,
Will, at the rate she's rushing on,
Yoke lightning to her railroad car,
And, posting like a shooting star,
Swift as a solar radiation,
Ride the grand circuit of creation."

During this twenty years Jackson county had passed from the primeval state to that of a thriving, civilized community. The native Indians had given place to the whites,

the forests to the cultivated farms, the primitive trails to roads, and the rude cabins to the comfortable, and in many cases, elegant homes of the prosperous farmers. Every town was settled and organized, and schools and churches were seen everywhere. The slow tramp of the teamsters was not seen on the main thoroughfare of commerce, for the modern railroad had taken its place. The city had grown with equal vigor. The log cabins disappeared and fine business blocks of wood and brick harbored our tradesmen, and the dwellings lined the straight and well improved streets. It was the market center for the whole county and for miles beyond its limits, and its streets were daily filled with dozens and hundreds of loads of produce which sought the Jackson markets. The decade opened with every evidence of increased prosperity and the future was bright and glorious.

The first excitement of the year was a considerable fire at the prison which consumed the north row of shops, and caused a loss of about sixty thousand dollars to the state and some of the contractors.

In May a special election was held for delegates to a convention to revise the state constitution. Jackson sent five delegates. The Whigs nominated Hon. Townsend E. Gidley, Henry Frink, William Jackson, Austin Blair and Abram Van DeBogart, while tthe Democrats nominated Wilbur F. Story, John L. Butterfield, R. H. Anderson, Dr. Jerry G. Cornell and Elisha S. Robinson. The Democrats were all elected.

In May the corner stone of a new hotel building was laid by Messrs. Graham and Buck, which was erected this year and opened as "The National." It was afterwards purchased and greatly enlarged by the late D. B. Hibbard and became a part of the old Hibbard House, which was torn down in the summer of 1902.

On July 4th a fire occurred in the Porter block, on the south side of the public square, which destroyed the Citizen office, though the building was only badly damaged. The Citizen resumed publication in September, with C. V. DeLand as proprietor, who published it until 1861.

The Citizen of June 1, 1853, says that "building is all the rage here now. There never was a time when there were so many new houses and buildings being erected. Our merchants and mechanics are all busy, busy, busy. Lumber and all kinds of material are scarce and high. Of personal knowledge, we can count twenty new buildings in course of erection. What town can beat this?"

In the spring of 1851 occurred the arrest of Capt. Abel F. Fitch and twenty-three other citizens for conspiracy against the Central Railroad Company. The trial lasted nearly all summer in Detroit and attracted wide attention. We shall make it the subject of a special chapter later on.

The presidential election of 1852 was an important matter, and resulted in the organization of a new national party, the initial steps to which were taken in Michigan, the platform and naming of which occurred in Jackson July 6, 1854. A complete historical account of this great event will form a distinct chapter later on in our work.

During 1853 the Grand River Railroad Company was formally organized and an assessment made to make the preliminar surveys. Joseph E. Beebe was president M. A. McNaughton, secretary, and Am[illegible] Root, treasurer. A mass railroad m[illegible]eting was held in August to promote rai[illegible]oad interests,

which was largely attended and resulted in work being commenced on the road to Adrian as well as to Grand Rapids. Gentlemen were present from Eaton, Barry, Ingham, Kent, Lenawee, and some other counties. Hon. T. E. Gidley presided and C. V. De Land was secretary, with a number of vice-presidents. Resolutions were adopted favoring the construction of a road from Adrian, also to Grand Rapids, which gave a new impetus to these projects. Messrs. H. H. Smith, O. M. Barnes and others advocated a road to Lansing and steps were taken looking to further action in that direction.

In August the Citizen said, "We have the pleasure of announcing that the work on this end of the Jackson branch of the Southern road was commenced last Monday morning. About one hundred men entered the 'disputed territory' and are digging their way through it with a vengeance. The road will soon be graded the five miles, the right of way having been purchased by Mr. Root and those acting with them. As soon as the grading is completed the contractor, Mr. Ransom Gardner, says the work will be pushed to completion at an early day, the Michigan Central Company to the contrary notwithstanding." The first locomotive reached the city on this road December 10, 1857.

During 1853 five three-story brick stores were erected, by Alonzo Bennett, Daniel Hodgkins, C. W. Penny and George McGrath. Several frame stores were also built. The Kennedy Steam Mill was completed in 1854, and the Novelty Steam Mill was built in 1855. The Jackson Gas Company was organized in 1856, and the next year the city was lighted by gas.

In February, 1857, a disastrous fire broke out in a frame building adjoining the Empire Hotel, on the north side of Main street, and swept over two whole blocks. The loss was very heavy, as it was in the business part of the town. It was a severe blow, but inside of two years it was rebuilt with substantial brick structures.

In 1860 the population of Jackson was 5,060; number of houses, 782. In the county there were 5,033 families and a population of 26,664. Value of real estate in the county, $11,712,271; number of farms, 2,596; acres improved, 209,023; unimproved, 158,504; number of sheep, 107,931; swine, 12,549; number of bushels of wheat raised the past year (1859), 667,691; rye, 19,591; corn, 600,268; oats, 145,641; barley, 17,487; buckwheat, 23,822; potatoes, 216,152; pounds of wool, 352,304; butter, 662,559; cheese, 58,279; number of flouring mills, 14, manufacturing 64,700 barrels of flour per year, and nine saw-mills, cutting 1,654,000 feet of lumber per season. Whole number of children attending school, 7,229; amount raised by rate bill, $2,128.78; total amount of district taxes, $13,446.25.

The history of Jackson since 1860 is so recent that it is hardly worth following in dry detail, but it will be sandwiched in with events and biographies, and its distinct features given due prominence.

CHAPTER IX.

EARLY OFFICIALS—THE GREAT RAILROAD CONSPIRACY CASE—GROWTH OF THE CITY.

The following is a list of the early officials of the township and a record of the elections from the first settlement down to the organization of the village.

1831.—The town meeting poll lists of Jacksonburgh for 1831 contained the following names: Russell Blackman, William Shipman, J. W. Bennett, Daniel Hogan, M. Freeman, William R. Thompson, Orvil Cummins, George C. Pease, Oliver Russ, John Durand, J. Fifield, John Wickham, W. C. Pease, William Curtiss, Abel Daniels, Joseph Case, Lyman Pease, Hiram Thompson, Elias Keyes, Christian Prussia, John Fifield, Silas Loomis, E. S. Billings, Timothy Williams, Jeremiah Thompson, O. H. Fifield, Isaac Sterling, Samuel Wing, John Wellman, Lemuel Blackman, David Striker, Chester Wall, Martin Flint, Elemis Gillet, Horace Blackman, Ezekiel T. Critchett, John Ritchie, Jesse Baird and William R. DeLand.

An election was held at the public house of William R. Thompson, July 11, 1831, which resulted in the choice of Samuel W. Dexter as delegate to congress, who received 21 votes; while his opponent, Austin E. Wing, was accorded 20. For members of the legislative council, James Kingsley received 27 votes; George Renwick, 22 votes; E. M. Skinner, 15 votes, and Isaac Sterling, 16 votes. The inspectors of election on that occasion were Ralph Updyke, Christian Prussia, Ezekiel T. Critchett, Isaac Sterling and Horace Blackman.

1833.—An election held at the house of David Keyes on the second Monday of July: For delegate to congress, William Woodbridge had 20 votes; Lucius Lyon, 26 votes. For members of the legislative council, George Renwick had 27 votes; Abel Millington, 24 votes; Henry Rumsey, 26 votes; Munnis Kenney, 22 votes. Signed by E. T. Critchett, William D. Thompson, clerks of election.

1835.—At a special election at the house of William Bothwell May 25, for the purpose of electing one delegate to represent Jackson county in convention "now assembled" to form a state constitution, Rosevelt Davis had 50 votes, and Roswell B. Rexford 46 votes. Signed by Oliver Russ, Samuel Woodworth, inspectors, and William R. DeLand, town clerk.

At an election held October 5 and 6, 1835: For governor, Stevens T. Mason had 51 votes; John Norvell, 1 vote; William E. Perrine, 1 vote. Lieutenant-governor, Edward Mundy had 51 votes; Ross Wilkins 1 vote; William R. DeLand, 1 vote. Representative to congress, Isaac E. Crary had 59 votes. Representative to the state legisla-

ture, Townsend E. Gidley had 58 votes; Abram F. Bolton, 30 votes; James Franklin, 6 votes. Senators, fifth district, David Page had 62 votes; Abel Millington, 62 votes; Benjamin T. Mather, 57 votes; Henry Rumsey, 31 votes; Silas Finch, 30 votes; William J. Moody, 31 votes. Adoption of the state constitution: Yes, 27 votes; no, 5 votes. Samuel Hamlin, Oliver Russ and Jotham Wood, inspectors of election.

At an election held April 4, 1835, to elect two delegates to represent Jackson county in convention to form a state constitution, Townsend E. Gidley had 60 votes; Rosevelt Davis, 58 votes; Roswell B. Rexford, 56 votes; Thomas McGee, 51 votes. Signed by Jotham Wood, John Daniels, Curtis Wheelock, inspectors of election for the town of Jacksonburgh.

1836.—At the township meeting April 4, at the house of Paul B. Ring: For register of deeds, Joseph C. Bailey had 81 votes; William R. DeLand, 63 votes. For supervisor, Jotham Wood had 65 votes; Daniel Coleman, 63 votes; J. Wood, 2 votes. For township clerk, William D. Thompson had 66 votes; William R. DeLand, 55 votes. For justice of the peace, J. N. Dwight had 103 votes; Joseph C. Bailey, 70 votes; James Fifield, 65 votes; Hiram H. Smith, 63 votes; William R. DeLand, 63 votes; David Keyes, 61 votes; J. W. Dwight, 16 votes. William R. DeLand and Hiram H. Smith had each received an even number of votes, and declared a tie between them. And then the electors again proceeded to vote for one justice of the peace, and William R. DeLand had 48 votes; Hiram H. Smith, 48 votes. Whereupon it was declared a tie. The sun being then down, it was declared that no more votes could be polled upon that day. Phineas French was appointed poundmaster. Election returns signed by David Keyes, J. P., J. C. Bailey, J. P., Oliver Russ, moderator, township board.

William R. DeLand was elected justice by "lot," April 16, for one year, deciding the tie vote between H. H. Smith and himself. At a special election May 2, 1836, William R. DeLand had 38 votes for justice of the peace; Hiram H. Smith, 34 votes for justice of the peace, thus finally deciding the contest in favor of DeLand.

At a special election at the house of Paul B. Ring, March 11 and 12, 1836: For representative to the state legislature in place of Townsend E. Gidley, resigned, Phineas Farrand had 80 votes; Abram F. Bolton, 37 votes; John N. Dwight, 1 vote.

At a special election May 3, 1836: For representative to the state legislature, Abram F. Bolton had 41 votes; Phineas Farrand, 1 vote; Oliver Russ, 3 votes; Josephus Case, 1 vote; D. F. Dwight, 1 vote.

At an election held September 12, 1836: For a delegate to the state convention, Jerry G. Cornell had 52 votes; Ethan Allen, 53 votes.

At the election November 7 and 8, 1836: For presidential electors, William H. Welch, Woolcott Lawrence and William Draper had 105 votes; David McKinstry, Daniel LeRoy and William H. Hoeg, 80 votes. For senators, fifth district, George B. Cooper had 109 votes; William Moon, 110 votes; Marcus Land, 90 votes; Abram F. Bolton, 86 votes. For representative in the state legislature, Jerry G. Cornell had 88 votes; Phineas Farrand, 109 votes. For sheriff, Amasa B. Gibson had 128 votes; George W. Gorham, 75 votes. County clerk, William R. DeLand, 108 votes; William D. Thompson, 101 votes.

County clerk (to fill vacancy), William D. Thompson had 96 votes. Judge of probate, Leander Chapman had 82 votes; Benjamin Copeland, 97 votes. Judge of probate (to fill vacancy), Leander Chapman had 87 votes. Associate judges, David Adams, 123 votes; Ethan Allen, 107 votes; Joab Page, 37 votes; John Hall, 38 votes. County treasurer, Oliver Russ had 82 votes; Samuel Hamlin, 128 votes. County surveyor, John T. Durand had 142 votes; Anson H. Delamater, 49 votes. Register of deeds, John N. Dwight had 132 votes; Joseph C. Bailey, 87 votes.

1837.—At the November election, November 6 and 7: For governor, Stevens T. Mason had 168 votes; Charles C. Trowbridge, 186 votes. For lieutenant governor, Edward Mundy had 165 votes; Daniel S. Bacon, 185 votes. For senator, James Kingsley had 164 votes; Dwight Kellogg, 171 votes. For representative, Jerry G. Cornell had 160 votes; Townsend E. Gidley, 181 votes. For county loan: Yes, 70; no, 2. Returns signed by James Ganson, Aaron Swain, Oliver Russ, James Fifield, W. D. Thompson, inspectors of election.

1838.—At the township meeting April 2: For supervisor, Jotham Wood had 116 votes; James Ganson, 99 votes. For town clerk, Norman Allen had 130 votes; William D. Thompson, 99 votes. For justice of the peace, John N. Dwight had 128 votes; John C. Burnell, 107 votes; James Fifield, 88 votes; Lewis Collamer, 99 votes. For treasurer, William D. Thompson had 105 votes.

1839.—At the township meeting, April 1: For supervisor, James Ganson had 230 votes; David F. Dwight, 194 votes. For township clerk, Joseph C. Bailey had 275 votes; Fairchild Farrand, 114 votes; Norman Allen, 46 votes. For justice of the peace, William J. Moody had 230 votes; John C. Burnell, 104 votes; De Witt C. Chapin, 64 votes. For township treasurer, Edward Higby had 208 votes; Fairchild Farrand, 116 votes. For collector, Lewis D. Willing had 320 votes; John P. Sawyer, 94 votes. At a special election for justice of the peace in place of John N. Dwight, resigned, on the 7th of January, 1839, Benjamin J. Mather had 117 votes; William J. Moody, 110 votes.

At the election November 5 and 6, 1838: For representative in congress, Hezekiah G. Wells had 217 votes; Isaac E. Crary, 198 votes. For state senators, Townsend E. Gidley had 191 votes; Olney Hawkins, 209 votes; Thomas J. Rice, 190 votes. For state representatives, Benjamin Copeland had 227 votes; Harvey Austin, 207 votes; Henry Acker, 192 votes; Merrick C. Hough, 182 votes. For sheriff, James A. Dyer had 223 votes; Moses Benedict, 166 votes. For county clerk, William R. DeLand had 181 votes; Joseph C. Bailey, 201 votes. For county treasurer, Norman Allen had 197 votes; William D. Thompson, 194 votes. For county register, Peter C. Lawrence had 182 votes; William E. Perrine, 208 votes. For coroner, James Valentine had 204 votes; Caleb Cowen, 206 votes; Joab Page, 189 votes; Isaac Kirby, 190 votes. For county commissioners, Nicholas Townley had 205 votes; Drusus Hodges, Jr., 200 votes; Alvin Clark, 195 votes; Ira C. Backus, 199 votes; Thomas McGee, 185 votes; William H. Pease, 197 votes. For county surveyor, John T. Durand had 210 votes; Franklin Pierce, 187 votes.

At the general election, November 4 and

5, 1839: For governor, William Woodbridge had 312 votes; Elon Farnsworth, 248 votes. For lieutenant-governor, James Wright Gordon had 311 votes; Thomas Fitzgerald, 238 votes. For state senator, James M. Edmunds had 307 votes; Russell Briggs, 237 votes. For state representatives, Henry B. Lathrop had 345 votes; Henry Acker, 308 votes; Charles DeLong, 222 votes; David Johnson, 220 votes. For county commissioners, Alvin Clark had 272 votes; Harvey Austin, 230 votes. For county treasurer, John N. Dwight had 257 votes; Joseph C. Bailey, 235 votes.

At the town meeting, April 6, 1840: For supervisor, James Ganson had 261 votes; Martin B. Medbury, 211 votes; John McConnell, 118 votes. For justice of the peace, Leander Chapman had 233 votes; Zephaniah Platt, 295 votes; Berthier M. Sheldon, 23 votes. For township clerk, Joseph C. Bailey had 264 votes; Fairchild Farrand, 205 votes; Albert Foster, 77 votes. For township collector, David Gould had 208 votes; David Fuller, 280 votes; Lewis D. Welling, 100 votes. For township treasurer, Fidus Livermore had 251 votes; Berthier M. Sheldon, 243 votes; Lemuel S. House, 91 votes.

1840.—At the general election, November 2 and 3: For presidential electors, August L. Portia had 21 votes; Jabez S. Fitch, 21 votes; Thomas McGee, 21 votes; Thomas L. Drake, 341 votes; John Van Fossen, 341 votes; Hezekiah G. Wells, 341 votes; Charles Moran, 255 votes; Kingsley S. Bingham, 255 votes; Charles E. Stewart, 255 votes. For representative in congress, Jacob M. Howard had 335 votes; Alpheus Felch, 262 votes. For state senator, George B. Cooper had 292 votes; Norton B. Ramsdell, 281 votes; Edward L. Fuller, 318 votes; Townsend E. Gidley, 304 votes; Valorious Meeker, 11 votes; Theodore Foster, 11 votes. For state representative. August D. Hawley had 319 votes; Benjamin Copeland, 327 votes; Leander Chapman, 281 votes; Jerry G. Cornell, 268 votes; Horace Fowler 12 votes; John M. Reed, 13 votes. For sheriff, Jonathan L. Videteo had 332 votes; John L. Butterfield, 270 votes; Israel S. Love, 15 votes. For county clerk, Fairchild Farrand had 303 votes; Fidus Livermore, 292 votes; Henry H. Gilbert, 13 votes. For treasurer, John N. Dwight had 332 votes; Benjamin H. Packard, 264 votes; James D. Cowden, 16 votes. For register, George Byrne had 317 votes; Merrick C. Hough, 253 votes; Seymour B. Treadwell, 14 votes; William E. Perrine, 28 votes. For judge of probate, William R. DeLand had 327 votes; Giles Bloomfield, 272 votes. For commissioner, John Belden had 330 votes; Franklin Pierce, 271 votes; Horace Dean, 15 votes. For associate judges, Henry A. Francisco had 330 votes; Samuel Sheldon, 331 votes; Daniel Porter, 268 votes; Guy C. Chatfield, 268 votes; Thomas McGee, 15 votes; George L. Densmore, 14 votes. For county surveyor, John T. Durand had 329 votes; Anson H. Delamater, 261 votes; George L. Densmore, 15 votes.

1841.—Township meeting, April 5: For supervisor, James Ganson had 243 votes; Jotham Wood, 236 votes; Berthier M. Sheldon, 63 votes. For justice of the peace, Merrick C. Hough had 350 votes; George Munroe, 135 votes; Seymour B. Treadwell, 17 votes. For township clerk, Jason B. Packard had 261 votes; Albert Foster, 238 votes; John McLean, 24 votes. For township treas-

urer, John W. Sachett had 266 votes; Edward Higby, 240 votes; James D. Cowden, 20 votes.

1842.—Township meeting, April 4: For supervisor, William J. Moody had 272 votes; Benjamin G. Mosher, 179 votes; Berthier M. Shelden, 53 votes. For justice of the peace, John Garrow had 255 votes; Lott C. Steele, 208 votes; Seymour B. Treadwell, 45 votes. For township clerk, Edward Higby had 224 votes; Albert Foster, 219 votes; James T. Burchard, 51 votes. For township treasurer, Levi P. Gregg had 232 votes; Lyman Case, 191 votes; John T. Wilson, 44 votes.

1843.—Township meeting, April 3: For supervisor, Marcus Wakeman had 317 votes; Jotham Wood, 169 votes; Cyrenus Smith, 49 votes. For justice of the peace, Lott C. Steele had 289 votes; James A. Dyer, 193 votes; Seymour B. Treadwell, 51 votes. For township clerk, Warren N. Buck had 304 votes; Albert Foster, 181 votes; Cyrus H. Thompson, 54 votes. For township treasurer, Berthier M. Sheldon had 247 votes; Levi P. Gregg, 238 votes; Benjamin Hazleton, 50 votes.

1844.—Township meeting. For supervisor, Marcus Wakeman had 300 votes; John T. Durand, 189 votes; Horace Wheelock, 123 votes. For justice of the peace, Berthier M. Sheldon had 258 votes; Fidus Livermore, 241 votes; Seymour B. Treadwell, 110 votes. For township clerk, Warren N. Buck had 295 votes; Milton J. Holbrook, 177 votes; Norman Allen, 128 votes. For township treasurer, Ichabod Cole had 260 votes; James Munroe, 218 votes; Frederick Johnson, 129 votes.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

The village of Jackson was duly incorporated by act of the legislature March 7, 1843. The officers were to be elected in April. The first president was Abram V. Berry, who served for three years. He was succeeded by Jerome B. Eaton in 1846, John Sumner in 1847, Alva Gould in 1848, Orson W. Bennett in 1849, John Sumner in 1850-1, G. T. Gridley in 1852-3, John W. Hulin in 1854, Fairchild Farrand in 1855, and Samuel Higby in 1856.

THE CITY OF JACKSON.

The city of Jackson was incorporated February 14, 1857, with four wards, and the first city officers were elected in April of that year. There have been many changes in the charter since that time, the principal one being in 1871, when the city limits were extended to their present extent, and the city was divided into eight wards, making a board of sixteen aldermen. The following table will show the names of the principal officers, and the vote by which each was elected:

VOTE OF THE CITY FROM 1857 TO 1903.

1857	Mayor	J. C. Wood, D.	479	55
1857	Mayor	Chas. W. Penny, R.	424	
1857	Recorder	J. L. Mitchell, D.	492	69
1857	Recorder	E. Pringle, R.	423	
1858	Mayor	P. B. Loomis, R.	549	143
1858	Mayor	J. C. Wood, D.	406	
1858	Recorder	Ben. Newkirk, R.	545	135
1858	Recorder	J. L. Holmes, D.	410	
1859	Mayor	Wm. Jackson, R.	473	31
1859	Mayor	Fidus Livermore, D.	442	
1859	Recorder	J. D. Conely, D.	471	9
1859	Recorder	J. W. Hulin, R.	462	
1860	Mayor	Amos Root, R.	501	35
1860	Mayor	H. A. Hayden, D.	466	

1860 Recorder..F. M. Foster, D..... 496.. 16
1860 Recorder..G. W. Brown, R..... 480..
1861 Mayor ..Amasa B. Gibson, D..... 530.. 33
1861 Mayor ..Daniel Upton, R..... 497..
1861 Recorder..Enoch Bancker, D..... 561..107
1861 Recorder..E. H. Ring, R..... 454..
1862 Mayor ..A. B. Gibson, D..... 535..126
1862 Mayor ..Jas. E. Dyer, R..... 409..
1862 Recorder..C. C. Esmond, D..... 522..104
1862 Recorder..Levi J. Burr, R..... 418..
1863 Mayor ..A. B. Gibson, D..... 545.. 31
1863 Mayor ..M. A. McNaughton, R.. 514..
1863 Recorder..James O'Donnell, R..... 537.. 15
1863 Recorder..B. L. Carlton, D..... 522..
1864 Mayor ..Delos Fisher, R..... 550.. 1
1864 Mayor ..Henry A. Hayden, D.... 549..
1864 Recorder..James O'Donnell, R..... 590.. 82
1864 Recorder..H. F. Knapp, D..... 508..
1865 Mayor ..D. B. Hibbard, D..... 624..140
1865 Mayor ..Wm. Jackson, R..... 484..
1865 Recorder..James O'Donnell, R..... 563.. 20
1865 Recorder..Thomas J. Conely, D.... 543..
1866 Mayor ..M. A. McNaughton, R.. 697.. 54
1866 Mayor ..A. B. Gibson, D..... 643..
1866 Recorder..James O'Donnell, R..... 698.. 26
1866 Recorder..Edward Crowe, D..... 672..
1867 Mayor ..W. N. Buck, D..... 774.. 38
1867 Mayor ..E. A. Webster, R..... 736..
1867 Recorder..Thomas J. Conely, D.... 781.. 33
1867 Recorder..Erastus Peck, R..... 748..
1868 Mayor ..W. N. Buck, D..... 902.. 30
1868 Mayor ..Geo. H. Lathrop, R..... 872..
1868 Recorder..Thomas A. Wilson, D.... 986..117
1868 Recorder..W. W. Andrew, R..... 869..
1869 Mayor ..W. M. Bennett, D..... 982..110
1869 Mayor ..George H. Lathrop, R... 872..
1869 Recorder..Thomas A. Wilson, D... 986..117
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THE GREAT RAILROAD CONSPIRACY.

The year 1857 was one of the wildest and most profound excitement ever experienced in Jackson county. It marks an era in its history and in that of the judicial history of the state that will probably never be forgotten. It is known in history as the "Great Railroad Conspiracy Trial." It is quite necessary to make some introduction to fully explain its inception and bearing.

When the Michigan Central Railroad was built just east of the little hamlet of Michigan Center, it encountered a "muskeg," or sunken lake. Such places are of frequent occurrence in Michigan, and usually styled "sink-holes." From the earliest settlement of the county the muskeg had been known as the "Dry Marsh." It was never under water, but it was never safe to venture upon it, even for a foot passage, while it was instinctively avoided by animals of all kinds, except minks, muskrats and animals of that description. When the railroad was built, a crossway of logs was first put down and a covering of earth was put upon it. In this way a track was laid, but it was constantly settling, even under the small engines and light cars, and the railroad was constantly being raised for thirty years before a solid roadbed was secured. When the road was built cattle and stock, which would formerly go round this "dry marsh," began to use the track as a nearer way home. The engineers were constantly annoyed, but the trains were light and the speed slow, and but few cattle killed. After the road was sold and a T rail took the place of the strap rail, larger engines were put on, faster speed made, and night as well as day trains added. The charter of the road required that it should be fenced, but the company neglected this until after it was completed to Chicago, a period of eight years. The result was a great many more stock were killed, and the people were subject to great loss. Among others, Capt. Abel F. Fitch, a pioneer, captain of the Barry Home Guards, and the most forehanded farmer and citizen in the settlement, began prosecution against the company, the engineers and train men. He would get a judgment in the lower courts and the company would appeal, and then, as now, it was found next to impossible to get a decision against a corporation in the supreme court, and if one was gotten, the cost exceeded the value of the judgment.

Fitch tested the matter in several suits, until he became discouraged, and finally gave up. The railroad company, to avoid litigation, agreed to pay the farmers one-half the appraised value of the stock killed, but

they brought the appraisers from Detroit, and the butchers and drovers from there, not seeing the stock until it had been dead several days, made ridiculously low appraisements. Year after year passed by, and the horses, cattle, hogs and sheep of the farmers were slaughtered by the fast trains and they secured but little recompense. This naturally aroused a spirit of retaliation that at length began to show a spirit of lawlessness.

In the latter part of the year 1850 these demonstrations began to become marked. Wood piles and property of the company were burned and destroyed and in some instances the tracks were tampered with. These acts were sporadic and instances of personal revenge for private wrongs. To show the feeling of the public, we take the following editorial from the Jackson Citizen of November 10, 1850:

THE LEONI AFFAIR.

For a long time past the inhabitants of the town of Leoni have been at loggerheads with the Michigan Central Railroad Company. The affair originated in the killing of some cattle, for which the company, for reasons best known to themselves, did not choose to pay the full value. The result of this was, the organization (as is *supposed*) of a gang, who have done all in their power to inconvenience the company. That the company *ought* to have paid for the property destroyed, we do not doubt, but because the company would not do what individuals thought to be just, they most surely have *no* right to take the law into their own hands, and inflict punishment upon the whole community. There are laws in our statute books which regulate the conduct of companies as well as individuals, and a proper legal course would have set the matter to rights with less hazard to the individuals than the course they have taken. The removing of the track from its proper place and fixing it to run a loaded passenger train off a culvert of twenty or twenty-five feet, thus endangering the lives of hundreds of innocent persons, is an act which richly entitles those concerned to ten years' service in the penitentiary house of the state. We hope that the company, for the safety of travellers, will be enabled to bring the offenders to justice, and that those involved in this unhappy difficulty, will pause and reflect upon the consequences of their nefarious conduct. From the state of public feeling now existing in the community, we believe that these outrages will speedily be put an end to, and those concerned meet their reward.

That this editorial voiced public sentiment is shown by the fact that there were no further attempts made in that line. Captain Fitch personally assured the writer of his perfect sympathy with the sentiment of the article.

The railroad company offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of the parties who tampered with their tracks.

A corps of spies was employed, comprising at one period over one hundred men. No less than fifteen of those disreputable scoundrels appeared as witnesses against the very men whose hospitality they enjoyed. This most detestable band of cowards and villains included Phelps and Lake, two discharged convicts; VanArman, a Marshall lawyer; Clarke, a member of the legislature from Marshall; Dixon, a sheriff from Marshall; Cochrane, Sherman, Holden and Gillispie, four laborers; Taylor, an employe of the railroad company; Wollicer, Wells and Caswell, accomplices in the crimes they denounced; Wescott, a discharged bar-tender, and Faulkner, a carman. They were called from the prison and the brothel, from the counter and the farm, from the sheriff's office, the bar, and even the legislature. For a period of six months did these reptiles carry out a system of espionage, but failing completely to arrest one of the injured settlers in the act of placing obstructions on the track, resolved to swear anything and everything that might earn the reward it was re-

ported the company would offer if the depredations continued. Alive to the situation, those murderers of domestic peace and quiet sleep, resolved to close their labors with a terrible coup de guerre. On November 18, 1850, a banded set of such informers set fire to the great freight depot at Detroit, destroying thereby one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of railroad property. One thousand dollars reward was offered for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries, and as a result, a ruffian came forward before the grand jury, and on his information, the manhood of a township over sixty miles distant from the scene of the conflagration was seized upon and hurried off to a distant prison, to be tried by a jury of Detroit citizens who neither knew the character of the accused, nor that of the disreputable perjurers and informers, who contracted to work the ruin of fifty innocent men.

At the sitting of the grand jury of Wayne county, April 24, 1851, thirty-seven men of the fifty under arrest were indicted. May 20, following, the accused parties appeared at the circuit court of Wayne, of which Warner Wing was presiding judge. The railroad company employed no less than ten eminent lawyers, including David Stuart, John Van Arman, James A. Van Dyke, Jacob M. Howard, Alex. D. Fraser, Daniel Goodwin and William Gray. The defendants were represented by six members of the state bar, led by William H. Seward, of New York. The trial occupied four months, during which time the plaintiffs examined two hundred and forty witnesses in twenty-seven days, and the defendants two hundred and forty-nine in forty days. Capt. Abel F. Fitch, a commissioned officer of the state militia, was made the principal object of the former's wrath, as well as of the railroad company's treachery. He or they must fall in this contest; and so it proved, for the high-minded pioneer of a Jackson county township died in the Detroit jail, while waiting to vindicate his honor, and rescue himself and his friends from the villainy and the corruption which banded themselves together to work his destruction.

The notorious George W. Gay, the real incendiary, a most consummate liar, a dark perjurer, died in the same jail before the beginning of the trial. Scoundrels equally as vicious were present to take up the course of perjury allotted to Gay. Henry Phelps, Herman Lake and Jacob Wolliver were willing instruments in the hands of the railroad company, and one unprincipled lawyer, who instructed the creatures in all the refined villainies and the art of perjury. Thus were they prepared for the cross-examination. The trial dragged its weary way along for months; but the end was at hand. Mr. Van Dyke addressed the jury for the prosecution; William H. Seward, for the defense. Van Dyke, in his address, asked the jurors to believe that the guilty, among the large number indicted, comprised: Ammi Filley, Lyman Champlin, W. W. Champlin, Erastus Champlin, Eben Price, Richard Price, O. D. Williams, William Corwin, Eben Farnham, Andrew J. Freeland, Erastus Smith and Aaron Mount. He distinctly pointed out those men as guilty in the first degree, while in regard to M. T. Laycock, John Ackerson and Daniel Myers, he stated that their evidence did not point directly to any of their criminal actions. The remaining twenty-two prisoners he declared innocent, and advised the jury to let them go and sin no more.

William H. Seward, in reviewing the evidence, showed clearly that the prosecutors relied wholly on the evidence of some of the most disreputable creatures that ever brought the blush of shame into the fact of true manhood. The whole proceedings were illegal from beginning to end; yet, since it was evident that law was to be prostituted to the service of a wealthy corporation, and in the face of morals and decency brought down from it high pedestal, he closed his brilliant peroration with the following reference to the first victim of that strange tragedy:

"Remember that you are mortal, and that he is immortal; that before the tribunal where he stands you must confront him and vindicate his character or your own judgment. Remember that he is now free. He has not only left behind him the dungeon, the cell, and the chain, but he exults in a freedom compared with which our liberty is but slavery and bondage. You stand then between the dead and the living. There is no need to bespeak the exercise of your candor, of your impartiality, of your caution. You will, I am sure, be just to the dead and the living, because under circumstances so solemn, so full of awe, you cannot be unjust to the dead, nor false to your countryman, nor to our God." The great lawyer was convinced of the innocence of his clients, nor did the verdict of that jury and the sentence of that judge remove his firm belief that his clients were the victims of purchased treachery, rather than so many sacrifices to justice.

The verdict "guilty" was rendered at 9 o'clock P. M., September 25, 1851. On the 26th the prisoners were put forward to receive sentence, when many of them protested their entire innocence, after which the presiding judge condemned twelve of the number to the following terms of imprisonment, with hard labor, within the state's prison, situate in their county: Ammi Filley, ten years; Orlando B. Williams, ten years; Aaron Mount, eight years; Andrew J. Freeland, eight years; Eben Farnham, eight years; William Corwin, eight years; Richard Price, eight years; Evan Price, eight years; Lyman Champlin, five years; Willard W. Champlin, five years; Erastus Champlin, five years; Erastus Smith, five years.

Now the crime had passed from the criminals to the jury and again to the state. Never was sentence pronounced upon a more innocent array of citizens. The guilty had escaped, and in their travels left the mark of Cain in their tracks; for the blood of one victim and the curse of men who lived in servitude followed them, took effect and doomed them to that spiritual punishment which ever accompanies the thorough ruffian. The state, however, did justice to its victims within a few years. Gov. Kinsley S. Bingham was elected governor a few years later, the names of the living and dead cleansed from the stains which the hired villains of a corrupt jury left upon them, and the release of the prisoners ordered. Previously a few of the imprisoned men were released; Aaron Mount died within the prison in 1852, and Orlando Williams found a means of escape in 1853. He was not re-captured until the issue of the proclamation announcing an amnesty to all the victims of bribery and evil laws. The Jackson Republican in after years embodied in a very able editorial the following reference to this important event:

"And thus were the ends of justice defeated, and money and power and villainous craft triumphed over innocence and helplessness. They killed their vile tool (Gay)

whose pretended 'confession' they produced; they killed the high-minded, but to them dangerous, man, who had discernment enough to see through the treachery of their unprincipled hirelings, and influence enough to defeat their base designs, if once restored to liberty; and two years after the inauguration of this war—four months after the culmination of their meanness and insufferable oppressions in the arrest and abduction to a distant city, of fifty innocent citizens, from the youth of eighteen, to the old bed-ridden man of eighty—they incarcerated twelve of them in the state's prison, there to languish for years, separated from family and friends, and homes, not to appease the wrath of a growing and thriving corporation, for 'it' was guilty only of flagrant errors and much injustice, which wiser members in sober moments have acknowledge and deplored, but to satisfy the hatred, glut and vengeance of a few, whose robberies and heinous crimes had brought them to shame and to a prison experience, which they repeatedly swore should be inflicted upon those that helped to send them there. The last words of Fitch were: 'Who will vindicate my character?' It would seem that the man's own life and the character of his accusers were sufficient vindication of his own, and though his untimely death gave power to the enemy, and the conviction of some of his own companions in misfortune had served to cast a stigma on their names, his character was then, and is yet, vindicated by all who have ever known him, or who have ever given a single impartial thought upon the details of the conspiracy against him and his companions. Abel F. Fitch died a crushed and heart-broken, but guileless, man, and an honest Christian gentleman. The fact that the prisoners were all pardoned at the suggestion of the railroad company and their lawyers, that a tender of damages was made to them after being released, and that the witnesses, to this day, all stand convicted for perjury, is of itself vindication enough for all; while their victims were in prison for a crime they never committed."

A LETTER HOME.

The following letter from Mr. Fitch, under date May 6, 1851, was addressed to his wife and child. It is a lengthy epistle, but sufficiently interesting to claim the reader's attention:

"I have just received your letter, and was pleased to hear that you were well, and in such good circumstances for help, etc. I heard that Sebastian had gone home. I do not think that I should try to do much farming; I would not employ more than one hired man, as I do not think more would be profitable under the circumstances. Take good care of the stock, etc., and, as I wrote before, let things move along as quietly as possible. Court sits here next week, when some of us will have our trials. We are very uncomfortably situated, but try to get along as well as we can. It comes very hard for Dr. Moulton. Dany was here yesterday. We all have bad colds, otherwise health is tolerably good. Mr. Washington Gay, the man we are charged with conspiring with, is but just alive here in jail, and if he has told things to some of the railroad folks, which they say he has, criminating us from Jackson county; so palpably false and wicked, I do not wonder that he dies the death he seems about to die—loathsome and disgusting in the extreme. However, he may be innocent, and the charges against him as corrupt and

wicked as they are against us; but he is as poor and loathsome an object of pity as I ever saw, and the last end of some others I could mention, I have faith to believe, will be like his, for the proceeds of false swearing may flourish for a time, yet their last days will be spent in some loathsome prison, where there will be none to care for or pity their sad condition. If divine vengeance was ever meted out to man while here on earth, those who have entered into this secret plot against us will most assuredly receive their full share.

"You are well aware that I have been very cautious in all my operations for the last year, knowing, as I did, that large rewards were offered for my conviction, and that secret spys were lying in wait for me, and when they found they could not draw me by any pretext into any of their schemes, they finally pitched upon this depot scheme, and now seek to convict me and others. They never can do it! They will be worse confounded than those who undertook to build the Tower of Babel. Next Tuesday the bail in the criminal suits will be fixed, and then I should like to go home and prepare for my trial, for it does not seem as though I should stand it here much longer, and we have no means of making any preparation for trial here; yet I suppose our enemies would be glad to keep us here until our energies were all impaired or weakened, so that we would fall an easy prey."

This letter bears the signature: Abel F. Fitch. There are ten letters from Mr. Fitch preserved, the last of which is dated June 29, 1851. They are all very well written, but toward the close the sentiments of a heart bowed down with care and anxiety are apparent. His sympathy with his fellow-prisoners and their widows was of no ordinary kind. Set on a strong foundation, it finds expression in the letters, and is confirmation strong that he and his neighbors were the victims of some terrible plot.

DEATH OF ABEL F. FITCH.

Mr. Fitch was imprisoned in Detroit April 19, 1851, and was under confinement until his death, charged with being one of the leaders among the persons then on trial in the "railroad conspiracy" case. Living in easy circumstances, if not in luxury, before his imprisonment, the nauseous atmosphere of the jail engendered disease, and he was attacked with dysentery August 16, 1851. On August 21 his recovery in the jail being despaired of, he was removed to the hospital of the Sisters of Charity, where he was kindly attended to by the Sisters, and a part of the time by his affectionate wife; yet, notwithstanding the care bestowed upon him, his weary heart and cruel persecution tended to his death on August 24.

The following reference to the death of Mr. Fitch was made in the Detroit Tribune under date of August 24, 1851:

It is with feelings of sorrow, we perform the solemn duty of announcing the death of Abel F. Fitch, who died at the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, this morning about three o'clock, aged forty-three years.

Mr. Fitch was imprisoned in this city on the 19th of April last, and has been under confinement ever since, charged with being one of the leaders among the persons now on trial in this city, in the "Railroad Conspiracy Trials." Living in easy circumstances, if not in luxury, before his confinement, the confinement and nauseous atmosphere of the jail engendered disease, and he was attacked with dysentery, in a virulent form on the 16th inst., previous to the last adjournment of the court. On Friday last his recovery in the jail being despaired of—he was removed to the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity where he was kindly attended to by the

Sisters, and, *a part of the time,* by his affectionate, but now lonely wife, and died as stated above.

We forbear expressing any opinion on the matters of which the deceased is charged, content and believing from the character he has maintained in the state, and especially in the vicinity of his residence—where he has always been known as a kind and conscientious man and neighbor, charitable and sympathetic to the poor and unfortunate—that his last, dying words, uttered in the full possession of his mental faculties, and with a full realization of his situation, the awfully solemn rites performed at his own request, and when expecting every passing mement would be his last—should have their full effect, as we doubt not they will, upon every unbiased heart. A friend who was present, at his death, has furnished us with the following:

"At three o'clock P. M. yesterday, Mr. Fitch became conscious that he could not live, and talked calmly and firmly of his approaching death. He desired that Mr. Frink might be present, to consult about his worldly matters. Prosecuting Attorney Stewart and Doctors Rice and Pitcher arrived about ten o'clock. An examination and consultation was had and the opinion expressed that he could not survive the night. Mr. S. went to the bedside of the dying man when he (F.) enquired, 'What is to be done now?' and said 'I shall die a martyr to liberty.' Soon after, he remarked that he put his trust in God, and desired that he might be baptised. He received the solemn rite at the hand of one of the Sisters of Charity; and whilst in the midst of the ceremony, *while committing his soul to his God, he declared his entire innocence of the crimes of which he was charged—said he had never violated the laws of his country—that he had simply expressed his opinions, as he supposed he had a right to do,* and thought it not just that he should be punished.

"Mr. Fitch then called his wife to him, bid her good bye, saying, 'Farewell! it is hard to part with the only being I ever loved;' and then bidding adieu to other friends around him, closed his eyes for a moment. Recovering again, he exclaimed, 'There is poor dear little Amanda—I had nearly forgotten her—remember me to her. I dread to die with this charge resting upon me. Will not the truth come out and my character be vindicated?' Being assured by Mr. Frink that his character should be vindicated, he expressed himself prepared to die; and taking the hand of his wife, and pressing it to his lips, he said, 'Amanda, it is hard to part—I die of a broken heart?' And fell back in death!"

His remains will be taken to the cars at half past four this afternoon, and thence to his former residence for interment.

William M. Gunn, another one of the prisoners on trial in the "Railroad Conspiracy Case," died yesterday.

The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. G. L. Foster, and was listened to by an immense throng and the corpse was followed to Mount Evergreen Cemetery by nearly one hundred vehicles containing sympathizing friends. The following is the final chapter in the tragedy, as recorded in the Jackson Citizen of August 27, 1857:

Early on Monday morning, an universal sadness was thrown over our community, by the announcement, by telegraph, of the death of Abel F. Fitch, one of the unfortunate victims of the jealousy and malice of the Central Railroad monopoly. It was known, for several days that Mr. Fitch was severely ill, but the universal wish for his recovery was so great and anxious that no one seemed to harbor the thought that he must die. His situation, that of a man of standing, dragged from his home, upon the complaint of a set of miserable vagabonds; incarcerated in a loathsome prison, and bearing the taunts and jeers of almost the entire press of the Union—arraigned at a civil tribunal where neither mercy nor justice was accorded him, seemed hard and grinding in the extreme; and all eyes were looking anxiously to the time when a jury of his countrymen would pronounce him guiltless of the crimes charged against him, and urged, not by desires for the public good, but by revenge, backed by an enormous pile of gold. But an all-wise providence had decreed that death should rescue him from the hands of those who were seeking his ruin, and on Monday morning, at about three o'clock, at the age of forty-three years—he breathed his last,—worn out by his cares and trials, and as he himself declares,—*"of a broken heart."*

As might have been expected, the news ran like wildfire the length and breadth of the county. Arrangements were made to have his funeral attended in this village on Tuesday (yesterday), eleven o'clock A. M.

The body having been brought to his late residence at Michigan Center, on Monday night, was escorted to this village on Tuesday morning, by a

funeral procession of near a half mile in length. Besides the corpse and mourners, there were upwards of fifty carriages and teams from all parts of the county, bearing at least three hundred persons. This large concourse was swelled at the church to at least one thousand persons by those arriving from more remote sections, and the friends of Mr. Fitch in this village.

The sermon was preached at the Congregational church, which was filled to overflowing, many persons being obliged to stand at the doors and windows. The services were opened by Rev. E. H. Hamlin, who read appropriate passages from the Scriptures, after which a most touching, sympathetic, child-like and fervent prayer was addressed to the throne of grace, by the venerable Dr. Comstock, of Marshall, which for simplicity of language and depth of feeling was never surpassed. The sermon by Rev. G. L. Foster, from the text found in Job, tenth chapter and part of the twenty-second verse,—"without any order"—was a well written, talented production, extraordinarily well adapted to the occasion, and one which seemed to be highly acceptable to all. After the sermon, Prof. Fairfield, of the Michigan Central College, followed in a prayer full of eloquence and emotion, commending the bereaved family and friends to the mercies of the Saviour, and the vindication of the reputation of the deceased, to the "hands of the great Jehovah, who doeth all things well."

The exercises at the church being concluded, the immense concourse marched in procession to the grave yard to witness the final interment of the earthly remains of one whom all loved and respected. This sad rite performed, the sorrowing friends returned to their homes, and sympathizing spectators dispersed.

Although a deep, abiding, and heart felt resentment to the *probable* cause of his untimely death was everywhere seen, yet all passed off with the solemnity and propriety which the circumstances attending this event were well calculated to inspire. Last Tuesday will be long remembered by the citizens of Jackson county,—and as a stranger treads the avenues of our beautiful cemetery, the grave of A. F. Fitch will be shown him as a memento of one of the most exciting criminal cases that ever occurred in our country.

A beautiful marble monument stands over the grave of Captain Fitch, and the story is still told of the wickedness of his taking off.

Of the principal actors in this scheme of perjury, Gay, the alleged accomplice, who fathered the confession, died in prison, a victim of the same loathsome treatment that killed Fitch, and two of his companions. Greene and Williams. Henry Phelps went to Texas and was murdered in a brawl. Wescott died of delirium tremens, and Wooliver died in an Illinois prison, where he was serving a term for highway robbery. The railroad company paid large sums of money to other parties, and the demands for hush money were no small part of its expenses. Judge Wing was retired from the bench at the next election, and Lawyer Stewart was defeated for congress by the votes of the indignant citizens of Jackson county.

THE GROWTH OF THE CITY.

During the decade of the fifties the growth of the city was phenomenal. The new business blocks and numerous residences that were built equaled that of the preceding twenty years. Its business growth was equally great, and it had become the greatest wheat and wool market in central Michigan. It had gained an additional railroad connection with the south, had good stage lines in every direction, a plank road to Eaton Rapids, over which the trade of Eaton county was brought to its doors, and everything pointed to a metropolitan development. It had begun to develop manufacturing industries that added greatly to its stability and progress, and the impetus then gained has never been lost, but have continued to increase its prestige and importance.

VILLAGE OF JACKSON IN 1854.

Meeting Houses, 6; Clergymen, 6; Physicians, 11; Dentists, 3; Lawyers, 12; Public Schools, 2;

Select Schools, 4; Insurance Offices, 2; Dry Goods' Stores, 17; Clothing Stores, 8; Drug Stores, 4; Book Stores, 1; Hat & Cap Stores, 1; Boot & Shoe Stores, 5; Hardware Stores, 3; Tin & Stove Stores, 1; Grocery Stores, 14; Millinery Rooms, 3; Printing Offices, 2; Harness Shops, 3; Brokers' Offices, 2; Glove & Mitten Factory, 1; Hotels, 6; Ware Houses, 2; Livery Stables, 2; Furniture Ware Rooms, 4; Flouring Mills, 2; Saw Mills, 1; Furnaces, 3; Lumber Yards, 2; Tanneries, 1; Breweries, 1; Saloons, 3; Confectionery Stores, 1; Black Smith Shops, 7; Wagon & Carriage Shops, 3; Machine Shops, 1; Paint Shops, 1; Jewelry Shops, 4. Wool.—Total number of pounds bought in this village of farmers, up to August 1, 152,000; Sumner & Bennett, 56,000; Whitwell & Co., 34,000; Pool & Co., 20,000; Reynolds, 15,000. Balance, smaller lots. There is considerable held back by farmers, who have been misled by those newspaper articles which held out the promise of last year's prices. These men find themselves *sold,* but their wool on hand.—Citizen.

The years 1852 to 1860 were a period of continued political excitement in Jackson. The presidential and state campaign of 1852 was a warm and exciting one, and the trend of political success was largely in favor of the increasing anti-slavery sentiment of the country. The repeal of the celebrated "compromise measure" and the beginning of the Kansas-Nebraska controversy took a strong hold upon public sentiment, and effected a strong revolution in political sentiment. The formation of the new Republican party added to the interest and excitement, and made the contest too bitter, and in some respects too personal, to be creditable. The result of the election in 1852 and 1854 showed a great revolution in public sentiment, and in 1856 the city voted against the Democratic party for the first time in sixteen years. The campaign of 1860 was noted for its heat and furor, equal to that of 1840. Jackson contributed liberally to the vote which made Abraham Lincoln President, and, with the rest of the country, calmly waited for results which seemed to overwhelm the country with a deep and undefined fear of an impending catastrophe. But the spirit of the masses was one of true loyalty to the Union and the constitution.

CHAPTER X.

JACKSON IN THE REBELLION.

The opening of the Rebellion marks one of the most important periods of our city as well as our country. The patriotism of Jackson was instantly aroused, and hearts took fire as the reverberating echos of the first gun at Fort Sumter rolled across the North, filling cities, towns and hamlets with its portentious sound. The following extracts from the city papers of the time, as well as briefer notes made up from recollection, will give an idea of how our people met the treacherous spring of the secession serpent, and how gloriously they responded to the defense of their country:

FORT SUMTER FIRED UPON.—A meeting of the citizens of Jackson, without distinction of party, was called at Jackson Hall, Monday evening, April 15th, to consider the state of the Union, and give expression to the public feeling in reference thereto.

Meeting was called to order by Eugene Pringle, Esq., and on motion James C. Wood was called to

the chair. Hon. M. Shoemaker, C. W. Penny, J. O. Gunnison and Hon. P. B. Loomis were made vice-presidents, and Melville McGee and Chas. S. Ismon, secretaries. A committee of five, consisting of Amos Root, H. C. Mead, Eugene Pringle, H. H. Vandercook and John L. Mitchell, were appointed to present resolutions. The resolutions were then read and received with applause. Several patriotic songs were sung, including the "Star Spangled Banner," by Mr. Budington, assisted by the "National." At the close the chair proposed six cheers for the Union and the enforcement of the laws. They were given by the whole audience with a will.

An account printed in the Citizen says:

Never in the history of our city was there seen a public assembly equal to that of Monday night. The notice was brief, yet Jackson's immense hall was packed to overflowing. The speech of Hon. J. C. Wood was an able and noble effort. He was followed by Mr. Levi Gregg in a calm, deliberate and telling speech, full of good sense and patriotic sentiment. After the resolutions were read, Hon. M. Shoemaker made some remarks which called out the warmest applause of the vast audience. During his remarks a tramping was heard upon the stairs, and the Jackson Grays pushed their way through the dense crowd and formed in front of the platform. They were received with immense cheers. Governor Blair was sent for and soon appeared, when the cheering was again renewed. Captain Withington then read a resolution which had that evening been adopted by the company, unanimously tendering their services to the governor and through him to the general government. Governor Blair then read a telegram from Washington, calling upon him for one regiment of volunteers. He then addressed Captain Withington, accepting the proffer, and then addressed the Grays and the audience in a most eloquent and fervid speech. Judge Avery, of Saratoga, New York, was next called out, and made a splendid effort. He was followed by Rev. John Monteith, who blended the Christian and the patriotic in a peculiarly telling manner. P. B. Loomis and F. Livermore, Esq., were called out and made brief speeches, after which some patriotic songs were sung by a glee club, and the meeting adjourned.

In the same paper appears the message of Governor Blair, calling for ten companies of volunteers.

April 25th. Gov. Blair left for Detroit yesterday, to arrange for mustering the various companies of the First Regiment into the United States service. The company in this city are ready and anxiously waiting for orders to march.

Rev. J. Montieth preached the farewell sermon to the Grays, after which each member of the Company was presented with a Bible, by the Rev. Mr. Abbott.

April 29th. Yesterday being the day set for the departure of the Grays, the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the day. In the morning people from the country began to flock in and at noon the streets were crowded; at nine o'clock the company met at the Armory, and after forming and drilling a short time. Captain Withington presented to each man, as a donation from our citizens, the following articles which had been donated and prepared principally by the ladies of the city and vicinity: Two woollen shirts, two pairs of stockings, a pincushion, paper of needles and a little sack containing a supply of buttons, thread, etc., for which appropriate and hearty thanks were returned by all. Rev. Mr. Montieth also presented Captain Withington a purse of one hundred dollars, the proceeds of the contribution of the Congregational church Sunday evening, to be kept and used as a fund for the general benefit of all in any case of sickness or other extremity they may be called to endure. After dinner the knapsacks were packed and all things got ready for the march. The fire department turned out in full force to escort the Grays to the cars, and formed in the street in front of the Armory.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the company: Capt. W. H. Withington, First Lieut. E. B. Griffith, Second Lieut. G. C. Lyon, Orderly Sergeant Newton Haight, Second Sergeant F. Sharpsteen, Third Sergeant E. Pomeroy, Fourth Sergeant M. Webster, First Corporal Geo. W. Bullock, Second Corporal J. B. Kennedy, Third Corporal Marcus Grant, Fourth Corporal D. C. Welling.

They were accompanied on the train by the band, by Rev. J. Montieth, their chaplain, by the governor, and by many of our first citizens, who could not be restrained from seeing them safely landed in Detroit.

May 16th, 1861. At a meeting of the home guard, Silver Grays of this city, C. W. Penny was elected chairman and M. Shoemaker, secretary. On motion of Col. Berry, a committee of six was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to report at a future meeting. A. V. Berry, George A. Baldwin, J. A. Robinson, J. C. Wood, L. J. Burr and William

Norris were appointed said committee On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was resolved that we proceed viva voce to the election of officers; the following officers were unanimously elected: Captain A. V. Berry; first lieutenant, M. Shoemaker; second lieutenant, C. W. Penny; first sergeant, J. C. Wood; second sergeant, M. A. McNaughton; third sergeant, J. A. Robinson; fourth sergeant, F. M. Foster; first corporal, William Norris; second corporal, James McKee; third corporal, J. D. Videto; fourth corporal, L. J. Burr; standard bearer, S. W. Stowell; drum major, E. Knapp.

The following resolutions were then adopted: RESOLVED, That A. V. Berry, J. C. Wood and M. A. McNaughton, be appointed a committee to procure a flag staff.

RESOLVED, That S. W. Stowell, F. M. Foster and F. Livermore be appointed a committee to confer with the Jackson Grays for the purpose of procuring the use of their Armory. On motion, the meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening next, at eight P. M.

May 29th, 1861. At a meeting held last evening, at the law office of George Proudfit, Esq., a volunteer rifle company was organized and designated as the Ellsworth Rifles, in honor of the late Colonel Ellsworth, composed entirely of young men of this city, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five; the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the captain for drill in the Armory of the Jackson Grays or such other place as shall be selected.

The following is a list of the officers elected: Captain, George Proudfit; first lieutenant, A. M. Tinker; second lieutenant, J. P. Dunning; third lieutenant, G. H. Wolcott; first sergeant, F. Johnson.

June 15, 1861. At a meeting of the Jackson Gray Reserve last evening the following non-commissioned officers were appointed: First sergeant, R. Stephenson; second sergeant, W. H. Haight; third sergeant, C. V. DeLand; fourth sergeant, F. A. McArthur; first corporal, H. E. Bowser; second corporal, J. H. Pilcher; third corporal, J. R. Everard; fourth corporal, Chris. Rath. The company will hereafter meet every Friday evening for drill.

Sept. 5th, 1861. Dr. Shaw has filled up his cavalry company, and they have gone to Grand Rapids to join the Kellogg regiment. He has a good company, and we believe they will represent our county creditably.

Dr. Tunnicliff, surgeon of the Michigan First Regiment, desires us to thank the ladies of this city for their donation of one hundred and twenty-two hospital towels, and serveral other articles of great value to them. The Doctor thinks (and so do we) that the ladies of Jackson are incomparable in all respects, but particularly so in the grace of charity, industry and patriotism. May they long continue in well doing.

The Jackson Gray's Silver Cornet Band have been accepted as the Regimental Band of the First Michigan Regiment.

D. B. Hibbard & Company are purchasing horses in this city for the Army of the United States.

There are six recruiting offices in this city in full blast.

Capt. Withington was wounded and captured while in the discharge of his duties at Manassas or Bull Run.

The Citizen of September 12, 1861, contains extracts from two letters from Capt. Withington. The first, dated August 14th, says, "I read, play chess and wait on the wounded, having especial care of Col. Wilcox." The second bears date August 28th; he says: "I enjoy excellent health. George Parker, Company K, died yesterday morning. This is the fourth death out of our regiment at this hospital, and poor Lieutenant Casey died at Charlottesville."

Sept. 23. Jackson Blair Cadets took their departure for Fort Wayne, commanded by Captain George Proudfit, First Lieutenant R. S. Cheney, Second Lieutenant Wm. Minor for the 8th Regiment.

Sept. 24th. The Jackson County Rifles took their departure for Fort Wayne, to form a part of the Ninth Regiment, Captain Charles V. De Land, First Lieutenant Joseph H. Lott, Second Lieutenant J. Curtiss Purdy in command.

Sept. 26th. The Kellogg Rangers left this city last week for Grand Rapids—Captain J. H. Shaw, First Lieutenant M. M. Lattimer, Second Lieutenant C. E. Brown. The company consists of one hundred and seven men.

Nov. 4th. SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.—A large number of ladies met at Jackson Hall. The meeting was called to order by Rev. J. Monteith. An organization being perfected, the officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. P. J. Avery; vice-president, Mrs. F. Livermore; secretary, Mrs. L. Kassick; executive committee, Mrs. George Thurber, Mrs. Dwight

Merriman, Mrs. B. G. Mosher, Mrs. L. J. Burr, Mrs. J. E. Beebe and others. The society adjourned and met again on Saturday, the 9th inst. After being called to order by the president, Rev. D. T. Grinnell addressed the society, encouraging them in the good work already begun. The office of the treasurer having become vacant, Mrs. A. O. Bliss was unanimously elected. The following additional directresses were appointed: Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Whitmore, Mrs. Stetson, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. Connable, Mrs. Seaton. The treasurer of the society reports that she has received, up to this time, funds and articles as follows: For memberships, $6.15; contributions, $20.25; a quantity of handkerchiefs, pillows, pillowcases, towels, calico, delaines, &c.

Nov. 28th. Three hundred dollars worth of necessary garments have been made by the Soldiers' Aid Society, and sent to the Ninth Regiment within the last two weeks.

In the latter part of July, 1862, the first regiment organized in Jackson (the 20th), was ordered to rendezvous at this place, Fidus Livermore, Esq., being appointed commandant of the camp. This regiment was very speedily filled up by volunteers from Jackson, Washtenaw, Eaton, Calhoun and Ingham counties. It was mustered into the service August 19, 1862, left for the seat of war September 1, and numbered on the day of its departure one thousand and twelve officers and men. It soon after became incorporated with the illustrious Ninth Army Corps.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment was mustered into the service at Jackson, December 12, 1862. Its organization began July 21. It left the state the day after it was mustered.

There was organized in Jackson during the fall of 1861 three companies for the First Michigan Infantry three-years service. One of them was commanded by Capt. E. B. Griffith, one by Capt. Edward Pomroy and one by Capt. G. C. Lyon. They were all mustered into the service at Detroit, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac.

July 30 a company of one hundred men was organized by Major Hopkins for the Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, which left in September for Louisville, Kentucky, and served during the war in the Army of the Cumberland.

During 1861 a company was organized in Concord and adjoining towns for the Sixth Michigan Infantry (afterwards heavy artillery), which served in the department of the Gulf.

During the winter of 1862 Company F, First Michigan Sharpshooters, was recruited by Capt. H. A. DeLand. This regiment was mustered into service in the spring of 1863, and assigned to duty with the famous Ninth Corps. During the same fall another company of cavalry was raised by Capt. D. W. Smith for the Ninth Cavalry and joined the Army of the Cumberland. Another company was raised by Capt. James R. Slayton in the spring of 1862 and attached to the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, which was assigned to the Fourteenth Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland. Capt. J. H. Reeves raised a company in 1862, which was attached to the Twelfth Michigan Infantry in the Army of the Mississippi.

These are only a part of the organizations recruited in Jackson and vicinity during the war. Including the two companies in the Seventeenth Infantry, and three in the Twentieth Regiment, Jackson county sent upwards of five thousand men to the front during the Civil war, and that they were brave and patriotic men is attested by the fact that their regiments all won splendid reputations upon the most desperate conflicts of that trying period of our history. In subsequent pages we shall treat the war history of the county in greater detail.

During the years 1862 to 1864 a provost marshal's office was located in Jackson. The district was composed of five counties, Calhoun, Eaton, Ingham, Jackson and Washtenaw, with Capt. Robert J. Barry as provost marshal, Capt. S. N. Fowler, draft com-

missioner, and Dr. H. B. Shank, surgeon. The total enrollment for the district was 16,589 men liable to military duty. There were two drafts ordered in Jackson county calling for 197 men. Of these, 106 commuted or sent substitutes, while 91 responded to the call in person.

All during the war Jackson was the actual military headquarters of the state. Governor Blair resided here, and his office was constantly thronged with officers, applicants and citizens. Over six thousand commissions were issued by the Governor during the war. In 1863 a military camp was organized where sick and convalescent soldiers were gathered, and for the reception and organization of recruits for the regiments in the field. The camp was commanded by General Cutler. After the close of the war it was converted into a camp for muster-out and discharge. It was located near the west limits of the city, where the Imperial Wheel Works are now situated. After the war, Jackson was for nearly a year a continual camp of returned warriors. The following regiments reported to Jackson to be paid off and discharged: Twentieth Infantry, June 4. 1865; Twenty-sixth Infantry, June 7, 1865; Thirteenth and Fourteenth Batteries, June 21 and 22, 1865; Battery F, June 24, 1865; several artillery companies from the 21st of June to August 2, 1865; Twenty-fifth Infantry, July 2, 1865; Eighteenth Infantry, July 2, 1865; Eeventh Infantry, July 7, 1865; First Infantry, July 12, 1865; Battery M, July 12, 1865; Tenth Infantry, July 22, 1865; Thirteenth Infantry, July 27, 1865; First Sharpshooters, July 31, 1865; Second Cavalry, August 26, 1865; Sixth Heavy Artillery, August 30, 1865; Ninth Infantry, September 19, 1865; Eighth Cavalry, September 26, 1865; Eleventh Infantry (re-organized at Jackson, March 16, 1865), September 23, 1865; Eleventh Cavalry, September 28, 1865; Sixth Cavalry, November 30, 1865; Seventh Cavalry, December 20, 1865; Twelfth Infantry, February 27, 1866; Third Cavalry, March 10, 1866.

The last camp in Jackson, Camp Blair, was continued until about the 1st of June, 1866, when the last vestige of the pomp and circumstance passed away by an order discontinuing the camp. The disbanding and paying off of so many men made trade good, and our merchants realized the full benefit of this condition of things. Indeed, the business of Jackson during the war was immense, and added greatly to our prosperity and material wealth. Throughout the war the ladies of Jackson were very active and efficient in giving "aid and comfort" to the brave men who had left home to defend their country. A great amount of sanitary stores were collected and sent forward. After the war closed, a committee of citizens, of whom many were ladies, were appointed to make arrangements and take measures to provide for the returning Michigan regiments such refreshments and attention as they might stand in need of on their arrival in the city, Jackson having been a rendezvous for returning troops. The most liberal and generous provision was made to this end, and from June 4, 1865, to June 1, 1866, over 10,659 Michigan troops had been received and entertained by the committee in the most satisfactory manner.

AFTER THE WAR.

The growth of the city since 1865 has been steady and satisfactory. The events have been so recent, and the people who have

mostly witnessed it are so well acquainted with it as not to be deeply interested in the simple details, other than they will be woven into the history of events and improvements which will be traced under their appropriate headings.

CHAPTER XI.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—HISTORY OF ITS ORIGIN AND ORGANIZATION.

The fact that the great and successful Republican party was born "under the oaks" at Jackson is a sufficient excuse for placing a detailed account of that significant event in a history of Jackson county, especially made by one who was an active participant in the convention and many of the important movements leading up to that event.

The constant agitation of the slavery question had been an impending peril in national politics ever since the adoption of the constitution. It had resulted in much friction and had always to be settled by some kind of compromise. Among the earliest of these difficulties was the admission of the state of Missouri, which, while it admitted Missouri as a slave state, was accompanied with a compromise or agreement that no more slave states should be allowed or admitted north of the parallel of latitude thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north. This was the southerly line of Missouri and covered all the Louisiana purchase to the line of the Rocky mountains, that being then the western limit of the United States.

The Mexican war, in 1846, resulted in the acquisition of Texas and the Mexican states of New Mexico, Arizona and upper California, all of which, except a part of California, was south of the compromise line and which was immediately claimed by the South for slave territory. The discovery of gold in California started an immense immigration to that state in 1849, which continued for several years. Those from the slave states took their slaves with them and there immediately sprung up rival parties, trying to secure recognition of a slave-state or a free-state constitution. After a bitter and prolonged contest, the free-state men won and, after an equally bitter contest in congress, California was admitted into the Union as a free state.

These events caused a sort of new alignment in national politics, many northern Democrats supporting the "Wilmot Proviso," which was virtually a declaration against the admission of any more slave states into the Union, while the southern Whigs took sides largely with the pro-slavery Democrats of the South. In the presidential election of 1852 both parties tried, to a large extent, to dodge or straddle the issue, but the Abolition party and the Free-Soil party, which had defeated General Cass as the Democratic candidate in 1848, kept the issue in the public mind and the result was the defeat of the Whig ticket, headed

by General Scott, and the loss of almost the entire Whig element in congress from the South. This sweeping political victory for the slave element was followed by legislation in congress repealing the Missouri Compromise and substituting in its place Mr. Douglas' doctrine of "popular sovereignty" in dealing with the slave question in all future territories and states, as had been done in California. About this time the supreme court of the United States handed down the decision in the celebrated "Dred Scott case," arising under the fugitive slave law, which affirmed the constitutionality of slavery, and made it practically legal in all the territories.

Mr. Douglas had introduced into congress his bills to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, with the "squatter sovereignty stump speeches in their bellies," as the venerable Thomas H. Benton characterized it, and these were being pushed through congress. The whole country was soon aflame with excitement. Men from the south invaded the unorganized territories with their slaves, while emigration societies were formed at the North to send free state men into the same territory. All during the year 1853 there was outlawry and brigandage on both sides. All through the North mass meetings were held to denounce the Kansas-Nebraska bills, while armed bands, organized in the slave states, invaded Kansas and devastated the settlements of northern emigrants with fire and sword. "Border Ruffians" and "Bleeding Kansas" were standing headlines in all the newspapers, and a state of actual warfare existed for months.

It was in the month of December, 1853, in these midst of these conditions, the Free Democratic state central committee issued a call for a Free-Soil party state convention to be held at Jackson on the 22d of February, 1854. This call recited the conditions which existed at Washington and invited all opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the surrender of any free territory to slavery to participate. Taking advantage of this offer a number of influential Whigs and editors of Whig papers were invited to meet at Jackson the same date and confer upon the situation. Those who attended this conference were Henry Barnes, of the Detroit Tribune, George A. Fitch, of the Kalamazoo Telegraph, Charles V. DeLand, of the Jackson Citizen, Harvey B. Rowlson, of the Hillsdale Standard, Seth Lewis, of the Marshall Statesman, C. B. Stebbins, of the Adrian Expositor, Aaron B. Turner, of the Grand Rapids Eagle, and Zephaniah B. Knight, of the Pontiac Gazette. Among leading Whigs were H. H. Emmons and William A. Howard, of Detroit, Whitney Jones, of Eaton county, James M. Edmonds, of Washtenaw, A. H. Morrison, of Berrien, and George W. Lee, of Howell.

These gentlemen met at the Marion House and organized by electing Henry Barnes president and George A. Fitch, secretary. They formulated a proposition for calling a convention of all who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise and making an attempt to organize a fusion of Free-Soil Democrats, Anti-slavery Whigs and all opponents of pro-slavery legislation upon a state ticket in opposition to the regular and pro-slavery Democracy. The Missouri Compromise had not then been repealed, and the Kansas and Nebraska bills had not passed and the time did not yet seem ripe for the effort at fusion.

The Free-Soil convention was presided over by Hon. William T. Howell, an old

Democrat, with Jabez Fox, editor of the Michigan Free Democrat, as secretary. After due deliberation the convention decided to nominate a full ticket, but upon it they put the names of several hitherto well-known Whigs. Subsequently the convention listened to speeches by Kinsley S. Bingham, S. B. Treadwell, Fernando C. Beaman, Free-Soilers, and Henry Barnes and Halmer H. Emmons, Whigs, and adopted a resolution authorizing their state central committee, in their discretion, to call a subsequent mass meeting to act upon any proposition for a fusion, and if one was possible "to withdraw the ticket this day nominated, and act with any new organization they may designate or deem advisable."

The committee consisted of Hovey K. Clarke, of Detroit, F. C. Beaman, of Adrian, K. S. Bingham, of Livingston, Erastus Hussey, of Calhoun, Nathan Power, of Oakland, D. C. Leach, of Genesee, and Lovell Moore, of Grand Rapids.

The following are the proceedings and resolutions adopted by this convention, as taken from the Citizen of that date:

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This Convention convened at the Court House in this village on the 22d ult., and was organized by appointing Gen. W. T. Howell, of Jonesville, president: eight vice-presidents and three secretaries.

About three hundred delegates were present; the following resolutions were discussed and adopted at the afternoon session:

The Independent Democracy of Michigan assembled in convention on the anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON, deem it an appropriate occasion to express our veneration for the character of this illustrious man, and our appreciation of the wisdom and patriotism which laid the foundation of our national prosperity in that admirable instrument, the Constitution of the United States. We desire now and always to proclaim our attachment to that union among the people of the United States, of which the Constitution is the bond; and that the great purpose "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity," is, and ever shall be ours. And, as a political party organized to promote this purpose, we believe it to be our duty, a duty which is especially and solemnly enjoined upon every man who has sworn to support the Constitution, to support every measure calculated to advance this purpose, and to resist with the energy of inflexible principle every scheme which may defeat or retard it.

We therefore *Resolve,*

1. That we regard the institution of *domestic slavery,* which exists in some of the states of the Union, not only as a foe to the domestic tranquility and the welfare of such states, but as subversive of the plainest principles of justice, and the manifest destroyer of the blessings of liberty. As an institution we are compelled to denounce and abhor it. Yet we concede that in states where it exists, it is politically beyond our reach; but as we cannot deny our responsibility concerning it, so long as it finds protection under the laws of the federal government, so we will never cease to war against it, so long as the purpose of the Constitution shall remain unaccomplished to secure the blessings of liberty to all within its power.

That in following in the footsteps of the fathers of the republic, who regarded freedom the national, and *slavery* the *sectional* sentiment, we best vindicate their claims to enlightened patriotism, and our own to be considered loyal supporters of the government they established; and that opposition to any extension of slavery, and to any augmentation of its powers, is clearly the duty of all who respect the doctrine or the practice of the wisest and ablest of the framers of the Constitution.

That the attempt now pending in congress to repeal the enactment by which the vast territory north of the Missouri Compromise line was dedicated to freedom is an outrage upon justice, humanity and good faith, one by which traitorous ambition confederating with violaters of a solemn and time-honored compact, is seeking to inflict upon the nation a deep and indelible disgrace. We denounce the scheme as infamous; and we call upon the people to hold its authors and abettors to the most rigid and righteous accountability.

That executive patronage has grown to be an evil of immense magnitude; consolidating the power

of the government into the hands of the incumbent of the Presidential mansion, to a degree subversive of all proper accountability to the people; and for which there is no adequate remedy short of a transfer of this power from the President to the people.

That we are in favor of cheap postage by land and sea, of free grants of land out of the public domain in limited quantities to actual settlers; of harbor and river improvement, national in their character; and of grants by the government in aid of the railroad to the Pacific in such form as shall best avoid the wasteful splendor of the government jobs, and secure the early completion of the road.

That upon questions of state policy we are in favor of the re-enactment of the law for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, with such amendments as shall remove all constitutional doubts, and secure the highest degree of efficiency to the law. We are in favor of general laws under which capital may be associated and combined for the prosecution of works of public improvement, and of various industrial pursuits; we are in favor of free schools, and of such a disposition of the public money as shall promote the interests of the state other than the interest of any individual or corporation, and especially are we opposed to the loaning of the public money at 1 per cent. interest.

That the subjects likely to be presented to the action of the next legislature are such as require the selection to the offices of senators and representatives of men of sound head, of business capacity, and of unimpeachible integrity; and we take the liberty of commending this subject to the seasonable and thoughtful consideration of the electors of this state, for we are assured that it is only by such selections for this important trust, that wise legislation can be accomplished, and the recurrence of the scenes which linger painfully in the memory of the people can be effectually prevented.

A motion was made to postpone the nomination of state officers, but after much discussion it was defeated, and the convention proceeded to make the following nominations.

For Governor—Kinsley S. Bingham, of Livingston.

Lieutenant Governor—Nathan Pierce, of Calhoun.

Secretary of State—Lovell Moore, of Kent.

State Treasurer—Silas M. Holmes, of Wayne.

Auditor General—Philetus Hayden, of Van Buren.

Attorney General—Hovey K. Clarke, of Wayne.

Commissioner of Land Office—Seymour B. Treadwell, of Jackson.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Elijah H. Philsher, of Lenawee.

Member Board of Education—Isaac P. Christiancy, of Monroe.

A committee to correspond with the nominees, consisting of C. C. Gregory, Jabez Fox and S. A. Baker, was appointed.

A state central committee, consisting of S. A. Baker, Samuel Zug, J. W. Childs, R. R. Beecher, W. W. Murphey and D. W. C. Leach, was appointed.

Quoting from the "Life of Zachariah Chandler:"

Contemporaneously with this organized action of the Free-Soilers and Independent Democrats, but outside of it and of all recognized party lines, there were held many public meetings throughout Michigan to denounce the Kansas-Nebraska act. One of them took place in Detroit on the 18th of February, 1854. Zachariah Chandler was among the many prominent citizens who signed the call, and was one of the five speakers, the others being Maj. Jonathan Kearsley, Samuel Barstow, James A. Van Dyke and D. B. Duffield.

The tone of all the speeches was wholesomely defiant and this was also true of the resolutions, which were reported by a committee consisting of Jacob M. Howard, Samuel Barstow, Joseph Warren, James M. Edmunds and Henry H. LeRoy.

The effect of this demonstration in the metropolis of the state was very marked, and it and like non-partisan action did much to pave the way for the success of the subsequent convention of Jackson in July. In many places anti-Nebraska tickets were run for local officers in April, and anti-slavery coalitions were successful in many municipal contests, notably in the important city of Grand Rapids, which chose Wilder D. Foster mayor on that issue.

The city of Jackson promptly followed Detroit in its protest against the Kansas-Nebraska legislation, the following call being issued:

MASS CONVENTION.

SHALL THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE BE REPEALED?

A meeting of the citizens of Jackson and vicinity, without distinction of party, is requested at the court house, on Friday evening next, at seven o'clock, to consider the provisions of the Nebraska bill, by which the Missouri Compromise is sought to be repealed, and to express the sentiments of the community in relation thereto.

Dated, Jackson, February 27, 1854.

James A. Dyer, Eugene Pringle, John Sumner, Geo. M. Crittendon, M. McGee, R. L. Spear, Lonson Wilcox, Oscar F. Pool, Dorrance & Gavet, Geo. G. Wells, C. V. DeLand, E. B. Brigham, E. W. Baker, C. Loud, John W. Hulin, John S. Hurd, John Fisher, L. Kassick, J. B. Tomlinson, A. Bennett, Jr., Austin Blair, Herrman Levy, D. Merriman, Dyar Foote, B. F. Eggleston, John L. Ford, W. R. DeLand, G. L. Smalley & Bros., Cyrus A. Lewis, W. Wormington, Wm. S. Moore, M. E. Andrews, J. L. Mitchell, E. W. Heaton, M. E. Dyer, A. Bennett, B. W. Rockwell, Wm. M. Avery, J. M. Root, Thos. Beebe, B. F. Aldrich, J. L. Hutchins, D. W. C. Smith, John Webb, Wm. O. Stone, A. D. Loud, Levi G. Merriman, Frank W. Carr, J. M. Treadwell, and many others.

Of the signers of the call, Messrs E. Pringle, G. M. Crittenden, C. V. DeLand, A. A. Dorrance, D. Merriman, Alonzo Bennett, J. L. Mitchell, M. McGee and W. S. Smalley are still living. The following account of the proceedings of the meeting is from the Citizen:

Pursuant to public call, a meeting of the citizens of Jackson, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as proposed in the Nebraska-Kansas bill, now pending in congress, was held at the court house in the village of Jackson, on Friday evening, March 3d.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of S. B. Treadwell, Esq., president, George F. Rice and E. W. Heaton, vice-presidents, and Dr. C. L. Merriman, L. Kassick and J. M. Treadwell as secretaries.

On motion of E. Pringle, Esq., a committee of five was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: E. Pringle, A. Bennett, A. Blair, Dr. D. Foote and L. Wilcox.

Austin Blair, Esq., in pursuance of a call of the meeting, addressed it at length in explanation of the principles of the Nebraska bill, exhibiting in a masterly and convincing manner the falsity and danger of the pretexts and arguments resorted to by the friends of the measure, and eliciting the frequent applause of the audience.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were discussed by Messrs. Pringle, F. Livermore, A. Blair, C. V. DeLand, Joseph E. Beebe, S. B. Treadwell and other gentlemen, and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That, being as we are, firmly, unalterably, immovably and forever opposed to the extension of slavery into free territories, and believing as we do that the provisions contained in the bill now before congress, providing for the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, by which the so-called "Missouri Compromise" is sought to be repealed, are calculated, designed and intended to promote and secure an open way for the spreading of the curse of slavery over a vast region, we do now here without distinction of party, and as one man, utter and record what we mean to be an indignant and emphatic protest against the passage of this bill, so long as such provision shall be therein contained.

That whatever may be our abstract opinions as to the propriety of "compromises" in legislation, yet we regard that of 1820 as one which the people of the south are morally and honestly bound to abide by, and especially as the bargain or compact is already executed on the part of the north, by permitting Missouri and Arkansas to enter the Union as slaveholding states.

That the facts force upon us the conclusion, that the southern statesmen who now favor the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," are false to the idea of their own boasted chivalry, and are deliberately acting in perfidy and bad faith towards the North, but that we can see some semblance of an excuse for them in the fact that northern men so often in our national councils desert and betray the free spirit and liberty-loving ideas of those who elevated them to places of trust and honor.

That we regard those northern members of congress, and officials of the general government who, being sufficiently informed to know all the inherent baseness of this new scheme for the extension of slavery, still favor it, as traitors and doughfaces, every way unworthy of our confidence, respect or support.

That we regard the pretence, that these territories are so far north and so barren that slavery cannot and will not go there, is disproved; 1st, by the fact that the "peculiar institution" now, and for a long time, has existed further north and in regions not more fertile; 2d, by the fact that a few slaves have already been carried there by the first settlers in disregard of law; and, 3d, by the fact that a bill has recently been prepared and printed

under the direction of the committee on Indian affairs, in the house of representatives, by which it is not only proposed to legalize the Indians' holding slaves, but to offer bounty lands to such as shall become owners of them in these very territories.

That whatever now or in 1850 may have been our individual opinion as to the compromise measures of that year, we never supposed that it was intended by them to repeal or abrogate the compromise of 1820. That we are not at all deceived by the pretense that the legislation now proposed is necessary or proper to carry out and establish the *principles* asserted in the so-called "Compromise or Finality measures" of 1850, because we know that "compromises" can *never be based upon principles,* and that they can establish none; that yielding a principle once for a consideration can never, by any possibility, become a reason for yielding it again with or without an equivalent. If the assertion were correct that the measures of 1850 settled the constitutional question thus recently raised as to the power of congress to legislate for the territories, against such power, then it follows that the principle of such settlement would be violated by this very bill, which provides that governors, judges, secretaries and other officials shall be appointed by the national government.

That while we believe in the democratic idea of self-government, yet we disbelieve that the trappers, Indian traders, soldiers, government officials and other transient persons, who ordinarily compose a majority of the people of a new territory on its first settlement, are better fitted than the congress of the United States to provide for the future wants, prosperity and greatness of such a country as Kansas and Nebraska embrace, and hence we prefer the old way of having congress "make all needful rules and regulations for the territories," and among the most needful we consider the inhibition of human slavery.

That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Hon. David Stuart, representative in congress from this district, and that the papers of this village be requested to publish the same.

S. B. TREADWELL, President.

GEORGE F. RICE,
E. W. HEATON,
Vice-Presidents.
C. L. MERRIMAN,
L. KASSICK,
J. M. TREADWELL,
Secretaries.

Throughout the spring of 1854 many conferences were held in Michigan, among representative men of the Whigs, Free-Soilers, Abolitionists and the out-spoken anti-Nebraska Democrats to discusse the feasibility of political union in opposition to the pro-slavery tendencies of the regular Democratic party and to turn the tide of southern aggression. The action of the Independent Democratic convention in February was a serious obstacle in the way. On the 20th of April a meeting of the nominees on the Free-Soil ticket was held in Detroit, and there met with them many prominent men from all parts of the state, at which it was decided to take steps to withdraw that ticket, and make an effort to force the anti-Nebraska and anti-slavery element into a concrete mass and to overturn the Cass-Democratic party in the state.

The readiness with which Mr. Bingham and the Free-Soil, Whig and Independent Democrats accepted this proposition soon bore fruit. The Free-Soil state central committee issued a call for a mass convention, to be held at Kalamazoo on the 21st of May. The call was full of denunciation of the slave propagandists and evidenced from its vigor how intense the popular feeling had become.

Meantime many of the old Whig papers of the state were making a vigorous campaign for such a fusion. The Detroit Tribune, the Free Democrat, the Pontiac Gazette, Jackson Citizen, Marshall Statesman, Adrian Expositor, Jonesville Gazette, Constantine Mercury, Kalamazoo Gazette, Grand Rapids Eagle, Saginaw Enterprise, Hillsdale Standard, Flint Citizen and several other papers were strongly advocating the

consolidation of the anti-Nebraska strength, and urging the calling of a state convention for this purpose.

THE KALAMAZOO CONVENTION.

The 21st of May was dark, rainy and unpleasant, but it did not prevent the assembling of upwards of one thousand earnest and patriotic citizens of Michigan who were deeply interested in the political situation. A special train of five passenger cars brought delegates from the east on the Michigan Central Railroad, while scores of stages and teams poured into Kalamazoo from Grand Rapids and other towns north and south. The largest hall in the village was deensely packed and many could not find a place to stand.

Hon. Moses A. McNaughton, of Jackson, was made presiding officer, assisted by H. H. LeRoy, of Detroit. W. W. Murphy, of Jonesville, and Rev. Thomas Ferry, of Grand Haven, as vice-presidents, Aaron B. Turner, of the Grand Rapids Eagle, Rev. Jabez Fox, of the Detroit Free Democrat, and George A. Fitch, of the Kalamazoo Gazette, secretaries. Hon. Hovey K. Clarke, of Detroit, Charles V. DeLand, of Jackson, Chester Gurney, of Constantine, D. C. Leach, of Flint, and N. W. Beecher, of Adrian, were appointed a committee on resolutions.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Kinsley S. Bingham, Philetus Hayden, S. B. Treadwell, Nathan Pierce, S. M. Holmes and Isaac P. Christiancy, all nominees on the Free-Soil ticket, and all favored the formation of a fusion party.

The committee on resolutions reported a stirring set of resolutions, the last one of which provided for withdrawing the Free-Soil ticket, and removing the only formidable obstacle to a complete union of all the elements of opposition. The following are the resolutions as reported and adopted:

Whereas, This convention, called to aid in concentrating the popular sentiment of this state to resist the aggressions of the slave power, are deeply impressed with the importance of the crisis in our national affairs; we are compelled to contemplate a strife in the councils of our nation participated in, to some extent by the people, in which the elementary principles of wrong and injustice are warring against the interests of justice and liberty. We have seen this strife carried to a degree of success shameful to its authors, and which excites the most alarming apprehensions for the peace and prosperity of the country; we have seen our national government sink from the position of the freest nation on earth, to that of a mere presidential despotism—and that, too, controlled by a system of iniquity which is the disgrace of our country and the scorn of mankind. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States establishes a government of freemen for free people; and that in so far as the goveernment has been perverted from its original purpose, it is the duty of every lover of his country, to seek its complete restoration to the original purpose of its authors.

Resolved, That the institution of slavery that existed in some of the states at the formation of the Constitution, was then regarded as exceptional, and local in its character, and which was to be limited and restricted until it should finally disappear.

Resolved, That in the recent passage of the bill for the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, we see the crowning act of a series of aggressions, by which the sectional and exceptional character of slavery has been gradually changed until it has become the great national interest of the country, for the protection of which every other interest must be sacrificed; and its power has become so potent, that from the President to the postmaster, all of the functionaries of the executive government and a majority in congress, are twisted and corrupted by it into absolute subjection to its insulting demands.

Resolved, That evils so great as these demand a remedy; and that if that remedy cannot be found in the virtue of the people, a people who are yet

true to the instincts of liberty, to the immortal principles promulgated by the fathers of the Constitution, a people who enjoy the blessings of the government they established, and a people who are yet willing to display something of the energy and perseverance, and if need sacrifice which moved the patriots of 'seventy-six to the accomplishment of their great work, then the days of the republic are numbered, and it must soon become what its laws will make it, a nation of slaves.

Resolved, That we do not, and will not, despair; that we believe the people of this State are ready to respond to the call of their country in this emergency; that they are ready, irrespective of all past political preference, to declare in an unmistakable tone, their will; and that will is that slavery aggression upon their rights shall go no further—that there shall be no more slave states—that there shall be no more slave territory—that the fugitive slave law be repealed—that the abomination of slavery shall no longer be perpetuated under the sanction of the federal Constitution—and that they will make their will effective by driving from every place of official power, the public servants who have so shamelessly betrayed their trust, and put in their places men who are honest and capable; men who will be faithful to the Constitution and the great claims of humanity.

Resolved, That the Free Democracy of Michigan rejoice to behold the indications of popular sentiment, furnished by this convention; they are conscious that the deeply aroused feelings of the masses of this state will seek a suitable expression in a convention springing from themselves, irrespective of any existing political organization; and that if such a movement shall be animated and guided by the principles expressed in the resolutions of this convention, and shall contemplate an efficient organization to give effect to our principles in this state, we shall willingly surrender; our distinctive organization, and with it the ticket for state officers nominated at Jackson, on the 22d of Feb. last; and that we commit the execution of this purpose to a committee of sixteen—two persons from each judicial district, to be appointed by this convention.

The following is the committee of sixteen provided for in the last foregoing resolution: Harvey K. Clark, Detroit; Rev. Jabez Fox, Detroit; Isaac P. Christiancy, Monroe; Fernando C. Beaman, Lenawee; Dr. J. A. Bingham, Livingston; Austin Blair, Jackson; Walter W. Murphy, Hillsdale; Chester Gurney, St. Joseph; Alex. H. Morrison, Berrien; Erastus Hussey, Calhoun; J. H. Van Zandt, Barry; Thomas D. Gilbert, Kent; Dr. J. H. Whiting, St. Clair; Dewitt C. Leech, Genesee; Daniel L. Case, Ingham, and James Birney, Saginaw.

This committee immediately organized by electing Isaac P. Christiancy as chairman and C. V. DeLand secretary, and adjourned to meet on the 23d at Detroit.

The bill to repeal the Missouri compromise of 1820 was passed in Congress on the 22d of May, 1854. The next day the committee of sixteen met in Detroit, and at a conference with leading citizens, among whom were Jacob M. Howard, Zachariah Chandler, Henry Barnes, H. P. Baldwin, C. H. Buhl, Franklin Moore, John Owen, Eber B. Ward, Judge S. Conant, Jacob S. Farrand, William B. Wesson, John J. Bagley, D. B. Duffield, David Smart, William A. Howard, T. N. Lockwood, Patrick Higgins, R. W. King, James F. Joy, H. T. Backus and others drew up and signed the following call:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

A great wrong has been perpetrated. The slave power of the country has triumphed—liberty is trampled under foot. The Missouri Compromise, a solemn compact entered into by our fathers, has been violated, and a vast territory dedicated to freedom has been opened to slavery.

This act, so unjust to the North, has been perpetrated under circumstances which deepen its perfidy. An administration, placed in power by Northern votes, has brought to bear all the resources of executive corruption in its support.

Northern senators and representatives, in the face of the overwhelming public sentiment of the North, expressed in the proceedings of public meetings and solemn remonstrances, without a single petition in its favor on their table, and not daring to submit this great question to the people, have

yielded to the seductions of executive patronage, and Judas-like, betrayed the cause of liberty; while the South, inspired by a dominant and grasping ambition has without distinction of party and with an unanimity almost entire, deliberately trampled under foot a solemn compact enered into in the midst of a crisis threatening to the peace of the Union—sanctioned by the greatest names of our history—and the binding force of which has, for a period of more than thirty years, been recognized and declared by numerous acts of legislation.

Such an outrage upon liberty, such a violation of plighted faith, cannot be submitted to. This great wrong must be righted, or there is no longer a North in the councils of the nation.

The extension of slavery under the folds of the American flag is a stigma upon liberty. The indefinite increase of slave representation in congress is destructive of that equality between freemen which is essential to the permanency of the Union.

The safety of the Union—the rights of the North—the interests of free labor—the destiny of a vast territory and its untold millions for all coming time—and finally, the high aspirations of humanity for universal fredom, *all* are involved in the issue forced upon the country by the slave power and its plastic Northern tools.

In view therefore of the recent action of congress upon this subject, and the evident designs of the slave power to attempt still further aggressions upon freedom,—we invite all our fellow citizens without reference to former political assocations, who think that the time has arrived for a *union* at the *North* to protect *liberty* from being overthrown and down trodden, to

ASSEMBLE IN MASS CONVENTION,

on Thursday, the 6th of July, at one o'clock, at Jackson, there to take such measures as shall be thought best to concentrate the popular sentiment of this state against the encroachment of the slave power.

This call was published the next day, the 24th of May, in the Detroit Tribune, the Detroit Advertiser, the Michigan Free Democrat and other papers, the Detroit Free Press alone refusing to copy it. The secretary of the committee was authorized to have one thousand copies printed in circular form to be mailed to parties in the state, and a circular letter was printed and sent with it, as follows:

JACKSON, MICH., June 1, 1854.

Dear Sir: Enclosed find call for a public mass meeting in this city July 6th next, with the attached sheet for signatures. Please have the same circulated and signed, and published (names included) in your local paper, and send copy to the secretary of the committee. When not so printed, mail petition to us with as little delay as possible.

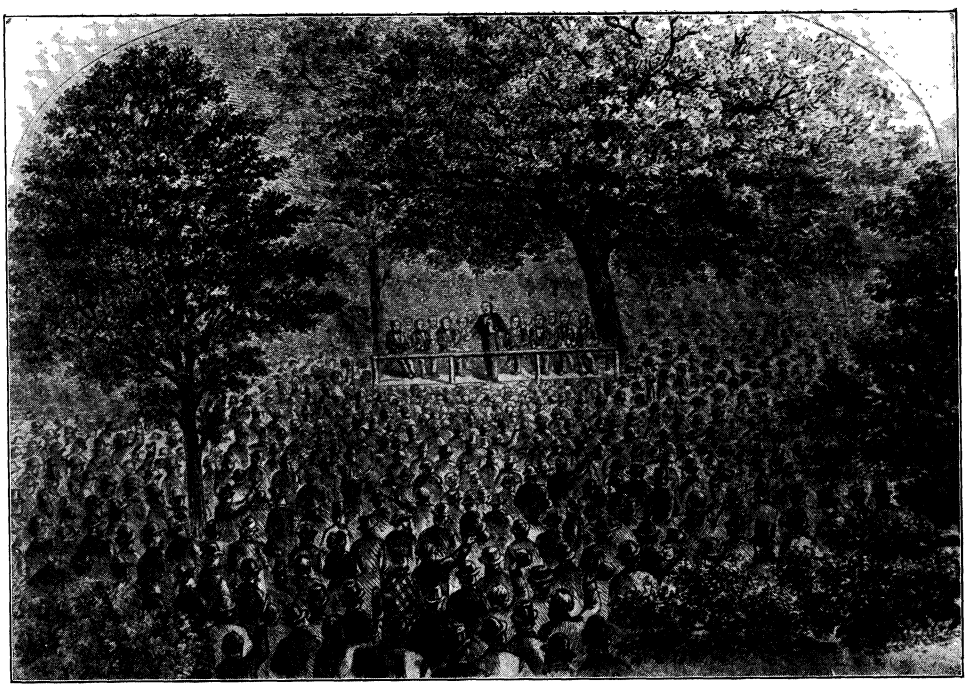
ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY, Chairman.
C. V. DELAND, Secretary.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of..... who are in full sympathy with the sentiment and objects set forth in the above call, hereby endorse the same, and will use our influence to promote and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to carry it into effect and promote its success.

These were sent to every county, and, as far as possible, to every township in the state, and before the first of July over nine thousand signatures had been returned to the secretary, most of which had been published in the papers of the state.

In anticipation of the convention, the citizens of Jackson held a meeting the last week in June, and appointed committees to make the necessary preparations for it. General committee of arrangements, C. V. DeLand, Amos Root, John H. Bennett, E. H. Whitmore, Ethan H. Rice, W. H. Warner, C. T. Beebe, John Stewart. Finance committee, A. A. Dorrance, Robert F. Lattimer, John M. Root, J. S. Hurd, George F. Rice. Reception committee, Austin Blair, M. A. McNaughton, Alonzo Bennett, William R. DeLand, Dr. Ira C. Backus, Eugene Pringle, William K. Gibson, Joseph E. Beebe, Benj. Shaw, William Jackson, P. B. Loomis, Chester Bennett, B. F. Eggleston and Dr. Chas. S. Merriman.

The 6th of July was a most beautiful day, bright and sunshiny, but not excessively



FIRST REPUBLICAN CONVENTION
JACKSON, 1854.

warm. Delegations began to arrive on the 5th, among them a party of twenty from the Saginaw valley, who came all the way, over a hundred miles, on horseback. At nine o'clock on the morning of the 6th there were not less than three thousand strangers in the city who came to attend the convention. The first session opened at half past ten in the Bronson Block. It was called to order by Austin Blair and Judge Levi Baxter, of Hillsdale, was chosen temporary president. He was a pioneer settler of Michigan and the founder of a family of marked prominence in the state. He was well known as a business man, a successful lawyer and a man of great spirit and enterprise. He had been a Whig and a Free-Soiler, had been a state senator and a circuit judge. Mr. Baxter made an eloquent and stirring speech, which filled the audience with enthusiasm. At its close Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, of Detroit, was chosen temporary secretary, and, on motion, the chair appointed Samuel Barstow, of Detroit, C. K. Van Cleek, of St. Clair, Isaac P. Christiancy, of Monroe, G. W. Burchard, of Niles, Lovell Moore, of Grand Rapids, James W. Hill, of Saginaw, Henry N. Lord, of Pontiac, and Newell Avery, of Detroit, as a committee on permanent organization.

As there was no hall in the city that would hold more than a small part of the people, the general committee had erected a large stand and temporary seats in a grove of oak trees on what was known as "Morgan's land," near what is now the intersection of Second and Washington streets, and the meeting at Bronson Hall adjourned to meet in the grove at one P. M.

The grove was a beautiful spot. The stand was erected on the apex of a large mound, the ground, covered with a thick sward of grass, sloping gently in all directions and shaded by fully a hundred fine oak trees. The growth of the city has long since absorbed the old grove, and it is now thickly covered with fine residences. Only a few of the grand old oaks are standing in the yards and on the street lines, as no pains have been taken to preserve them. But it was a brilliant and picturesque place and scene on that memorable 6th of July, when thousands of intelligent citizens had assembled in a patriotic spirit and effort to arrest the demoralizing political tendencies of the times and were about to lay the foundation for the greatest political revolution of modern times. It was a day memorable in the history of the country and the world, and marked a crisis in the affairs of this country, as did the 4th of July, 1776.

When the people had assembled in the grove after dinner and the venerable president had called to order, he was surrounded by a galaxy of men who were destined to play an important part in the history of their state and the nation. Among them we remember Zachariah Chandler, Jacob M. Howard, Austin Blair, Isaac P. Christiancy, George Martin, H. P. Baldwin, James F. Joy, J. M. Edmonds, John F. Driggs, James Birney, E. B. Fairfield, D. S. Walbridge, C. T. Gorham, F. C. Beaman, Walter W. Murphy, Charles M. Croswell, Rev. Jabez Fox and others.

Before them were prominent and intelligent citizens, representing all shades of former political opinions, Whigs, Democrats, Free-Soilers and Abolitionists. To weld such a diverse mass into congruous and homogeneous opinion and action looked like an impossible undertaking, but

the underlying sentiment that had brought them together was a deep seated determination to stop the further spread of slavery, and vindicate the right of free men to territory dedicated to their use, and restore the powers of government to their proper and representative uses as the heritage of the people, and put a stop to the further expansion of the vice and curse of human slavery.

The committee on permanent organization were called upon and reported the following officers: President, David S. Walbridge; vice-presidents, F. C. Beaman, Alvin Johnson, Rudolph Diepenbeck, Thomas C. Curtis, Charles T. Gorham, Dr. Pliny Power, Emanuel Mann, Charles Draper, George Winslow, Norman Little, John McKinney and Walter W. Murphy; secretaries, J. Van Rensselaer, J. F. Conover and Aaron B. Turner.

Mr. Walbridge was a prominent business man of Kalamazoo, who had been an active and influential member of the Whig party. He had served several terms in the state legislature, and subsequently served three terms in congress. He was a man of fine presence, good voice and pleasant and genial manners. The mention of his name was greeted with great applause, which at once marked the harmonious feelings of the gathering. He returned his thanks in a brief but singularly felicitous speech, in which he said he was a Whig, not out of place, but in a new place, because his duty to his country demanded it, and he appealed to all his hearers to forget their former asperities, and join hands to rescue the virgin soil of a new and great America from the despoiling hand of the slave power. "We must," he said, "unite as did our fathers, to resist fraud, deception and tyranny, and show, like them, that we are giants in the defense of our rights and constitutional liberties. While we do not make any aggressive war upon the institutions of our sister states, the time has come when we must insist upon their observance of the sacred compromises of the past and demand unqualifiedly, protection for the future."

Mr. Walbridge's speech was cheered to the echo. At its conclusion the meeting separated into four divisions to select four members of a committee on resolutions from each congressional district. When the convention came together the following selections were reported and unanimously endorsed: First district, Jacob M. Howard, of Detroit, Austin Blair, of Jackson, Donald McIntyre, of Ann Arbor, and John Hilsedegen, of Detroit; second district, Charles Noble, of Monroe, Alfred R. Metcalf, of Adrian, John N. Turner, of Coldwater, and Levi Baxter, of Jonesville; third district, Marsh Giddings, of Kalamazoo, Erastus Hussey, of Battle Creek, Albert Williams, of Ionia, and John McKinney, of Paw Paw; fourth district, Charles Draper, of Pontiac, M. L. Higgins, of Flint, J. E. Simonds, of Saginaw, and Z. B. Knight, of Pontiac.

Jacob M. Howard was made chairman of the committee. Mr. Howard was an able lawyer, had represented the state in congress and afterward served the state as a senator, and was the author of the thirteenth amendment to the national Constitution. Mr. Howard had prepared a draft of a platform in advance of the convention, by request of others, and the committee adjourned to a clump of trees on the corner of Second and Franklin streets, to deliberate. While so

engaged the mass meeting listened to speeches from the prominent men on the platform.

Hon. Kinsley S. Bingham was the first speaker, and graphically described the contests over the slavery question during the four years he was in congress, the struggle over the famous "Wilmot Proviso," and the unbearable insolence of the slave power. Among the incidents he brought out was one of peculiar significance. While a "homestead bill" was pending in the house of representatives, a Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, proposed an amendment as follows: "That in addition to the land to be homesteaded to the heads of families, that for ten or less servants of such head of family, two hundred acres, and for twenty such servants, or more, five hundred acres may be so homesteaded." This was not only recognizing the right to take slaves into the territories, but was offering a premium for taking them there, and the only way it was defeated was by killing the homestead bill, and denying the privileges to the free men of the nation.

Mr. Chandler was next called upon and made a strong and forcible speech. The report in the Detroit Free Democrat said: "We would say in parenthesis that an allusion most generously made to Mr. Bingham drew from the crowd three rousing cheers for the latter gentleman." The Jackson Citizen gives a synopsis of Mr. Chandler's speech, in which it said: "When, in the course of his speech, he gave a brief history of Wilmot Provisoism in Michigan, he alluded to the anti-slavery resolutions passed by the Democratic state convention in 1849, and the resolutions of instruction to the senator and representatives in congress by the state legislature on the same subject, and then exclaimed that not one of the representatives had ever been honest enough to carry them out except Kinsley S. Bingham; a spark of enthusiasm fired the crowd, shouts of approbation rang through the vast assemblage, and if any doubt had previously existed as to who should be the man for governor that doubt was there removed."

These addresses were followed by the report of the committee on resolutions, which was read by Mr. Howard amid frequent outbursts of applause, and were unanimously adopted:

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The freemen of Michigan, assembled in convention, in pursuance of a spontaneous call emanating from various parts of the state, to consider all the measures which duty demands of us, as citizens of a free state to take, in reference to the late acts of congress on the subject of slavery and its anticipated further extension.

Resolved, That the institution of slavery, except in the punishment of crime, is a great moral, social and intellectual evil; that it was regarded by the fathers of the republic, the founders and best friends of the Union, by the heroes and sages of the Revolution, who contemplated and intended its gradual and peaceful extinction, as an element hostile to the liberties for which they toiled; that its history in the United States, the experience of men best acquainted with its workings; the dispassionate confessions of those who are interested in it; its tendency to relax the vigor of industry and enterprise inherent in the white man; the very surface of the earth where it subsists; the vices and immoralities which are its natural growth; the stringent police often wanting in humanity, and speaking to the sentiments of every generous heart which it demands, —the dangers it has already wrought and the future dangers which it portends to the security of the Union, and our constitutional liberties; all incontestably prove it be such an evil. Surely that institution is not to be strengthened or encouraged against which Washington, the calmest and wisest of our nation, bore unequivocal testimony; as to which Jefferson, filled with the love of liberty, exclaimed: "Can the liberties of a nation ever be

thought secure when we have removed their people, that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering members, nature and national means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest!"

And as to which another eminent patriot in Virginia, at the close of the Revolution exclaimed:

"Had we turned our eyes inwardly, when we supplicated the Father of mercies to aid the innocent oppressed, when we invoked the Author of righteousness to test the purity of our motives and the justice of our cause, and implored the God of War to aid our exertions in its defence, should we not have stood more self-convicted than the contrite publican!"

We believe these sentiments to be as true now as they were then.

Resolved, That slavery is the violation of the rights of man as a man; that the law of nature, which is the law of liberty, gives to no man rights superior to those of another; that God and nature have secured to each individual this inalienable right of equality, any violation of which must be the result of superior force; and that slavery is therefore a perpetual war upon its victims. That whether we regard the institution as first originating in captures made in war, in the subjection of the debtor as the slave of his creditor, or the forcible seizure and sale of children by their parents, or subjects by their kings; and whether it be viewed in this country as a "necessary evil," or otherwise, we find it to be like imprisonment for debt, but a relic of barbarism, as well as an element of weakness in the midst of the state, inviting the attacks of external enemies, and a ceaseless cause of external apprehension and alarm. Such are the lessons taught us, not only by the history of other commonwealths but by that of our own beloved country.

Resolved, That the history of the formation of the Constitution, and particularly the enactment of the ordinance of July 13, 1787, forever prohibiting slavery north of the Ohio, abundantly shows it to have been the purpose of our fathers not to promote but prevent the spread of slavery. And we, revering their memories, and cherishing their pure republican faith as our richest inheritance, which we now at whatever expense seek to defend, here publicly proclaim our determination to expose, by all the lawful and honorable means in our power, now and henceforth, all attempts, direct or indirect, to extend slavery in this country, or permit it to be extended into any region or locality where it does not now exist by positive law, or to admit new slave states into the Union.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States gives to congress the full and complete power for the municipal government of the territories thereof—a power, which, from its nature, cannot be either alienated or abdicated without yielding up to the territory an absolute political independence which involves an absurdity. That the exercise of this power naturally looks to the formation of states to be admitted into the Union; and on the question whether they shall be admitted as *free* states or *slave* states, congress has a right to adopt such prudential and preventive measures as the principles of liberty and the interests of the whole country require. That this question is one of the gravest importance to the free states, inasmuch as the Constitution itself creates an inequality in the appointment of representatives greatly to the detriment of the free and to the advantage of the slave states. This question, so vital to the interests of the free states (but which, we are told by certain political doctors of modern times, is to be treated with indifference), is one which we hold it to be ever right to *discuss*—which we hold it the duty of congress, in every instance, to determine, in unequivocal language, and in a manner to *prevent* the spread of slavery, and the increase of such unequal representation. In short, we claim that the North is a *party to the new bargain, and is entitled to have a voice and influence in settling its terms.* And, in view of the ambitious designs of the slave power, we regard the man or party who would forego this right as untrue to the honor and interest of the North; and unworthy of its support.

Resolved, That the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," contained in the recent act of congress, for the creation of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, thus admitting slavery into a region until then sealed by law, equal in extent to the thirteen old states, is an act unprecedented in the history of the country, and one which must engage the earnest and serious attention of every Northern man. And as Northern freemen, independent of all party ties, we here hold this measure up to the public execration for the following reasons:

That it is a plain departure from the policy of

the fathers of the republic, in regard to slavery, and a wanton and dangerous frustration of their purposes and thier hopes.

That it actually admits and *was intended to admit* slavery into said territories! and (to use the words applied by Judge Tucker of Virginia to the father of that commonwealth), "thus sows the seed of an evil which, like a leprosy, hath descended upon their posterity with accumulated rancor, visiting the sins of the fathers upon succeeding generations."

That it was sprung upon the country stealthily and by surprise, without necessity, without petition and without previous discussion, thus violating the cardinal principle of republican government, which requires all legislation to accord with the opinions and sentiments of the people.

That on the part of the South it is an open and undisguised breach of faith, as contracted between the North and South in the settlement of the Missouri question in 1820, by which the tranquility of the two sections was restored!—A compromise binding upon all honorable men.

That it is also an open violation of the compromise of 1850, by which, for the sake of peace and to calm the distempered impulses of certain enemies of the Union, the North and South accepted and acquiesced in the odious "fugitive slave law" of that year.

That it is also an undisguised and unmanly contempt of the pledge given to the country by the present dominant party at their national convention in 1852, not to *"agitate the subject of slavery either in or out of congress"*—being the same convention which nominated Franklin Pierce to the presidency.

That it is greatly injurious to the free states, and to the territories themselves, tending to retard their settlement and to prevent the improvement of the country by means of *free labor,* and to discourage foreign emigrants from resorting thither for homes.

That one of its principal aims is to give to the slave states such a decided and practical preponderance in all the measures of government as shall reduce the North with all her industry, wealth and enterprise to be the mere provinces of a few slaveholding oligarchs of the South!—to a position too shameful to be contemplated;

Because, as is openly avowed by its southern friends, it is intended as an entering wedge to the still further augmentation of the slave power by the acquisition of other territories cursed with the same "leprosy."

Resolved, That the obnoxious measures to which we have alluded ought to be *repealed,* and a provision substituted for it, prohibiting slavery in said territories and each of them.

Resolved, That after this gross breach of faith and wanton efforts to us as Northern men, we hold ourselves absolved from all *"compromises"* except those expressed in the Constitution, for the protection of slavery and slave owners; that we now demand measures of protection and immunity for ourselves, and among them we demand the repeal of the fugitive slave law; and an act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we notice without dismay certain popular indications of slaveholders on the frontier of said territories, of a purpose on their part to prevent by violence the settlement of the country by non-slaveholding men. To the latter we say, be of good cheer; persevere in the right; THE NORTH WILL DEFEND YOU.

Resolved, That, postponing and suspending all differences with regard to political economy or administrative policy in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil be thus interposed between the free states of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison, to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame.

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of republican government and against the schemes of aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will co-operate and be known as REPUBLICANS until the contest be terminated.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the calling of a general convention of the free states, and such of the slaveholding states or portions thereof as may desire to be there represented, with a view to the adoption of other more extended and effectual measures in resistance of the encroachments of slavery; and that a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond with our friends in other states on the subject.

Resolved, That in relation to the domestic affairs of the state, we urge a more economical administration of the government and a more rigid accountability of our public officers; a speedy payment of the public debt, and the lessening of the amount of taxation; a careful preservation of the primary school and university funds, and their diligent application to the great objects for which they are created; and also further legislation to prevent

the unnecessary or imprudent sale of the lands belonging to the state.

Resolved, That in our opinion the commercial wants of the state require the enactment of a general railroad law, which, while it shall secure the investment, and encourage the enterprise, shall also guard and protect the rights of the public and of individuals; and that the preparation of such a measure requires the first talents of the state.

Succeeding the adoption of the platform, Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, chairman of the special committee of sixteen, appointed at the convention held at Kalamazoo on the 21st of May, took the stand and formally withdrew the ticket nominated by the Free-Soil state convention held on the 22d of February, "relegating to the people the power and right to select such a ticket as they desired to represent the Republican party of Michigan, and which he hoped would ultimately become the Republican party of the whole country." He exhorted them to nominate tried and true men,—honest men, whom the people can honor and trust—and said such a ticket upon such a platform would certainly be endorsed by the people, and elected. The announcement was received with great applause, that culminated in three hearty cheers by the multitude.

Following this a motion was made and carried that the meeting divide into judicial conventions, and that ten delegates be selected from each of the eight districts to act as a nominating convention to present candidates, and that they report the ticket for ratification at a meeting to be held on the public square at seven P. M. This committee of eighty delegates comprised among its members many of the ablest men of the state. It repaired to Bronson Hall, where it organized with Jacob M. Howard as chairman, Charles T. Gorman, Moses Wisner, Charles M. Croswell, F. C. Beaman and Norman Little as vice-presidents, and Henry Barnes, C. B. Stebbins and LeRoy Walker as secretaries.

The subject of apportioning the ticket to different elements was first settled, by deciding to give the Whig element three places, the Independent Democrats two places, the Free-Soilers two, and the Abolitionists one place on the ticket. Kinsley S. Bingham was conceded as candidate for governor by all, while the other Free-Soil representative was Silas M. Holmes, of Detroit, for state treasurer. The Whigs drew lieutenant-governor, auditor-general and attorney-general, and presented Hon. George A. Coe, Whitney Jones and Jacob M. Howard as their candidates. The Independent Democrats were assigned the secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction, and presented John McKinney and Ira Mayhew, while the old-time Abolitionists presented Seymour B. Treadwell for commissioner of the state land office. The convention completed its labors harmoniously and at the adjourned meeting reported the ticket, which was enthusiastically ratified and became

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For governor, Kinsley S. Bingham, of Livingston; lieutenant-governor, George A. Coe, of Branch; secretary of state, John McKinney, of Van Buren; state treasurer, Silas M. Holmes, of Wayne; attorney-general, Jacob M. Howard, of Wayne; auditor-general, Whitney Jones, of Ingham; commissioner of land office, Seymour B. Treadwell, of Jackson; superintendent of public instruction, Ira Mayhew, of Monroe; members of board of education, John R. Kellogg, full

term, of Allegan; Hiram L. Miller, to fill vacancy, of Saginaw.

Considerable has been written and many claims made as to who is entitled to the honor of naming the Republican party. The call for the July convention was mailed to a number of men of national reputation. Among them was William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, Silas Wright and D. S. Dickinson, of New York; Senator Collamer, of Vermont; Senator Hamlin, of Maine; David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Benj. F. Wade, and S. P. Chase, of Ohio; J. W. Grimes, of Iowa, and Governor Bissell, of Illinois. Several of these gentlemen wrote letters endorsing the action and suggesting what action should be taken. Nearly all suggested some combination name. Senator Seward mentioned the "American Union Party;" Horace Greeley, the "Democratic-Republican Union party;" Mr. Wade, "any name but Pro-Slavery Democrat;" S. P. Chase, "Anti-Slavery Union;" Mr. Wilmot, "Free-Soil Union;" Silas Wright wrote, "let us go back to Thomas Jefferson's appellation, when he antagonized the Federalists and re-establish the old Democratic-Republican party."

These letters were all placed at the disposal of the committee on resolutions, and when the question came up to fill the blank for a name, Zephaniah B. Knight, a member of the committee and the editor of the Pontiac Gazette, made a motion to fill it with the single word "Republicans." Mr. Knight's motion was adopted, and to him belongs the honor of suggesting the simple but comprehensive party name that has become so conspicuous and historic among the names of the political parties in this county.

The claim that the Republican party was first organized and named at the Jackson convention cannot be successfully disputed. It has been asserted that it was first organized in Wisconsin. This claim rests upon the action of a small meeting in a country village in that state. Maj. A. E. Bovay, whose death at the age of eighty-five occurred at Santa Monica, California, recently, used to stoutly contend that the earliest Republican organization ever formed was held in Ripon, in Wisconsin, March 20, 1854, the call having been issued by himself, and that he at that time proposed the name "Republican" for the party. The writer had the opportunity to investigate that claim in the fall of 1854, when assisting his friend, the late Hon. Charles Billinghurst, in his campaign for congress against Ex-Governor Bouck. A local meeting in denouncing the repeal of the Missouri compromise resolved in favor of "returning the government to republican principles," but this was only the expression of a local meeting that did not culminate in a great national organization. Other old-time Republicans have pointed to Edwin D. Hurlbut, of Oconomowoc, as the sponsor of the party, for at its first convention, held at Madison, he offered the resolution which gave it its name. The first Republican convention in Wisconsin was held at Madison on July 13th, and the call was dated July 9, 1854. This convention had the advantage of the results of the Jackson convention, and copied its declaration in one of its resolutions as follows:

"*Resolved,* that we accept the issue forced upon us by the slave power, and in defense of freedom will co-operate and be known as Republicans."

On July 19, 1854, the Anti-Nebraska and

Anti-Slavery men of Massachusetts held a convention at Worcester and passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that, in co-operation with the friends of freedom in sister states, we hereby unite to form the Republican party of Massachusetts."

In Vermont, July 13th, a similar state convention closed its resolutions with this declaration:

"Being in favor of resisting, by all constitutional means, the usurption of the propagandists of slavery, we propose and respectfully recommended to all the friends of freedom in this and other states, to co-operate and be known as Republicans."

A mass convention was held at Columbus, Ohio, July 13, 1854, which organized a campaign that swept the state that fall, but the party did not formally adopt the name Republican until the convention in 1855, that nominated Salmon P. Chase for governor.

July 24th the Anti-Nebraska men and Whigs of Iowa held a state convention at Burlington, and nominated James W. Grimes for governor and accepted the designation of Republicans. These were the first states to officially accept the party name. All the others ran tickets headed "Union" or "Anti-Nebraska," and Pennsylvania did not adopt the name Republican until 1860 in the Lincoln-Douglas campaign.

Senator Chandler, in the senate, in September 14, 1859, claimed priority of both for Michigan. Senator Henry Wilson, in his book, "The Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," after a thorough investigation of the different local claims, gives Michigan credit for the first organized effort to form a new party, and gives credit for priority to the Jackson convention.

It is true that the convention of July 6, 1854, was the development of a settlement of feeling that impregnated the whole North, and that the forces that gave it birth were in no sense local. Similar movements were in progress in many other states, but it was left to the men who congregated, in midsummer, from all parts of Michigan, to grasp a great opportunity. They were optimistic enough to seize the great opportunity, to not only act for the present, but to build for the future, and it was this point and prescience that induced them to found the great party of the future, on July 6, 1854, "under the oaks at Jackson."

STILL TO THE FRONT.

The results of the state election in 1854 had given the Republicans of Michigan great hopes of making it a national party, and early in 1855 steps were taken to secure unity of action among all the opponents of slavery in all the states. With this end in view, the state central committee issued the following call:

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF MICHIGAN:

More than a year has passed away since the day upon which the friends of human liberty and the opponents of the further extension of slavery met together at Jackson, and, casting behind them all previous party ties, struck hands together in mutual alliance.

The act repealing the Missouri Compromise, and destroying the line of freedom consecrated by it, had stirred to their profoundest depths the hearts of the electors of the state, who, being made conscious how unstable and treacherous all previous reliance upon the two leading party organizations had proved, determined for themselves thenceforward to know no party except that which should make freedom the principal object of its organization, and should recognize opponents only among her enemies.

In this independent organization Michigan took the lead of all other states, and originated the work of a revolution and reorganization of parties. She entered the canvass which immediately followed under the fresh flag of her newly associated strength—she bore it gallantly onward through the contest, unintimidated by opposition—undismayed by treachery—undeterred by misgivings. Strength of heart gave her strength of arm; inflexible purpose inspired her steps with majesty; a strong confidence and unhesitating, steady advance reinforced her ranks. She triumphed, and as the brilliant sun of victory shot its rays from out dark clouds which had so long hung threatening above, they fell upon the bright, fresh folds of the Republican flag.

Other sovereign states have, one after another, acknowledged before the world that their first political obligation is due to human freedom, and have taken upon themselves the Republican name and organization, as an outward emblem of their faith. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine have thrown aside the vain trappings of mock warfare, and stand upon the arena, girt with power, for a death struggle upon a living issue. The busy note of preparation sounds throughout the great camp of the Empire state, and upon her all eyes wait, and in her freedom's hopes center. A bold defiance has already rung out on the plains of Ohio, and the steady advance of the mighty hosts of freedom shakes the ground.

It has been thought advisable by the Republican state central committee of Michigan, in view of the magnitude of the issue, its absorbing character and the near approach of the presidential campaign, when for the first time it must be put to the test as a national question, that a convention of the Republican masses of Michigan be held preparatory to further detailed organization, to give an opportunity for a full and free interchange of views, to further the ends of consolidation and assimilation, and, lastly, to evince to those who sympathize with us and with freedom, in other states, that Michigan, the first to take the field, will be the last to leave it, and that the fruits of the Republican organization with her have been harmony, unity, efficient effort and triumphant success. In view of the objects of the great cause which binds us together, the members of this committee unanimously concur in expressing the hope that the friends of freedom and of the Republican organization and its objects in Michigan, will meet together at Kalamazoo on Wednesday, the 12th day of September next, at 12 o'clock noon, then and there to take such further measures as may be by them deemed appropriate.

RUFUS HOSMER, S. P. MEAD,
F. C. BEAMAN, G. W. LEE,
D. MCINTYRE, JOHN MCKINNEY,
W. R. NOYES, PLINY POWERS,
I. P. CHRISTANCY, State Central Com.

DETROIT, August 1, 1855.

The following is in part the record of this mass convention, taken from the Kalamazoo Telegraph of the succeeding day:

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT KALAMAZOO—6,000 FREEMEN IN COUNCIL—NO MORE SLAVE STATES—NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORY—FREEDOM TO BE NATIONAL—SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

KALAMAZOO, Sept. 12.

The convention assembled at noon, and was called to order by R. Hosmer, Esq., chairman of the state central committee.

On motion R. Hosmer, of Detroit, was appointed chairman, and Geo. A. Fitch, of Kalamazoo, secretary, for the purpose of a temporary organization.

On motion a committee of one from each judicial district was appointed to report permanent officers for the convention, as follows: J. M. Howard, Wayne; A. Blair, Jackson; James Sullivan, Cass; C. W. Hobart, Lenawee; W. M. McConnell, Oakland; G. M. Dewey, Genessee; J. McKinney, Van Buren; A. B. Turner, Kent.

The convention then adjourned to meet at half past 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The convention reassembled at Firemen's Hall. The hall was filled to overflowing, and many crowded the different entrances, unable to get within seeing, much less hearing, distance of the stand.

The committee on permanent officers not being ready to report, the chairman read several letters which he had received from prominent men, including Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; William H. Seward, of New York; David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania; Gov. James W. Grimes, of Iowa; Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois; Samuel Galloway and Gov. Chase, of Ohio, closing with the following from United States Senator Sumner:

BOSTON, Sept. 8, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—My pleasant and instructive circuit through the west ended only yesterday on

my arrival at my home in Boston. Amidst many pressing cares, incidents to my protracted absence, I make haste to acknowledge the honor of your invitation, and to speed my profound regret that I cannot, according to your invitation, meet the Republicans of Michigan in their state convention, then and there, face to face, to exchange congratulations and confident hopes that the *sectional* party of slavery which now, in the livery of a false Democracy, dominates over the republic, will surely yield before our *national* party of freedom.

Let the people comprehend the true issue, and they must be on our side; if they cannot comprehend it, or, comprehending it, they hesitate, then are they wanting in *backbone*.

As Republicans we go forth against the oligarchs of slavery. But if another name be needed for our organization, embracing the true, good and staunch men from all quarters, without regard to previous alliances, let it be called the *Backbone party*.

Ever faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

For president, Hon. George A. Coe, Branch; vice-presidents, C. W. Hobart, of Adrian; C. Shanahan, of Cassopolis; J. M. Howard, Detroit; M. A. McNaughton, Jackson; J. McKinney, Lawton; Nathan Power, Farmington; N. G. Isbell, Howell; Lovell Moore, Grand Rapids; secretaries, George A. Fitch, Kalamazoo; C. V. DeLand, Jackson; Joseph Warren, Detroit; F. H. Bankin, Flint.

Mr. Coe, on taking the chair, remarked that he knew that the convention did not call him to the chair to hear him make a speech, so he would simply return his heartfelt thanks for the renewed token of confidence which this nomination gave him.

Some little interruption was occasioned here, as the crowd outside were unable to obtain a hearing and desired an adjournment to the Court House park. After some interlocutory conversation, the convention finally decided to remain, as the weather was very forbidding.

On motion the following committee on resolutions was appointed: Rufas Hosmer, W. W. Murphy, Chas. Draper, E. Lakin Brown and Thomas D. Gilbert.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. An editorial mention of his speech says:

"Hon. Henry Wilson acquitted himself with great credit. Many were disappointed in the speaker entirely. Being a self-made man, it was hardly expected he would evince the power, forecast and reliability which pervaded every part of the effort he made at Kalamazoo. He is indeed a powerful man, one who has not been too long in places of honor and power as to have forgotten altogether the feelings and the instincts of the people. Look at him in whatever light may be presented, the 12th of September he made a host of friends in Michigan."

Owing to the drizzling rain, only a part of the assembled mass could be accommodated in the Fireman's Hall, and meetings were organized in the court house and in three other halls, all of which were filled to overflowing. These meetings were addressed by Governor Bingham, who made one of his happiest efforts; by Zachariah Chandler in one of his earnest and fiery appeals; by Hon. Austin Blair in a masterly effort; by Henry Waldron, of Hillsdale; William A. Howard, of Detroit; Francis W. Kellogg, of Grand Rapids; J. A. Hubbell, of the Upper Peninsula, and others.

After Senator Wilson had finished his speech at the main meeting, the committee on resolutions made a long report, reaffirming the principles of the party, and concluding with the following:

"*Resolved*, That we repeat the recommendation made at the Jackson convention, of July 6th, 1854, for a general convention, of the Republican party of the free states and of such of the other states as may see fit to be there represented, with a view to the adoption of more extended and effectual measures in resistance of the encroachments of slavery; and that a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond and co-operate with our friends in other states on the subject."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and subsequently read in the other meetings and approved by each.

On motion a national committee of five was appointed to confer with like committees from other states respecting the calling of a national convention and forming a national Republican organization, as follows: Hon. Jacob M. Howard, chairman; Zachariah Chandler, of Detroit; Fernando C. Beaman, of Lenawee; David H. Walbridge, of Kalamazoo; Francis W. Kellogg, of Kent.

Five different meetings were held in the evening, addressed by the same speakers and, others, and at ten o'clock P. M., the assemblage dispersed with the utmost good feeling, and a firm determination to uphold, now and forever, the rights of the states, and of the North—that no more aggression

will be submitted to; that freedom is and must be national, and slavery sectional; that Kansas be restored to its original condition as free territory; and that not another acre of the possessions of this common country shall be polluted with the withering curse of human servitude.

Here was the beginning of that great movement that culminated in the calling of the national convention in June, 1856, that nominated Gen. John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton as the first national Republican candidates, and the present organization of that grand old party, that was destined to save the Union, emancipate the slaves, put down a gigantic rebellion, and to live, protect and preserve the country in spite of treason, faction and the enduring political hatred of the leaders of southern pro-slavery sentiment. Michigan is entitled to the credit of being first in these great achievements, and it is useless to try to rob her of the laurels the state has earned or to deny her patriotic citizens praise for their foresight, boldness and devotion to the principles that led the nation up to the second great birth of freedom.

CHAPTER XII.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN OF JACKSON.

Michael Hogan was the first merchant in Jackson. He continued in the business about a year and sold out to Daniel Coleman in the fall of 1831, removing to a place called Bristol, on the Chicago road.

Daniel Coleman succeeded Hogan, in 1831, and did business in a small frame store for about a year, when he was accidentally killed, as heretofore related.

The Coleman stock was, in 1833, purchased by Daniel Dwight, who brought with him his nephew, John N. Dwight, as a clerk, but soon sold out to the latter and his cousin, David F. Dwight. But Daniel Dwight continued a citizen of Jackson and did business for many years as a real estate broker and money lender, and died about 1850. He had a daughter, who married Dr. Abram Sager, afterwards and for many years a professor in the medical department of the University of Michigan.

John N. Dwight came to Jackson in 1833 as a clerk for Daniel Dwight. About two years later he bought out the store, and, with David F. Dwight, continued the business for twenty years. He was elected justice of the peace in 1836 and county treasurer in 1838 and 1840. When P. B. Loomis came to Jackson, he bought out D. F. Dwight, and he and John N. did business as Dwight & Loomis. The latter purchased the Kennedy Steam Mills, and was afterwards in company with the late C. W. Penny. Mr. Dwight retired from business in 1850, but continued to reside in Jackson until his death, which occurred in 1853. He left two sons, John N. and Charles Fox, and a daughter, Lizzie, who married George H. Gorham, of Mar-

shall, recently deceased. There was not among the pioneer business men of Jackson a more pleasant, genial or honorable man than John N. Dwight.

David F. Dwight came to Jackson in 1834. He was a fine specimen of the old-style gentleman, and soon became a favorite. His father, Daniel Dwight, was a man of means, for those days, and David developed a disposition to make money. He acquired considerable property in Jackson and later, about 1850, moved to Detroit, and became quite wealthy. He died about the time of the Civil war, and left one son, Percy D. Dwight, who, a few years since, erected the Dwight Block in commemoration of his father, at the latter's old pioneer home.

William E. Perrine and his brother-in-law, Charles H. Van Dorn, came to Jackson from Elizabeth, New Jersey, in the fall of 1833, built a store on Main street, and opened a large stock of goods. Mr. Perrine was an energetic and successful business man, and did much towards improving and building up the village. He purchased and cleared up farms, and was the leading spirit in inducing capitalists to erect a grist-mill, foundry and other necessary industries to improve conditions. Van Dorn was a young and foppish fellow, the dude of the settlement, but was popular with the ladies, and quite an attraction in the store. Mr. Perrine died in 1838, regretted by everybody. His partner and wife soon afterward moved back to New Jersey.

Benjamin W. Rockwell and John G. Wolffley, came from Cleveland, Ohio, in the winter of 1838, bringing in loads of pork and butter from Monroe. They purchased the Perrine & Van Dorn stock after Mr. Perrine's death, and continued the business until 1842, when the firm became E. S. & B. W. Rockwell, continuing thus until 1849, when E. S. Rockwell went to California and B. W. Rockwell returned to his farm in the south part of the town.

Guy C. Gorham was the first man to establish an exclusive grocery store, commencing business in 1837. He built a small store on the north side of the public square, and opened up a stock of groceries, and continued the business until his death, about 1847.

Ford & Sons came in 1834 and began to make improvements on the east side of the river. They built a frame store (now the Hawks-Angus road depot) in 1835, and put in a stock of goods with which to pay their men, who were building the dam, the saw and grist-mill, and digging the mill-race.

Walter Buddington came to Jackson in 1835, and was for two years connected with the Fords, managing their store. In 1838 he was connected with B. M. Rockwell for a time, and afterwards was cashier of the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad Bank. In 1840 he was in company with Warren N. Buck. He was one of the most active and public spirited citizens of the place. He was a justice of the peace, a school trustee, and director, served as a supervisor, as town clerk, village recorder and trustee, was county clerk from 1848 to 1852, and later served as city treasurer in 1863-5.

Warren N. Buck came here in 1839. He was first in the employ of the Fords and afterwards in mercantile business with Walter Buddington, and subsequently with Henry H. Vandercook. He held office many years as justice of the peace, was town clerk, supervisor, treasurer, and mayor of the city in 1867 and 1868. Mr. Buck was a quiet

man, but very capable, and always deservedly popular. He was also a member of the school board in District No. 17 for thirty years.

George B. Cooper came to Jackson in 1830, and was employed as a common laborer by Bennett & Thompson in building the first dam and saw-mill. He was subsequently mail carrier and clerk in Dwight's store. In 1835 he, in connection with William D. Thompson, started a small store or "shop," in which both lived as well as did business. In 1840 the firm of Cooper & Company was one of the best and most reliable in the place. Mr. Cooper was for ten or more years postmaster and in 1836 was elected state senator. In 1838 he established the Jackson City Bank, and remained connected with it until his death. He was appointed state treasurer in 1844 and 1848, and in 1858 was elected to congress, but lost his seat, by contest, to William A. Howard. Cooper came from Elizabeth City, New Jersey, where he had wealthy and influential relations, but preferred to carve out a reputation and fortune for himself, in which he was eminently successful. At the close of the Civil war he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he had large property interests, and where he died.

Major D. Mills came to Jackson in 1831, and, with Christian Prussia, erected a large tannery on the corner of Jackson and Clinton streets. They located here because oak bark was plentiful, but they soon found that bark was more plentiful than hides, and on account of the scarcity of the latter the business was a failure, and both abandoned it, and, after much trouble and scandal, they also abandoned the town.

William H. Monroe came to Jackson in 1836 and began merchandising. He subsequently became proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, on the south side of the public square, and was for years a popular and successful Boniface.

Mrs. John Wellman, who came here in 1831, was the first tailor, and had a monopoly of the business of cutting and making men's garments for five or six years.

Joshua Palmer came in in 1835 and established himself with his brother in blacksmithing and wagon repairing. He was for years one of our most prominent and respected business men.

Thomas Trist, a colored man, came in the same year, and erected a large frame building west of Jackson street, part of which is still standing. He was a blacksmith and did a flourishing business until his death, about fifteen years later. Mr. Trist was the first colored man to settle in Jackson and was always respected as an energetic, honest and thrifty citizen.

Chester Yale came to Jackson in 1834 from Penn Yan, New York, and established the first tin shop in the city. He continued in business until his death, in 1845, and did a large business. Mr. Yale was a very religious man, and an active member of the Congregational church. He built a large frame residence just east of Cooper street, that had to be moved to accommodate the Michigan Central Railroad, and it still stands just north of the track.

William H. Barrett came in at the same time with Mr. Yale, and established a hardware store. He did business about fifteen years, when he removed to Joliet, Illinois.

James Ganson came from Batavia, New York, in 1833, and settled on a farm just east of town. It soon leaked out that he was "a man with a story." He was wor-

shipful master of the Masonic lodge to which James Morgan belonged, and was sheriff of Genesee county when Morgan was kidnapped and murdered. During the great anti-Masonic excitement he was indicted and tried for murder, but was acquitted after lying in jail over a year. He sold out in New York and came to Michigan. He lived very quietly for a couple of years, but soon took an active part in politics and business. In company with Monroe & Clark, he established the first foundry and machine shop, on the ground now occupied by Holton & Wetherwax, and cast the first plows, etc., made in Jackson county. He was a genial man personally, but a strong partisan, and frequently was addressed as the "old Morgan killer."

James Monroe was a young man and came here to take charge of the new furnace, as a moulder. He was a pleasant, genial, stirring man, and made a success of the business. He sold his interest in the business in 1847, and went to Albion, where he established himself in business. Mr. Monroe served several terms as a member of the legislature, and four years as a United States marshal of the western district of Michigan.

The Welling family came to Jackson in 1833. Asa A. Welling established himself as a harness-maker in a frame building north of the public square. His brother, Jared Welling, was associated with him several years, when he went to Niles. He was succeeded by his son, Smith Welling, and he in turn by his son, Fred Welling, in nearly the same place. Lewis D. Welling started in as a teamster, but soon developed into a politician. He begun as a constable, was a deputy sheriff, jailer, sheriff, tax collector, and finally for twenty-four years was a justice of the peace. He died in 1902 at the age of ninety-two years.

Lemuel C. House was a carpenter and came to Jackson in 1832. He erected several of the early residences in the city, two of which still stand on the north side of Courtland street, and one on Jackson street, known as the Walter Fish house.

The Ford family were early settlers, and did much to push the place along in the 'thirties. William and Jerry were the oldest of the boys, and had charge of the Ford interests for ten or twelve years. Then John, Phineas and Benjamin were added, and the whole Ford contingent formed a heavy factor to be reckoned with for years. They were all intelligent and active men. The great panic of 1837 crippled the Fords, and they never recovered financially from its effects. A strange fatality seemed to follow them, for in the short space of six years they all died except one, and the family thus disappeared from the business record of the country.

Amasa B. Gibson came into the county in 1830, and first settled on a farm in the town of Spring Arbor. He early became prominent in county affairs, and was elected sheriff. He was commissioned to build the first court house and jail and in 1844 became a resident of the city, where he engaged in dealing in real estate, insurance and in tax titles. Mr. Gibson was always highly esteemed and popular, a leading church member and a very useful citizen. He served two terms as mayor of the city, and died full of years, beloved and respected by everybody.

Samuel H. Palmer came to Jackson in 1838. He built a large frame building on Pearl street, and established a wagonmaking

and blacksmith shop, which he conducted successfully for over twenty years. He had a large family of boys, all of whom became useful citizens. Mr. Palmer served several times as village trustee, and one term in the state legislature. Three sons, David G. Palmer, Charles H. Palmer and Frank A. Palmer, are still residents of Jackson.

Norman Allen came from Vergennes, Vermont, to Jackson in 1831. He settled on a farm three miles east of the village, and opened a public tavern, afterwards known as the McArther tavern. He was elected county treasurer in 1838, and moved into the city, where he resided up to the time of his decease in 1878. Mr. Allen was several years in the grocery trade, afterwards kept a book and notion store, and for some years before his death was an insurance agent.

Thomas J. Kent settled in Jackson in 1834, and established himself in the grocery trade. He afterwards ran a livery stable and later devoted himself to farming. Mr. Kent was the first man in the county to attempt to reclaim swamp lands. He purchased a tract of swamp lands to the south of the village, drained it, dug out the tamarack trees and bushes, and made one of the finest farms in the vicinity. This part of the city is now known as the "Harmon property."

Henry H. Vandercook settled in Jackson in the spring of 1835. He was a machinist, and began work in the foundry of Ganson & Monroe, and soon after became one of the firm. On the death of Ganson he became proprietor. Soon after he erected a carding and woolen mill, which was run by Burtis Hoyt, afterward by Hoyt & Brigham. Mr. Vandercook later bought the old Bennett mill property, three miles south of the city, and erected a flouring mill. He continued in business with T. E. Lark until his death. He acquired a large landed property near what is now known as Vandercook's lake, part of which is still owned by one of his sons. Mr. Vandercook was a man of fine presence, great energy and business ability, and his death, at an early age, was universally regretted. His sons, A. E., Charles H. and J. T., are still residents of Jackson. Mr. Vandercook was not a politician, but was several years supervisor of his ward, and for twenty years a trustee in School District No. 17.

Chester Bennett settled in Jackson in 1832. His first business venture was to build a saw-mill, three miles south, near Vandercook lake. He was a tanner by trade and later established that business on the corner of Clinton and Mechanic streets, and built the three-story brick block on that location. Mr. Bennett took an active part in religious matters, and was one of the fathers of the Congregational church. He was an honest, frank and candid man, and highly esteemed for his probity, energy and generosity. It was often said that Deacon Bennett was "a man in whom there was no guile." Few men did more to build up Jackson in an early day than did Chester Bennett.

Lewis Bascomb came here in 1834. He built a three-story frame tavern in 1835, where the Jackson City Bank now stands, and for many years Bascomb's Tavern was a noted landmark in Jackson. It was destroyed by fire in 1856, and Mr. Bascomb erected a residence on Wildwood avenue, in which he passed his declining years.

Paul B. Ring was another early settler, who came here in 1834. He purchased the Western Hotel, a stage house, and kept it for several years. He was president of the

Jackson County Bank in 1837 and cut a wide swath as a financier in the "wild-cat" days of 1837-8. Later he was a stage proprietor and farmer, and in 1850 he removed to Chicago and became an insurance agent. He died there in 1863.

Allen Bennett came to Michigan in 1835 and to Jackson in 1836. He purchased real estate and engaged in merchandising, which he relinquished two years later to his sons, Alonzo and Allen, Jr., but he continued to reside in Jackson until his death.

Alonzo Bennett came here in 1836 and commenced clerking in his father's store. Two years later the business passed into the hands of himself and brother, and was continued for a number of years. When the Michigan Central Railroad reached Jackson, in 1842, Mr. Bennett erected a large warehouse and embarked in business with a Mr. Sackett. A few years later he again embarked in the dry-goods trade. Later he engaged in the foundry business with O. C. Morton. The latter was killed by an accident, when Mr. Bennett succeeded to the business, which was later turned over to his oldest son. Both Alonzo and Allen Bennett, Jr., were very successful in business matters, and have each monuments in some of the best and most successful business blocks in the city. Mr. Bennett is entitled to the record as the oldest continuous resident of the city, he never having left it for a day since 1836. He is still living in the city at the age of eighty-five years.

Allen Bennett, Jr., after separating from his brother, was many years in business as Bennett & Sumner. He was also engaged largely in the lumber and manufacturing business with the late A. P. Woods, Silas Huyser, and others. In company with W. D. Thompson and C. H. Knickerbocker, he built a large steam flouring-mill, now known as the Eldred Mill. He was also a promoter and large stockholder in the Smith Purifier Company. He left a large estate at his death, which was caused by apoplexy, in 1882.

Joseph G. R. Blackwell was one of the pioneer merchants of Jackson, who has been mentioned fully in other pages.

Martin B. and John W. Medbury became settlers in 1835, and were for ten years prominent merchants and business men. They built the first brick block of two stores in the place on ground now occupied by the Allen Bennett block. They were succeeded by the firm of Sumner & Bennett, and removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where both spent the remainder of their lives.

The location of the Michigan state prison in Jackson brought a large number of new residents and business men to Jackson in 1836-7-8, and greatly increased its prestige and trade. Not all these pioneers can be called by name now, but a few of the most prominent deserve notice.

Henry Acker was an early settler in Concord, but became a resident of Jackson in 1838. He was a man of unusual ability and breadth of character and filled a large place in local and state affairs. He served two terms as a representative in the legislature, and at the session of 1840 was speaker of the house. Being a strong Whig, the political superiority of the Democracy kept him from further public service. His eldest daughter married a Doctor Rice, who was afterwards a United States senator from Minnesota, to which state both Mr. Acker and his son-in-law removed in 1845. Mr.

Acker was a state senator and held other positions of trust in Minnesota prior to his death in 1859.

Henry B. Lathrop came to Jackson in 1837, being the owner of a large tract of land on the east side of the river, including part of the prison site and north of it. Its was largely to Mr. Lathrop's exertions and influence that Jackson was indebted for the location of the prison. He was an ardent politician of the Whig school, and was elected a representative to the legislature in 1839. He built a commodious residence on the corner of Blackstone and Clinton streets. He removed from Jackson to Ionia in 1850, when he died in 1898, the last of his family, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Edwin H. Lathrop, a brother of the above, came in 1837, and had the contract to build the west wing of the prison. He remained in Jackson until his death, which occurred in 1849.

Benjamin Porter came to Jackson in the spring of 1838, as commissioner to superintend the building of the state prison. He held the position two years, when he was superseded by David Adams. He continued to reside in Jackson until his death, engaging as a contractor and builder, and holding several public offices. "Uncle Ben" was a bluff, energetic and stirring man, highly respected by all. In 1847 he secured the contract to build the first state capitol, at Lansing, and though the time was short he had the building completed on time. All the lumber had to be hauled from Saginaw county by teams, and the stone, lime and brick from Jackson, also on wagons. Mr. Porter erected a large brick block on the south side of the public square, which at that period was the finest in the place. His old residence is now the home of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on Main street. Mr. Porter was a member of the Congregational church, and a stanch supporter of religion and morality. During the time the Maine law was in vogue, he was elected village marshal, and signalized the first week of his official career by closing every place where liquor was sold in the village. When justice of the peace, Joseph B. Pierce, in a case brought before him, decided the prohibitory law unconstitutional," "Uncle Ben" said it was only "a brevet supreme court," and paid no attention to the justice's rulings. Once the village trustees ordered that all dogs found running at large without muzzles on a certain day, should be shot by the village marshal. Promptly on the day designated "Uncle Ben" sallied out with his double-barrelled shot-gun and soon cleared the streets of all unmuzzled dogs. While a man of great force of will and determination, he was a kind hearted, genial person and a popular and respected citizen. Two of Mr. Porter's children are still residents of Jackson, Benj. Porter, Jr., and Mrs. A. P. Woods.

Aruna P. Woods was a son-in-law of Mr. Porter and came to Jackson with him. He was a carpenter, and had charge of the timber work of the prison. He was also associated with Mr. Porter in the construction of the first capitol building. Later for many years he was associated with "June" Bennett in the lumber business. Mr. Woods was an active church member and worker, and stood high as an honest and capable business man. His wife and two daughters are still residing in the city.

Benjamin G. Mosher was one of the men who came to Jackson as a worker on the

new prison. He was a mason and plasterer and was largely engaged as such until his death. He had the contract to do the plastering on the best brick blocks in Jackson, including the first Baptist church. He was twice elected mayor, in 1872 and '73. He was for many years one of the best known and most highly esteemed residents of our city.

Wright Chittock came to Jackson in 1836, almost directly from London, England, and established himself as a tailor, which business he followed until his decease. He was father to Dr. Gordon Chittock, for many years and still practicing his profession in this city, as is also his grandson, Dr. Wright Chittock.

Barnett F. Eggleston was another of the settlers in 1838. "Frank," as he was always called, was one of the lively boys, and no citizen was more widely known or better liked. From a journeyman tailor he expanded into a clothing merchant, and for thirty years he was a leading dealer in this line of goods. His jovial disposition and fine ability as a singer made him a universal favorite, and few residents of this city were more missed or more sincerely mourned than Frank Eggleston.

Joseph B. Tomlinson came to the city in 1839 and began work for J. W. Glidden, the pioneer jeweler, who came in 1834. Mr. Tomlinson bought out his employer in 1841, and continued in business until his death, in 1901. Mr. Tomlinson was for many years connected with the fire department, was prominent in Masonic and fraternal orders, and was remarkable for his regular habits, and the peculiarity that he would never wear an overcoat. But he was an excellent citizen, and was beloved and respected by everybody. In all his long business career he never had an altercation or a law-suit and his chief pride was that everybody called him "Honest Jo."

Oliver C. Mosher was one of the settlers in 1836. He was a machinist and foundryman, and, in company with B. W. Rockwell and Alonzo Bennett, erected buildings and established a business on Main street just east of the First Methodist church. Mr. Mosher was an educated, courteous and Christian gentleman, and soon built up a large business. He was killed by an accident in the foundry in 1845. The big flywheel had become loose on the shaft and Mr. Mosher was engaged in making it tight, when the engine was inadvertently started and the crank-pin struck him on the head, causing instant death. His son, George H. Mosher, is well known as a former prominent dentist of the city, but who is now living in the state of Colorado.

Albert Stiles was a true pioneer. He came with his father when only two years old. They settled on a farm three miles west of town. When Albert was only eight years old his father died, leaving a wife and five children, Albert being the oldest. He remained on the farm with his mother until after man grown, assisting her to bring up the family. He worked barefoot summers, driving the oxen and putting in crops, and attended school in the winter. There were many days of hardship and much poverty for the Stiles family in those years, but Albert toiled bravely on, and was faithful to his duties and to his mother and brothers and sisters. In 1864 he moved into the city, where he engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens, which he continued for three years. He then engaged in the grocery

business. In 1879 he was elected treasurer of the city, the only public elective office he ever held. In 1880 he purchased an interest in the Jackson Ice Company and became treasurer and manager of the company, retaining that office until some five years ago. In May, 1864, the Jackson Corset Company was organized, Mr. Stiles becoming its president, an office he held until his death. During the last five years of his life he gave his entire time to the duties of that office. Mr. Stiles was united in marriage, July 9, 1868, with Miss Rozella Rowan, who survives him. He leaves also an adopted son. Outside of business matters Mr. Stiles was perhaps most prominent in Masonic circles. He was a member of Michigan Lodge No. 50, Free and Accepted Masons; Jackson Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Jackson Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, and Moslem Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a thirty-third degree Mason. He has held nearly every office in the various orders, the last one being that of grand eminent commander of the grand commandery of Michigan, Knights Templar. He was also a member of Amity Council, Royal Arcanum. Albert Stiles was a good business man. Strictly honest and honorable in all his transactions, he had succeeded in amassing a competence. He was a progressive man and was deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of his native city. In politics he was a radical Republican, and although refusing to accept office himself, he was for many years a leader in the councils of his party. As a friend Mr. Stiles was sincere and constant.

William Hammond originally settled in Eaton county, where he held the office of county treasurer. He came to Jackson in 1854, and was an active agent in forming the Republican party. Governor Bingham made him warden at the state prison, where he instituted many necessary reforms in discipline and in the economy of management. He held the place for four years, and was succeeded by William L. Seaton. When the war broke out Governor Blair appointed Mr. Hammond paymaster-general, and he disbursed many thousands of dollars for bounties and to pay the state troops, and was a careful, correct and scrupulously honest official. He died in 1866. He had several daughters, one of whom was Mrs. George H. Mosher, and one son, J. T. Hammond, who is now filling his fourth term as probate judge of the county.

William P. and Lathan Kassick came in 1839, and opened a dry-goods store and continued in business together until 1858, when W. P. Kassick died. Lathan Kassick continued in business until 1879, when he retired, his death occurring about 1893. His widow still survives and is one of the most esteemed ladies in the city. For many years she has been one of the foremost church workers and takes especial interest in missionary and charitable work.

Levi P. Gregg was a pioneer of 1838, and for many years served the public as a tailor. He was an active and progressive man, and made his mark in politics, being city treasurer, register of deeds, and holding other positions. His two sons enlisted in the Union army; one is now in the State Soldiers' Home, and his youngest daughter is the wife of Supervisor E. H. Howell, of this city. Mr. Gregg was an earnest and patriotic citizen, and through his long business career was well liked and popular.

George Byrne came to Jackson in 1838,

and engaged in teaching school. In 1840 he was elected register of deeds and held the office for two years. He was then chosen a justice of the peace and held this office ten years, or until his decease. One of his sons, Gilbert R. Byrne, was employed for many years in the Jackson City Bank, and died two years ago. A son, Benj. Byrne, is still in the bank, and a daughter is the wife of Ald. George W. Scotford, the well known local editor of the Daily Citizen.

Samuel W. Whitwell came to Jackson county in 1838, and established himself as a merchant in the village of Leoni. In 1845 he transferred his business to Jackson, and was a leading merchant for ten or more years, until he turned the store over to William M. Bennett, and started a private bank, which afterwards became Whitwell & Loomis, later still P. B. Loomis & Company, and after the death of William D. Thompson was merged with the Jackson City Bank. In 1859 Mr. Whitwell removed to New York and opened a wholesale commission house on Whitehall street. He retired in 1890 and soon afterward died at Aiken, South Carolina, where he had gone for his health. Many old settlers will remember "Sam" Whitwell as a most genial, but dignified, gentleman. He was very popular personally, and it was said of him that he saved more farmers from being sold out on mortgages than any other man in Jackson county.

Denman T. Merriman came from Auburn, New York, in 1837, and established a dry-goods store where the Dwight block now stands. In 1840 he built a brick block, and with his brothers, Charles E., Levi and William, who succeeded him at his death, retained the store for thirty years. Next to the city itself, the old "Merriman Store" was a fixture of the place.

Frederick W. Kirtland was an early settler, coming here in 1842. He kept a retail store on the south side of the public square for many years, when he retired to a farm just east of the city, where the Central Railroad Junction shops now stand. Mr. Kirtland made a success of raising and selling sheep, and was for twelve years town clerk of the town of Summit. Later he moved into the city and resided on the corner of Jackson and Biddle streets, where he died some two years since.

William Jackson settled in Leoni in 1837 and kept store. He also built a mill and a distillery. These he ran for years, until the temperance wave resulted in prohibition, when he left Leoni and came to Jackson, where he was engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Jackson was prominent as a Whig and Republican, ran several times for the legislature, and was mayor of the city in 1859. He was familiarly known as "the General," and was a devotee of the stage. His store was always the favorite resort of all who wanted "fresh garden seeds" and "Courtland county cheese."

Daniel Hodgkins came to Jackson in 1831, with his parents. He started at the age of seventeen teaching school, and in 1840 started in trade in the grocery business. By energy and thrift he extended his pursuits to dry goods, grain and wool buying and finally banking. He built the two brick stores, corner of Main and Jackson streets, on the old public square and for years was one of the foremost business men in the county. In 1857 the failure of the Bank of River Raisin, at Adrian, with which he was connected, caused a collapse

that was fatal to his business interests. He removed to Chicago in 1868 and later to St. Louis, where he died in December, 1902, aged eighty-four years.

Joseph C. Bailey was an early pioneer, in 1833, and taught the first school on the east side of the river. He was a justice of the peace, register of deeds and in 1847 became deputy state treasurer, and died in Lansing in 1856.

William Jessup was an early merchant, the firm of Green & Jessup first appearing in 1836. They came from Buffalo. But they did not last long, as their firm disappeared during the panic of 1838-9, Mr. Green, the Buffalo end of it, having failed in that city.

Daniel Porter settled in Jackson in 1835. He was a mason by trade, and was one of the stalwart type of Connecticut pilgrims. He settled in the south part of the village, at the corner of Jackson and Franklin streets. His family consisted of five girls, all fine, well educated and religious ladies. Some old residents will remember these women as wives of Francis Woodbury, Ichabod Cole, Charles S. Johnson, of Jackson, and W. F. Hollister, of Chicago. Of the Woodbury children one son became quite noted as a preacher, and the other died in the naval service during the Civil war, and the daughter married the Rev. John Montieth. Mrs. Cole's only daughter became the wife of the late John M. Root, and is still a resident of the city of Jackson.

Albert Foster came to Jackson in 1838 and established a blacksmith shop on Jackson street, where he continued business until his death, in 1868. Mr. Foster was a prominent citizen all his life. He was a good musician and organized the first brass band in the city about 1842 and was its leader for twenty-five years. He was always quite prominent in local affairs, but was a Whig, and being very frank and positive in his opinions and expressions, was not a success as an office getter or holder. But Jackson had few better all-around good citizens in his day than Mr. Foster.

James M. Gilbert came in 1835 and established a saddle and harness shop. He was a very energetic man and soon built up a fine business. But the climate did not agree with him, and in 1842 he sold out to Mr. Albert Howe, and soon afterward died a victim of consumption.

Michael Norris came to Jackson in 1834 and established the first cooper shop. He cut the oak trees for his first stock of staves along Oak street. He continued the business until his death, some eight years ago. He had a large family and some of his sons are among the present business men of the city.

Henry A. Hayden was a native of Otsego county, New York. He came to Michigan in 1837, and was employed as an assistant civil engineer on the Central Railroad, in which capacity he first came to Jackson in the winter of 1838. He spent most of his time here until the road was sold by the state in 1847. He purchased the old Vandercook Mill property, and a few years later the Ford Mills in the city, and engaged in the manufacture of flour. In 1851 the firm became Hayden & Reynolds. In 1854 they purchased the Kennedy Steam Mill from P. B. Loomis and became the leading millers in central Michigan, putting out upwards of five hundred barrels per day. Both their mills burned down,

and Mr. Hayden turned his attention to other business, principally banking and railroad building. He was one of the original stockholders of the Peoples National Bank, organized in 1861, and was its president up to the time of his death. He was also one of the original promoters of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company, and retained a large interest in that. He died in 1899 and left a large fortune to his son and daughters. He was prominently connected with the Episcopal church, and to his liberality that society is very largely indebted for its prosperity. Mr. Hayden was a quiet man, of a conservative and even temper, quick and decisive in his methods, but extremely liberal in his views and dealings. He represented the district in the legislature in 1863, and was twice elected mayor of the city. Few men who have ever lived in Jackson have been so universally esteemed as a citizen or business man, or whose loss was more generally regretted.

Silas W. Stowell came from Detroit to Jackson in 1836, and opened a grocery store on the public square. When the prison was located Mr. Stowell secured the contract for supplying the prisoners, and built a store on the east side of Mechanic street, a few rods south of that institution, and carried on business there for a number of years. Later he moved back into Main street, and continued business until 1865. Mr. Stowell was a factor of no inconsiderable quantity in the growth of Jackson. He built a large number of buildings, and several brick blocks. He lived to the age of ninety-six years, and died in 1896. He was a member of the Congregational society, and several fraternal orders, and was a most estimable man and a good citizen.

John H. Jenkins came to Jackson in 1835. He built a store on the south side of Main street and a residence on Courtland street, and opened a shoe store and shop. For some years he did a good business, but he had a strong appetite for drink. He lost his business and his property, and became a common drunkard. At last the poor authorities took him in charge, and finally he was sent to the poor house, a victim of appetite, where he died.

George H. Gardiner was an arrival of 1834, starting in as a grocer. Two years later he changed his business into a saloon. Then for the first time the denizens of Jackson saw the real thing—the large mirrors, the fine counters, and the long rows of bottles. The saloon soon became the regular resort of the drinking population and many hilarious times were reported. Not that it had been at all hard to obtain liquor, for all the merchants kept it for sale by the jug full, and nearly all kept a black quart bottle under a counter out of which customers were treated, but this was stale, compared with the gorgeous saloon. Gardiner prospered apace. Finally he sold an interest to his brother-in-law, Reynolds, and soon after retired from business and removed to Chicago.

Erastus Champlin came in 1836, and engaged to work in Ford's mill. He remained in their employ for six years, when he went to Jefferson to start the flouring mill there. Later he was connected with the Spring Arbor Mills, and at Jonesville and Homer, also at other places in the state. He had a good reputation as a miller, and it was

said of him that he was strictly honest, in fact that "he never harbored a thief in his mill, or over-tolled the farmer's grist."

Columbus C. Darling was a settler of 1834. He started a farm about where P. B. Loomis resides, but afterward became a contractor, builder and merchant, and a hotel keeper. In 1847 he removed to Lansing, where he engaged in hotel keeping, as the original proprietor of what was later the Hudson House. He died there, having acquired a considerable property in that city.

John Rodgers removed from Penn Yan, New York, to Jackson in 1838, to take charge of the Ford Mills, which he ran for about twenty-five years. He was a tall, good looking man, very popular and an excellent miller. Mr. Hayden used to say that his success was largely due as a miller to John Rogers' sagacity and good judgment in handling the mills. He erected the first brick dwelling house in the city, at the corner of Mechanic and Ganson streets, where he lived until his death, in 1862.

Nathan Russ came in 1831, and located at the junction of Granson and East Main streets. He built a big double log tavern, and his wife was an excellent landlady, "the Russ tavern" soon becoming a famous place. It was a favorite resort for young people, and not a few of the rising generations learned to "trip the light fantastic toe" to the music of "Uncle Nathan's fiddle," ate their fill of "Aunt Jemima's" doughnuts and pumpkin pies. It seems as if I'd like to try it over again, once more.

Wesley Jenkins was a "thirty-niner", and although a mere boy began work as an assistant to John Rogers in the Ford Mills. Wesley was a fine, genial fellow and spent his whole business life in the Jackson flouring mills. He died in 1878, much regretted, for he was a genuine, good, all-round man.

James A. Dyer came to Jackson in 1834, and first engaged as a clerk for B. W. Rockwell, and other merchants. Later he became one of the firm of Dyer & Derby, and for several years they did a thriving business. He was a natural-born politician and soon became a leader in the Whig party. He was elected town clerk, county clerk, sheriff and for many years was a justice of the peace. He was a very genial man, and was known as "the man with the perpetual smile." He was a leading Mason and Odd Fellow, and one of the most popular men personally that ever lived in Jackson county. He lived and died as "a man without an enemy."

Gordon Case was one of the men who came to work on the state prison in 1838. He was a master builder, had a subcontract for the cell work in the west wing He was a large, jolly, good natured man, and held a high place in the community for many years. He built a large brick house on the corner of Main and Cooper streets, was a leading member of the Congregational church and held several places of trust in the village. He erected, among other buildings, the old church on the west side of the public square, a double brick house on Cortland street, recently torn down to make room for the new telephone building. In his after years he suddenly shocked all his friends by deserting his family and leaving the city. It was afterwards learned that he was in Texas, the land that Gen. Phil Sheridan said was worse than "Sheol."

Robert Blaine was another man brought here to work on the new prison. He was

an Englishman, a stone cutter and mason, an ambitious and intelligent workman and a good citizen. He purchased a lot on the corner of Main and Mill streets, and erected a two-story brick building on the site of the old Heord House, which was used for a hotel and called the Tremont House. His wife was a milliner and opened the first shop in that line in one of the stores of the Tremont, carrying on the business for nearly twenty years, when she suddenly disappeared with Gordon Case and spent the balance of her life in Texas. Blaine took to drink and soon after died, and the Tremont burned up, and these incidents gradually passed out of mind.

Wiley R. Reynolds came to Jackson in 1840, as an employe of the Great Western Stage Company. After working for the company about six months, he purchased an interest in Gardner's saloon, selling it out in 1842, after which he engaged in the grocery trade. In 1844, he and his brother William B. added dry goods. In 1856 the firm changed to W. R. & S. C. Reynolds. William B. removing to the village of Norvill, where he engaged in trade and milling. In 1857 Mr. Reynolds became a partner with Mr. Hayden in the milling business, which partnership lasted until Mr. Hayden's death. The dry goods business was sold in 1880 to L. H. Fields, S. C. Reynolds removing to Toledo, where he still resides. Mr. Reynolds was interested in the formation of the Peoples' National Bank and on Mr. Hayden's death succeeded to the presidency, which he held until his death, in 1902. Mr. Reynolds was interested in many lines of business, was the heaviest real estate owner in the city, as well as in the cement plant at Cement City. His two sons have succeeded to his business interests, and are amply capable of carrying them on successfully.

Samuel O. Knapp came to Jackson in 1844, and took charge of the manufacturing of woolen goods in the state prison. In 1848 he went to Lake Superior and took charge of the valuable "Minnesota" mine, in which he was largely interested, and from which he derived a competence. Mr. Knapp was for many years a member of the board of public works, and president of the school board of district No. 1 for several years. He gave much attention to horticulture, and was an active and valuable member of the State Pomological Society. He was in politics a Republican, and one of the pillars of the Methodist church in Jackson, of which denomination he had been a member for forty-six years. His death, in 1886, was greatly regretted.

W. W. Langdon was an early settler, dating back to 1835. He was a carpenter and cabinetmaker, and had his shop at the corner of Jackson and Clinton streets. He was a splendid workman and a good citizen. He left a family of three daughters, two of whom, Mrs. J. W. Jones and Mrs. T. J. Conely, still reside in the city.

Eathan H. Rice became a resident in 1837, and engaged in the hardware business, the firm being Rice & Bennett. Later he was joined by his brother, George F. Rice, and they did business together. Subsequently the firm became Rice, Pratt & Gilson, and later still Rice & McConnell. Both the Rice brothers were for years among our most esteemed citizens and both passed away greatly to the regret of their fellow townsmen.

Charles W. Penny came from Detroit

to Jackson in 1840, and engaged in merchandising, which he followed for nearly fifty years. He was a man of fine presence, great scholarship, stanch integrity and successful business ability. He was the founder of the Young Men's Association, of which for years he was president, and of the Jackson Public Library. He was an active Odd Fellow, and passed all the chairs of the subordinate and grand lodge of the state. He was an active member of the Episcopal church and was for forty years one of the wardens. He was always deeply interested in school matters, serving many years as trustee. Mr. Penney retired from business in 1880, and died only a few years since in Ann Arbor.

George D. Brown came to Michigan in 1848, when he was barely of age. He established a book store, and by his perseverance and energy was soon the leading dealer outside of Detroit. The Brown book store is still a prominent feature in Jackson, and is carried on by his wife and son, Irving D. Brown.

Charles R. Knickerbocker came to Jackson in 1845, with his father, and engaged in the grocery business. For some years the firm of Eaton & Knickerbocker was the largest wholesale dealers in central Michigan. Later he engaged with Allen Bennett and W. D. Thompson in milling, and was interested in the Smith Purifier Company. At present he is president of the Knickerbocker Company, manufacturing all kinds of flour-mill machinery. Mr. Knickerbocker has for several years been afflicted with a paralysis that confines him to his house, much to his own regret and that of his friends.

Amos Root came to Jackson county in 1840, and opened a store in Michigan Center. In 1842 he removed to Jackson as a member of the firm of Ollendorph & Root, which continued for eight years, when he became interested in real estate. He was a member of the village council, and an alderman under the city organization. He was representative in the legislature in 1859. Elected mayor in 1860, and postmaster during Lincoln's first term. He was nine years on the board of inspection of the state prison, and filled other public positions. Mr. Root was one of the principal promoters of the Grand River Railroad Company. He purchased a tract of one thousand two hundred acres of "the Portage Marshes," and transferred it into a first-class dairy farm. He was also one of the founders of the People's National Bank, and engaged in many other enterprises. Few men in Jackson filled a more important place in the progress of the city than Amos Root during his lifetime.

Jerome B. Eaton was an early settler in Adrian, but came to Jackson in 1841, and entered into the grocery trade with Mr. Knickerbocker. He was an active and capable business man and soon had a strong influence as a business man and a politician. He was president of the village in 1846, supervisor of the township several years, and representative in the legislature in 1857. Later he turned his attention to real estate and was one of the proprietors of the Livermore, Wood & Eaton Addition in the third ward. He was one of the promoters of the Air Line Railroad Company and was president of the organization until his death. Colonel Eaton was connected with the Jackson Mutual Insurance Company when it did a large business in Ohio, Indiana and Illi-

nois, and connected with other interests and trusts. He was a man of probity, of great business shrewdness and very highly esteemed by all his fellow citizens.

Warren N. Choate came to Jackson in 1840 and established himself in the hardware trade, which he conducted for twenty years with great success. He also dealt largely in real estate. He served two terms as village trustee, but was never very actively identified with politics. He erected several brick blocks and did much to enhance the growth of the city. His only son is a banker at Dowagiac, while his two daughters, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Benj. Newkirk, still reside in the city.

Philip Thurber came from Rochester, New York, in 1842, and became associated with Mr. Choate in the hardware and real estate business. He was an energetic and hustling man and soon gained a large influence in the community. He was a prominent member of the Congregational church and did much towards its upbuilding. He was for years the active man in the old Jackson Mutual Insurance Company, and as its active manager and general agent built up an immense business. He acquired a competence and removed to Detroit, where he spent his last days.

John S. Carr came from Machias, Maine, in 1837, and settled in Jackson. He had three sons, Francis W., George and Thayer, and two daughters who became Mrs. W. B. Reynolds and Mrs. J. M. Humphrey. Mr. Carr was a contractor and died in 1846. Francis W. engaged in the hardware trade. George went west in 1847, and Thayer went to California in 1849, but subsequently returned to Jackson. He was one of the original proprietors of the Jackson Iron Company, on Lake Superior, and retained an interest that furnished a competence. Francis W. served the old fourth ward for several terms as alderman, and was later engaged in real estate business. The family are all dead, though some of the children still reside in the city.

William S. Tomlinson came to Jackson in 1840. He was an engineer and machinist, and became connected with the old Jackson Foundry. He was an active man, and served on the village council several years. He purchased a farm in the east part of the city on which is now the Michigan Central Junction shops and Carr's addition. His only daughter was the wife of F. W. Carr. He died in 1859.

William Norris came to Jackson in 1841, in the employ of the Central Railroad Company, and continued there until his death, in 1868. He served in all stations from watchman at the round house up to the local passenger and freight agent, and was a very useful and popular citizen. He was an alderman of the first ward and a member of the school board for eight years. He had no children, but he adopted and brought up no less than seven orphan girls, and it was his especial pride to be seen walking or driving about town with his splendid family of daughters.

Burtis Hoyt came from Connecticut in 1837, and took charge of the Jackson Woolen Mills, which he operated many years. He was a model of industry and probity, and a sincere Christian gentleman. One of his sons, Jacob Hoyt, has been in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad for over fifty years as its baggage agent at the Jackson passenger station.

Benjamin Porter, Jr., came here with

his father in 1838. During all these succeeding years "Little Ben" has been a familiar figure among our citizens. He was for many years engaged in the brick-making business, and was a pioneer in the development of the coal mining industry. Mr. Porter has been prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and held all the honorary positions in the order. He has passed through all the usual vicissitudes of a long life, and is still a familiar figure on the streets, being always welcomed by a host of friends.

Hollis S. Knapp came to Jackson as a boy in 1842. He was educated in the public schools, and was for four years deputy postmaster. He was deputy collector of customs under Colonel Shoemaker, during the administration of President Pierce, and for several years clerk at the state prison. He also served as supervisor of his ward. For many years he was bookkeeper for the George T. Smith Company, and was accounted one of the best expert accountants in the state. He was employed by Governor Rich to revise the bookkeeping of the Michigan state prison and install a uniform system for the institution. He joined the Masonic order early in life, passed through all the degrees to the thirty-third and filled all the chairs in the order. He died in 1897.

Joseph E. Beebe came from Smithboro, New York, in 1838. He was a wagon-maker, and soon after he settled in Jackson he began the manufacture of wagons at the state prison, which he continued for twenty years. Under the management of Mr. Beebe and his brothers, Thomas and Calvin T. Beebe, and U. T. Foster, the celebrated "Jackson Wagon" was introduced and acquired a large reputation and sale. Mr. Beebe was a vigorous and active man, and engaged in many other enterprises. He was an influential member of the Congregational church, and to him more than any other one man the society is indebted for its splendid church edifice. Mr. Beebe also took quite a hand in public affairs. He was a member of the village council, a representative in the state legislature, a state senator, and also judge of probate for four years. Mr. Beebe was a very liberal man, and both he and his estimable wife bore a large part in all charitable enterprises.

Henry H. Bingham came to this county in 1830 and settled in Grass Lake, as a merchant. He removed to Jackson in 1845, and continued in business for several years. He was a brother of Gov. K. S. Bingham, and with the formation of the Republican party he drifted into politics. He was connected with the state prison, as clerk, and agent and warden, from 1855 to 1875, after which he was in the real estate business until his death. Mr. Bingham was an able and active business man, and was personally popular among our citizens.

Artemus S. Cushman came from Vermont to Jackson in 1844. For a number of years he was associated in business with George Kellogg, who came the same year from St. Joseph county, the firm being Cushman & Kellogg. Both were good business men and excellent citizens. Mr. Cushman was city treasurer, and filled several minor positions.

George Kellogg, after the dissolution of the firm of Cushman & Kellogg, engaged in the business of selling farm implements, lime and plaster, which he continued until his decease in 1884.

John Western purchased a large tract of land in Rives and Henrietta townships in 1835. He came here to look after it in 1840, and liked the country so well that he built a home on "Piety Hill" and moved his family here in 1841, and remained a citizen of Jackson until his death, twenty-eight years later. He was born in Devonshire, England, and was in all respects a typical Britisher, and preserved his English peculiarities until his death. He used to do all his traveling on horseback, and in genuine style of an English gentleman—riding boots, knee breeches, roundabout and cockney cap, on a large brown, bob-tailed horse, a spectacle to Yankee men and women and a wonder to the youths. Mr. Western divided up his land into farms of one hundred to one hundred and sixty acres each, built a house and barn on each, and rented or sold them as opportunity offered. He would make two or more trips to his farms every week, summer and winter. He was a kindly man, and always popular with his help and tenants, but he was very prompt and punctual and expected everybody to be the same. He was one of the investors in the Jackson Iron Mines, on Lake Superior, and took great interest in the development of that region. One of his sons, William Western, resides on one of the old farms in Henrietta township, and one, Thomas Western, is a resident of the city.

Philo M. Everett established himself as a resident of Jackson in 1834, and opened a general store on the south side of the public square. He did business there until 1847, when he removed to Lake Superior, as superintendent of the Jackson Iron Mine. He was for years a prominent citizen of Marquette, and did much to build up that beautiful city. He built a brick residence at the corner of Jackson and Wesley streets, which was demolished two years since to make room for the erection of the Episcopal parsonage.

CHAPTER XIII.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

The first religious meeting held in Jackson was the first Sunday in June, 1830, at the house of Isaiah W. Bennett. Mr. Bennett had been a licensed preacher, but as the saying went, was a backslider. The strenuousness of pioneer life had caused him to "fall from grace." Samuel Roberts, from Sandstone, was a devout Methodist and Bennett got him to attend and open the meeting with prayer, after which the ladies extemporized music and Bennett read a sermon, presumably one he had left over. The subject of future meetings was discussed and Mr. Roberts consented to come down from Sandstone, six miles, and open the meetings when the weather permitted. The latter part of June, Capt. John Durand arrived in Jackson, and as he was a very

devout church member he filled the places of both Roberts and Bennett. It is only just to Mr. Bennett to say that he soon regained his temporarily lost religion, and resumed his allegiance to the church and to the Lord, resuming his ministerial character sufficiently to officiate when it was necessary to perform a marriage ceremony.

The first sermon preached by a regularly ordained minister in good standing was by Rev. John D. Pierce, who was sent out by the Presbyterian Missionary Society to organize a church at Marshall. The society somehow managed to skip Jackson. An account of Rev. Pierce's meeting has been previously given.

The women of Jackson organized a meeting for themselves soon after the place was settled, and met in different houses every Sunday during the first year, conducting their own services. My mother was the principal leader, though nearly all the women attended. After a time several of the men joined with them, and Captain Durand assumed the leadership.

In January, 1831, Rev. Elijah H. Pilcher, a young Methodist preacher attached to the Ann Arbor circuit, came to Jackson and established the first regular preaching the first Sunday in each month. In March Rev. Henry Colclasher was added to the circuit, so that these clergymen came regularly every fortnight thereafter until, in the month of September, the circuit was so arranged as to afford services every Sabbath.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The first Methodist church was organized in September, 1831. The first membership consisted of Capt. John Durand and wife, Ezekiel T. Critchett and wife, Orrin Gregory and wife, and W. R. DeLand. In a few weeks the Thompson family and Martin Flint were added.

The meetings were held in the little log school house and it was to the credit of the people that while the membership was small the school house was usually full of settlers of both sexes. In the year 1840 the society purchased a small frame building for a church, which went by the name of "the Methodist Pepper Box." In 1850 the society erected a larger church edifice, which was dedicated by Bishop Hamline. The opening of the church, which later became the court room of the present court house building, was a great event. It was attended by Rev. George Bradley, Rev. J. M. Pitezell and Rev. A. M. Fitch, presiding elders, and the following preachers, E. H. Pilcher, R. C. Crawford, A. M. Daugherty, R. S. Fiske, P. C. Mead and H. E. Gillett. Mr. Pilcher and Mr. Gillett recapitulated their early pioneer reminiscences.

In 1834 the Methodists of Michigan were separated from Ohio and established in a conference of their own. The church at Jackson passed out of its mission state in 1839, becoming independent.

In 1865 the society determined to erect a new and more commodious edifice, and purchased a full lot on Main street, a few rods west of the first location. A building committee, consisting of Samuel O. Knapp, M. S. Hitchcock, Milton J. Draper, E. J. Connable, Silas Heyser, James C. Gould and C. C. Lathrop, were appointed. The sum of twenty thousand dollars was raised to start the work, and it was commenced in the spring of 1867. The building cost the society, completed, including organ and fur-

nishings, about seventy-five thousand dollars. It was dedicated by Bishop Simpson February 6, 1870, and at the dedicatory services thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars was raised by subscription, which left the building free of debt.

Since 1870 the Methodist denomination has had a steady and phenomenal growth, and now largely leads the total of Protestant denominations in Jackson. It has had some able and notable pastors, among whom are the names of J. S. Jackway, A. M. Fitch, R. C. Crawford, George Bradley, S. R. Fiske, J. S. Smart, J. H. McCarty, Fayette Thompson and the present pastor, Rev. J. T. LeGear. During the year 1902 the society expended upwards of ten thousand dollars on their church edifice, making it one of the finest in the state. The present membership is six hundred and thirty; the enrollment of the Sabbath school is upwards of five hundred attendants. The Epworth League is largely attended and a branch of the Brotherhood of St. Paul numbers about two hundred members. Altogether the church is in a very prosperous condition.

HAVEN M. E. CHURCH.

During the summer of 1883 some people determined to start a mission Sunday school in the eastern part of the city. A hall was secured on Page avenue, near the junction, and the school was organized with Mr. Andrew J. Wetherwax as superintendent. The first year the attendance numbered about fifty, but it gradually increased in number and influence. In 1890 Rev. James Berry began to hold regular services in Haven Hall and in 1891 a regular church was organized by J. H. Pilcher and wife, J. B. Tuttle and wife, J. H. Patchin and wife, D. V. English and wife, J. S. Barkalew and wife, H. H. Paige and wife, H. A. Barkalew and wife and H. Bascomb and wife, called the Haven Methodist Episcopal church of Jackson.

Mr. Berry was succeeded in 1892 by Rev. William Riley and he in 1894 by Rev. W. S. Sly. Under Mr. Sly's pastorate the church purchased a lot on the corner of East Main and Seymour streets, and erected a church edifice at a cost of six thousand dollars. The membership had increased to one hundred and eighty-six. Mr. Sly was succeeded by Rev. A. P. Moore, who did much to advance the interests of the church. In 1899 Rev. N. S. Bray took charge of the church. During this year an extension was built for a Sabbath school and assembly room, doubling the seating capacity of the church. The present membership of the church is three hundred and seventy-five and the Sabbath school has an average attendance of three hundred scholars. Mr. Wetherwax is still its superintendent.

During the present year this society has purchased a fine parsonage on Seymour street which cost three thousand five hundred dollars and besides made considerable improvements on the church property, and is reported as out of debt.

GREENWOOD AVENUE CHURCH.

For several years prior to 1895 there had been a two-story brick building on the corner of Greenwood avenue and Fourth street which had been used and kept for a saloon or road house. The people in the neighborhood had tired of it and the project was started to buy it out and convert it into a church. The proposition met with favor and funds were raised and the building bought and the sign "saloon" was changed to "Green-

wood Avenue Methodist Episcopal church." A church and Sunday school was organized and both have met with phenomenal growth. The church numbers two hundred members and the Sunday school about the same number. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Sharp, has this year undertaken the erection of a ten thousand dollar church with excellent prospects of success. The south section of the city is settling and improving very fast, and the day is not distant when the Greenwood Avenue will be one of the largest churches in the city.

COOPER STREET MISSION.

This was organized only a year ago in the extreme north part of the city, but is developing into an influential factor in the denomination and among the religious influences of the city. Steps are being taken to erect suitable church buildings. It has now nearly one hundred members and a large and growing Sunday school.

IDA STYLES MEMORIAL CHURCH.

This church stands at the junction of Lansing and Stewart avenues. It takes its name from the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Artemus S. Styles, two faithful members of the denomination. Ida Styles was a devoted member of the church, who died at the early age of twenty-two and desired that her estate be used to found a new church. To gratify this wish the parents donated ten thousand dollars for the purpose. It is a handsome building, with parsonage attached, and supplies a great want to the northwest part of the city. It has a membership of about three hundred and a large and flourishing Sabbath school. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Vickers.

THE DIMOND MISSION.

This is another Methodist institution, located in the northeast section of the city, and is gradually increasing in membership and importance. The founder, Rev. George Dimond, is an indefatigable worker and it is only a question of time when this mission will become one of the notable religious influences in the city.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. PAUL.

This society is composed of male members of the Methodist church, and is fast becoming a popular and useful factor in that organization. It is of recent origin, but has acquired a large popularity and few Methodist churches in the county are now without its Brotherhood. It may not be without interest to the reader to copy the following from the prospectus of the order:

OBJECT.—The purpose of this brotherhood is to effect the mutual improvement and entertainment of its members by religious, social, physical and literary culture, to promote the spirit and practice of Christian brotherhood, to build up the church with which we are connected, and especially to extend Christ's cause in the world by winning our brothers to a Christian faith.

PRINCIPLES.—We accept Christ as our Great Commander, Example and Saviour, and St. Paul as the leader of our division of Christ's army. They are our types of manly character. We declare loyalty to the Methodist Episcopal church, to its laws, its pastors and its lay officiary, and to the Scripture doctrines upon which it is founded.

AIMS.—We will seek daily the noblest Christian manhood.

We will devote our lives to the cause of Jesus on earth.

We will be loyal to the church, and will keep her rules.

We will know more of the Bible, and be proud to carry and use it.

We will be educated church-men, making good

use of our church papers and of the publications of our Methodist Book Concern.

We will esteem them that are over us in the church very highly in love for their work's sake.

We will be true brothers, seeking to protect each other's reputation and to advance each other's interests.

We will be Christians everywhere, and in all the relations of life, social, business, political, religious.

We will take an all-round interest in every good cause, and especially in missions, church-building, education, and the care of veterans and the sick.

We will pray daily, and will labor to save lost men, and to increase the numbers of them who shall come under the influence of our church.

Branches of this order are already formed in the three leading churches in this city, and are exercising a strong and wholesome influence upon their prosperity and growth.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was originally organized as a Presbyterian church, with thirteen members, on the 9th of June, 1837, by the Rev. Marcus Harrison. Mr. Harrison came to Jackson county from the state of New York in 1835, and resided for a time upon a farm in the town of Springport. Early in 1837 he removed to the village of Jackson, having purchased a farm, lying upon "Moody Hill," upon which he lived in a log house not far from the corner of Lansing avenue and North street. He afterward built and occupied the house next below the residence of Governor Blair, upon Lansing avenue. He was a man of great energy, a fearless, forcible and eloquent preacher, but possessed of a dominant will, which easily brought him into controversies.

The Presbyterian church worshipped in a small wooden building, known as the "Session House." This building still stands upon its original site, being the first house upon the east side of Jackson street, south of the First Baptist church. It was then quite upon the southern edge of the young village. Across the street where the Unitarian church now stands was a pond, fringed with willows. The street made its way between stumps. The first building south of the Session House was the dwelling known as the residence of the late Walter Fish, and a little further on, the Woodbury mansion, both of these being quite in the open country. A Sabbath school was organized in connection with this church, June 28, 1837. William R. DeLand and Chester Yale took charge of it, and Mr. Raymond, Barney Smith, Eliza Bailey, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. DeLand, Mrs. Charles Johnson and Miss Clara Porter formed the first corps of teachers. The Session House was a plain structure, fitted with rough board floor and wooden benches. A bell swung above it, which was presently stolen, as was believed, by those who were embittered against Mr. Harrison by his fearless denunciations of intemperance. His horse's mane and tail were sheared for the same cause, and on one occasion he was compelled to spend the night in a corn-field to escape being mobbed by the friends of whiskey.

Mr. Harrison and many members of his church had formerly been Congregationalists in the east, but gave to their first organization here the Presbyterian form, because at that early date Congregationalism was little known in the new states of the west; but in 1841, led by certain difficulties, which had grown out of the administration of discipline, and also of the pro-slavery action taken by the Presbyterian assembly at Philadelphia in 1840, the pastor and a large majority of

the members effected a new organization after the Congregational form of church polity. A small portion, however, of the original membership continued to maintain a Presbyterian church until the year 1843.

The record of the Congregational organization stands in these words: "A meeting of professors, called (in pursuance of previous notice) for the purpose of organizing a Congregational church and society in Jackson, convened at the Session House on Saturday, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1841. Appropriate services were performed by the Rev. Marcus Harrison, officiating clergyman, after which the meeting was called to order, and the Rev. Mr. Harrison chosen moderator, and Daniel Parkhurst secretary, pro tem.

On motion, it was then resolved by the persons present, to-wit: Chester Bennett, William R. DeLand, Daniel Parkhurst, Gordon Case, Silas W. Stowell, Peter C. Vreeland, Benjamin J. Mather, Chester Yale, Berthier M. Sheldon, Aruna P. Woods, Frederick Johnson, Charles Johnson, Daniel Rand, Jehiel Bartholomew, James Hamilton, Elihu Taylor, George Taylor, William A. Barrett, James A. Bannister, Amos A. Bartholomew, Clark Cole, John A. Bailey, Jehiel Bartholomew, Jr., and others, that we do now proceed to form and organize a Congregational church to be denominated the First Congregational Church and Society of Jackson." Chester Yale and Jehiel Bartholomew were selected as the first deacons of the church, and William R. DeLand was chosen its first clerk. Of the fifty-eight persons who subscribed to the articles of faith and covenant, on that March day sixty years ago, only one is now connected with the church, Mrs. A. P. Woods.

The "Society" held its first meeting March 22, when Daniel Parkhurst, Gordon Case, Amasa B. Gibson, Chester Yale, S. W. Stowell and Berthier M. Sheldon were elected the first trustees. Steps were immediately taken looking to the erection of a house of worship. In April, the society accepted plans for a building to be erected of brick, forty by sixty feet, with the addition of a portico in front six feet wide. At the same time it was

Resolved, That we purchase the lot for said church of S. H. Kimball, on the west side of the public square.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to build said house.

Resolved, That the society be requested to meet and hew the timber for said church.

Mr. Harrison brought his team and plow from the farm to aid in grading the site. A hill which stood upon it was graded down and used to fill a considerable hollow, which disfigured the public square. The walls were carried up and the roof completed during the following year, 1842, and then the work come to a stand, the funds being exhausted.

Meanwhile the church continued to worship in the Session House, the Presbyterians holding their services for a time in the school house, and afterward in a small church building which they erected upon the ground leased from the late Hon. Fidus Livermore, at the southeast corner of Jackson and Pearl streets, now occupied by the rear of the Congregational church.

At the end of the year 1842 the society voted not to employ Mr. Harrison longer as pastor, whereupon he proceeded to build "The Academy," on the sight upon which now stands the old residence of Mr. H. S. Ismon, where he conducted a school and also maintained for some time an independent

and rival church service. This building was afterward removed to Pearl street, and transformed into a dwelling.

Early in 1843 the Session House was sold by Mr. David F. Dwight, who had bought out the other owners, to Mr. Benjamin Porter, who transformed it into a carpenter shop. The Congregational society, being thus compelled to remove its services, obtained the use of the Presbyterian church, where for a brief time their pulpit was supplied by the Rev. A. Trotter, and then by the Rev. Norman Tucker. In June the Presbyterian organization disbanded, and its members united with the Congregational society. In July "the trustees were instructed to sell the church they then met in for three hundred and fifty dollars." This building, often designated in those days as "The Pepper Box," was sold to the Methodist church, and after a time removed to the north side of Pearl street. Still later it was again moved to the south side of Pearl street, where it now stands. Having made Mr. B. Porter building committee, and instructed him to "proceed immediately to the completion of the brick church," the society removed its services to "Porter's Hall," which stood west of the Astor House, on the south side of the public square, being the brick block on the east side of Jackson street. Here the Rev. Darwin Chichester served as minister for one year, commencing in July, 1843, and was succeeded by the Rev. William Fuller in August, 1844. In the autumn following, the "brick church" was at last completed. Dedicatory services were held on the 17th of October, the sermon being preached by Mr. Fuller. In November, 1845, a call was extended to the Rev. G. L. Foster to become pastor of the church at a salary of five hundred dollars. This call was accepted, and Mr. Foster was installed by an ecclesiastical council, January 21, 1846. Thus after a struggle of five years, or more properly of nine years, counting from the original organization of the Presbyterian church, which was finally merged in the Congregational body, the church was provided with a suitable house of worship and a settled pastor.

Mr. Foster, like Mr. Harrison, incurred the displeasure of the anti-temperance portion of the community, and in consequence an attempt was made during his pastorate to burn the church building. Straw was placed under the pulpit steps and set on fire. A window was left open to fan the kindling flames, which burned sufficiently to consume one leg of the pulpit-sofa, and then singularly, shall we not say, providentially, went out.

This first "brick church" erected in Jackson, now known as the Jewish synagogue, was occupied by the society for sixteen years, 1844-1850. During this period the pulpit was filled by the following pastors: Rev. G. S. Foster, from January 21, 1846, to September 18, 1852; Rev. James A. Hawley, from February 15, 1853, to August —, 1855; Rev. A. Mahan, D. D., from September —, 1855, to April 25, 1858; Rev. William B. Dada, from June —, 1858, to August 1, 1860. During these pastorates the membership of the church increased to the number of two hundred and twenty-two. The need of a larger house of worship began to be felt. Some discussion was had with regard to the enlargement of the building then occupied, but in October, 1858, the trustees were directed to ascertain where a suitable site for a church could be obtained. In De-

cember, thereafter, they were authorized to purchase "the Livermore lots," on the north side of the public square, "for a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars." At the same time, Messrs. Joseph E. Beebe, George F. Rice, F. Woodbury, N. S. Hubbell, G. T. Gridley and P. Thurber were appointed a building committee. Early in 1859 they adopted plans and specifications furnished by H. N. White, architect, of Syracuse, New York, and entered into a contract with James Morwick, of the same place, to erect the building. This edifice, also of brick, occupies a beautiful location upon the north side of the public square, where its main entrance is flanked by massive towers, while its extent for one hundred and thirty-two feet along Jackson to Pearl street in the rear affords convenient side approaches. The church was completed in the autumn of 1860, and dedicated October 18, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Conklin, of Providence, Rhode Island. The old brick church was soon after sold to the congregation Beth Israel, for the sum of two thousand dollars.

In the forty years, during which the church has occupied its present house of worship, it has been served by the following pastors: Rev. John Montieth, from February —, 1861, to March 29, 1863; Rev. Albert Bigelow, from August 9, 1863, to October 9, 1864; Rev. George H. Coffee, from February 5, 1865, to December 1, 1867; Rev. J. W. Hough, from February 1, 1868, to October 13, 1872; Rev. F. W. Beecher, from May 4, 1873, to October 7, 1873; Rev. Moses Smith, from January, 1874, to March 31, 1879; Rev. J. W. Hough, D. D., from September 1, 1879, to 1884; Rev. D. M. Fiske, from February 14, 1886, to September 1, 1892; Rev. M. C. Stokes, from October, 1892, to October 1, 1894; Rev. William E. Strong, from February 14, 1895, to October 1, 1901; Rev. Bastian Smith, from December 1, 1901, to date.

The following have been the years of largest accessions to the membership: 1847, when ninety-five members were received; 1866, when one hundred and fifty members were received; 1869, when eighty-nine members were received; 1875, when fifty members were received; 1876, when fifty-seven members were received. The present membership is three hundred and seventy-two.

The Jackson Association of Congregational churches was formed May 17, 1842, and in pursuance of a call issued by that body, the "General Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers of Michigan" was organized in Jackson, October 11, 1842. The General Association held its annual meeting in Jackson in the years 1847, 1852, 1856 and 1866.

The bell, which swings in the main tower, was procured in 1846. The organ was furnished by Hook Brothers, of Boston, in 1866, for the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars. In order that it might be placed in the rear of the pulpit, the commodious lecture room, which formed part of the original building, was converted into an organ loft and also a study for the pastor. The parsonage was erected in 1867 at a cost of about three thousand dollars. During the same year the Second Congregational church was organized as the result of a mission school maintained for some years in the eastern part of the city by members of this chursh. In 1871 the entire church building was raised and a basement story built beneath it, in which were provided spacious

rooms for the Sabbath school and prayer meeting, with double parlors, dining-room and kitchen for social uses. At the same time a steam heating apparatus was substituted for the furnaces, these various improvements costing about six thousand dollars. In 1880 the audience room was newly frescoed, and furnished with new carpets, chandeliers and pulpit furniture, at a cost of nearly two thousand dollars.

The officials of the church at the present time are as follows: Deacons, Thomas M. Smith, Henry Curtis, E. R. Warner, Grove H. Wolcott, Dr. Chas. H. Lewis, D. P. Sagendorf; church treasurer, E. R. Warner; church clerk, H. Holton; Sunday school superintendent, B. J. Glasgow; trustees, A. S. Glasgow, chairman; Charles A. Poole, treasurer; William McLean, clerk; F. B. Crego, E. A. Walcott, E. J. Weeks.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist church was organized as the Barry and Jackson church in 1834, and held its services alternately in the school house in Barry village, in Sandstone, and in the Woodworth school house in Blackman, Rev. J. D. Hendee being the pastor. In the year 1838 the society divided, and the First Baptist church of Jackson was organized, John McConnell, Everett, George and William P. Fifield, Horace and Curtis Wheelock, E. P. Smith, Jonathan Whitmore, Edward K. Whitmore, and H. K. Fritts and their families being among the original members. Mr. Hendee continued as pastor for a number of years. The society erected a frame church on the site of the old Hibbard House, but were several years in finishing it, until Deacon John McConnell came to the rescue and advanced the church fifteen hundred dollars to complete it. In 1850 the frame church was sold for three thousand five hundred dollars and the society moved into the brick church now known as the Unitarian church, corner of Jackson and Washington streets.

So early as 1864 the need which existed for a new Baptist church made itself evident; but not until 1868 was there any important action taken in the matter. That year a building committee, consisting of Messrs. S. Holland, J. R. Lewis, J. E. Smith, B. G. Mosher and C. E. Webb, was appointed. The congregation authorized them to purchase the ground at a sum not exceeding eight thousand dollars. The present site of the Baptist church was subsequently bought, and in June, 1868, the work of construction was entered upon. For a time work on the building ceased, but in 1869 Mr. Mosher offered to put up the walls free of any cost, provided the congregation would furnish the material. The generous offer was accepted, and in 1870 the work progressed rapidly. In 1871 the building committee borrowed sixteen thousand dollars, but this sum was comparatively insignificant, and gave out in December, when another delay occurred. Friends were not wanting in this crisis. Messrs. C. E. Webb, L. M. Lyon, O. H. McConnell and H. K. Fritts advanced the necessary funds to complete the building. The church was dedicated in March, 1872. At that period the property of the Baptist congregation was valed at $71,143.68, and the liability set down at $25,960.95. This church stands on the southeast corner of Jackson and Courtland streets, and is now out of debt and in a flourishing condition. The various pastors that have presided over the church have

been Messrs. J. D. Hendee, S. Morton, E. H. Hamlin, G. W. Harris, E. J. Covey, J. J. Scarritt, J. E. Johnson, L. D. Palmer, J. S. Butterfield, C. H. Harris, L. S. Kirtley, E. J. White and A. Wheaton. The latter died suddenly in January last of heart failure, greatly regretted by all, and was succeeded by Rev. Van Kirk, the present pastor.

There have grown out of this parent organization the following mission Sunday schools, which have all developed into active and prosperous churches: Hope mission church, Ganson street; East Main Street church, Main street; Wilcox mission church, East High street; Butterfield mission church, Griswold street, and the society is sustaining several more mission schools in the city with good success.

The following is the present list of officers of the church and societies: Deacons, N. H. King, C. M. Spinning, Robert Turner, H. J. Turnell, D. A. Yocum, G. L. McCulloch, T. E. Barkworth, J. T. Haimmond, Wright Hawkins, Dr. M. P. Guy, honorary, H. S. Petit; trustees, J. F. Scott, Frank Winchester, Clyde Burnett, C. C. Jenks, D. A. Yocum, J. T. Hammond; clerk, George H. Curtis; treasurer, C. H. Palmer; superintendent of Bible school, W. L. C. Reid; chairman finance committee, G. L. McCulloch; financial secretary, F. D. Hamilton; music committee, T. E. Barkworth, Frank A. Herrick, Frank Winchester; president of Baptist Young People's Union, H. J. Turnell; president of Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. J. H. Russell; leader of King's Daughters, Miss Ruth Myers; president Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Archibald Wheaton; president of Woman's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. J. H. Campbell; chairman of committee on benevolence, Dr. M. P. Guy; secretary, Miss Jennie T. Stiles; superintendent of Beth Eden mission, L. H. Joy.

ST. PAUL EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first services of the Episcopal denomination were held in the summer of 1833 by the Rev. S. Freeman, a missionary preacher, who preached a few times in the old school house. As there were not enough laity of the faith to maintain regular services, it was soon discontinued and the sect was not represented until the fall of 1838, when Bishop McCloskey visited Jackson and gathered a congregation of twelve persons. In 1839 the parish of St. Paul was organized by the Rev. F. H. Cummings, a minister from Rochester, New York. The members of the parish thus organized were John N. Dwight and wife, Dr. Ira C. Backus and wife, David F. Dwight and wife, Dr. Sager and wife, Leander Chapman and wife, S. H. Kimball, Jerry Ford, Allen Bennett, Jeremiah Marvin and George B. Cooper. The services were held in the court house. August 7, 1839, Rev. Charles Fox was installed pastor, and being a popular and enterprising young preacher, the society at once began to make a rapid and healthy growth. The society was regularly incorporated in September, 1839, and during the winter steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship. On the 1st of September, 1840, the society had completed a neat frame building on the site of the present church, at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, which was dedicated in November by Bishop McCloskey, and was used until the present brick church was commenced, when it was moved to the corner of Washington and Francis streets, which still stands and is used

as an agricultural implement warehouse. During the year 1840 the church was reinforced by the addition of such members as H. A. Hayden, H. B. Lathrop, Philo Bates, E. H. Lathrop, Joseph C. Bailey, Henry Tisdale, Giles Bloomfield, Charles Derby and their families and others. The Rev. Edward Whaylen officiated as pastor for one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles W. Fitch, who remained until 1847, when, his health failing, he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. D. T. Grinnell. Dr. Grinnell proved to be a very able and popular pastor, and under his charge, from 1847 to 1864, the church prospered wonderfully.

The present church building was projected and commenced in the summer of 1850, the corner stone being laid August 20th of that year. The credit of erecting this fine building was largely due to the liberality and energy of Hon. Henry A. Hayden, John Sumner, Philo M. Bates, Allen Bennett, Henry B. Lathrop, Samuel Higby and Mr. Grinnell. The work of erection occupied two years, and it was finally completed in December, 1852, and dedicated January 11, 1853, the venerable Bishop McCloskey presiding at the dedication ceremony.

Upon the death of Rev. Dr. Grinnell, in 1869, the Rev. Dr. Johnson was called to the pastorate, and continued for several years, when he was succeeded by Mr. Balcom, who continued at the head of the church until 1902, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. McDuff, who is present pastor.

In 1870 the ladies of St. Paul church purchased the old residence of Philo M. Everett, south of the church, and converted it into a Guild House. The church also purchased the lots between and adjoining those of the church and erected a fine parsonage. In 1898 the Guild House was torn down, and the parsonage moved to the corner of the block, and, principally through the liberality of Hon. Henry A. Hayden and Howard Merriman, a fine stone building was erected between the church and parsonage, which is known as the Parish Home or house, at an expense of thirty thousand dollars, making it the finest church property in the city.

CHAPEL OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN

is the outgrwoth of St. Paul's church, situated in the northwest part of the city on the corner of Hallett and Bennett streets. It is a neat frame structure, capable of seating about three hundred people, and cost about three thousand dollars. It was the gift of Mrs. Emily Marvin, Mrs. Guy Foote, Mrs. Dwight Merriman, and Messrs. H. A. Hayden and Allen Bennett. It is a wooden structure, in Gothic style, and finely finished and furnished, and altogether a fine memorial for the generous donors.

FREE WILL BAPTIST.

The first Free Will Baptist church was organized in February, 1843, by Rosevelt Davis, Nathaniel Morrill, William P. Fifield, George Fifield, Enoch Fifield, Chester Herrington, Ralph Stiles, Samuel P. Lewis, Zina Allen, Lucian B. Johnson, Herbert Daniels and William Peterson and their families, with Rev. Freeman Straight as pastor. They built a small wooden church on Francis street, which was afterwards exchanged for a modern brick edifice on the corner of Mechanic and Franklin streets, where the society still worships. It is still a prosperous society and has recently refitted its church

edifice and made it one of the architectural ornaments of the city.

ST. JOHN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Passing over the period prior to the settlement of Jackson by the eastern people, the history of the Catholic church in the county may be said to begin in 1835-6, when Rev. Mr. Cullen, of Ann Arbor, entered on his missionary labors. In the spring of 1836 this missionary priest caused a log church to be built, in which he continued to officiate for many years, making his visits at intervals of three months. In 1854 Rev. Mr. Hennessy, of the Marshall mission, succeeded to the pastoral charge, still continuing the quarterly visits suggested by his predecessor, and the congregation still satisfied with the primitive log building in which it worshipped. The Catholic families of Jackson then comprised John McCabe, James Ward, John Mahon, John Carroll, James Burns, Matthew Fallahee, John Fallahee, John O'Brien, Daniel Reilly, John O'Neil, Peter McGill, Nicholas McQuillan and Michael Morrissy with their families. Rev. B. C. Koopmans was appointed priest of the Jackson mission in 1855, and the subsequent year he succeeded in obtaining such financial aid and promises of aid in the erection of a new church, that he entered upon the work. In June, 1856, Bishop Le Fevre consecrated the corner-stone of the building, and in 1857 the nucleus of a beautiful church was completed under the supervision of Mr. Koopman's successor, Rev. Father C. Moutard, the first resident priest of Jackson. Rev. Mr. Moutard, however, visited Jackson as early as 1855, in a missionary capacity, saw the city was destined for a great future, and determined to share in its fortunes. The old part of the present church was finished under his direction, with Rev. G. P. Berentzen assisting. The priest struggled with many serious difficulties until illness bowed down his energies; his funeral at Jackson is his biography, attended by representative men of all opinions, religious and political. It proved the popularity of the missionary priest, and a high testimony to the character of the thousands forming the funeral cortege.

Mr. Moutard was succeeded by Rev. R. P. O'Brien, who was required to watch over the spiritual interests of eleven hundred members. He arrived here August 15, 1870, and remained until January 27, 1871, when he was succeeded by the Rev. T. Buyse.

Under the administration of Rev. Buyse great advances were made and many improvements carried out. The church edifice was enlarged and beautified at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars; a school building was completed, at an expense of five thousand dollars. The Sisters of Charity, a number of religieuse who devote themselves to works of mercy as well as education, were introduced into the parish. Their school numbers about six hundred and fifty children, and is supported by the school fund of the church and a portion of the church revenue. The grounds surrounding this school were improved, the parochial house renovated, and a general line of progress apparent, under the administration of Father Buyse. During the year 1880 the Rev. Mr. Mallany was appointed assistant in the mission, and later the parish was divided, and St. Mary's instituted, with Father Mallany as the administrator. On the death of Father Buyse, in 1900, Rev. Fr. G. F. Schenkleberg was assigned to St. John's parish, and

is now its head, with an assistant. During the last two years, a new brick school building has been erected, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, and other improvements made, and it is noted as one of the most prosperous religious congregations in the state.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

During the year 1880 the Bishop of Detroit, the Very Reverend Borgess, decided to divide the parish of St. John's, and all that part of the city south of Main street was erected into a new parish and called St. Mary's. Rev. Fr. J. W. Mallany was given charge of the new parish, and at once set about its organization. A hall was fitted up for the temporary use of the congregation, and immediate steps taken for the building of the church. So successful was Father Mallany that the corner-stone was laid June 10, 1881, and the church completed and dedicated in March, 1882. It is a large building of brick, Romanesque architecture, finely finished and furnished, and will accommodate a congregation of one thousand people. The cost of the edifice was upwards of thirty thousand dollars. The parish school was commenced in 1888, and completed in 1889. It is a large, commodious and modern building, and cost complete seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. It is provided with all modern conveniences, and ranks with the best school buildings in the city. A large and finely furnished residence for the Sisters engaged in teaching and in works of charity was built in 1893, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, and in 1891 a pastor's residence was purchased, at a cost of six thousand dollars. All this has been accomplished by Father Mallany in addition to the regular duties of his pastorate. The parish contains about four hundred families, and has been administered without any friction or dissension, and its administrator has today the unbounded confidence of his parishioners and of the general public.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

In the autumn of 1852, Rev. William Bradley came here as a missionary and December 28 of that year a brick church, standing on the site now occupied by the Unitarian church, on Jackson street, was rented, and religious services commenced. February 17, 1853, Mr. Bradley, having presented the Bible, especially the New Testament, as the only creed and discipline for the new organization, thirty-one persons gave their names and were acknowledged a "Christian" church by Revs. William Bradley and F. H. Adams. Mr. Bradley was a successful pastor, but remained only to December 1, 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. M. Fowler.

Mr. Fowler labored very faithfully, and with a measure of success, till the middle of February, 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. S. White, of Marshall. The first year of Mr. White's ministry was eminently successfully, a large revival was enjoyed, and numerous additions to the church were made, but soon after he entered upon the second year of his pastorate an unfortunate division occurred, and he closed his labors June 1, 1857. For a while meetings were suspended, but May 28, 1859, the church was again brought into active labor. The house on Mechanic street, now owned by the Lutherans, was rented, and meetings were held there until 1863, Revs. A. M. Sowle and Elder Asa Burdick supplying the pulpit. After that meetings were held in pri-

vate houses, and at the Round school-house, two miles east of the Hibbard House, until January, 1866, when, under the labors and direction of Rev. D. E. Millord, who was engaged by the State Missionary Society and the church jointly, the church was re-organized according to law, February 28, 1866, with thirty members. Public services of recognition were held March 1, and Rev. J. G. Noble preached an appropriate and eloquent sermon. Mr. Millord continued as pastor until April 1, 1872, a period of six years and a quarter. During his pastorate the brick church on Jackson street was built, and more than three-fourths of the cost was paid. The church had grown from a membership of thirty to one hundred and sixty-five, and the society was considered in an eminently prosperous condition, but by reason of poor health the pastor felt compelled to resign, and his resignation was reluctantly accepted by the society. He was succeeded by Rev. C. I. Deyo, who was an able and popular speaker, and by his "liberal" sentiments drew a new element into the congregation, which it was thought might add to its strength. He continued in the pastorate about three years, during which time a portion of the congregation became alienated from the society, and the financial condition of the church was so impaired that subsequently the church building was sold on the mortgages, and at this writing is the property of a private citizen. Rev. Mr. Pardee, a Unitarian minister, succeeded Mr. Deyo. Soon after the Unitarian church was formed, and the church property on Jackson street was purchased by the society, since which the Christian church of Jackson has been known only by its vicissitudes and reverses. Nevertheless it has had a mission and has accomplished acknowledged good. For many years it was an active religious organization. This is its position: "No creed but the Bible; no name but the Christian; no test of fellowship but Christian character." The denomination believes in the inspiration of the Scriptures, in the divinity of the Son of God, and in spiritual regeneration. There were two hundred conversions and more than one hundred and sixty additions to the church during Mr. Millord's pastorate. From its foundation and during its existence more than four hundred names have been enrolled among its members. About one-fourth of that number remain in the city. Many are members of other churches, and quite a number are scattered as sheep without a shepherd.

There are still other churches to be found within the city limits, comprising the Jackson Society of Spiritualists, organized March 28, 1868; the German Evangelical Lutheran, organized May 24, 1864; First Free Methodist, organized May 13, 1875; Apostles' Church of Jackson, organized April 23, 1877; African Methodist, organized October 20, 1865; the Central Baptist; Second Baptist (colored), organized October 1, 1868; the Emanuel Chapel, evangelical, January 19, 1875; the Simpson Mission, St. Paul's, at Woodville, Universalist and Unitarian have all sprung into existence in later years. A few of these religious societies have made a steady progress; a few are still giving battle to the world, and all have accomplished much good. The following is a complete list of the churches of the city today, taken from the last edition of the city directory:

BAPTIST.

Beth Eden Chapel, west side Milwaukee, near Wall. Sunday school, 4 P. M.; Harry J. Turnell, superintendent.

East Main Street, northwest corner East Main and Gilbert. Rev. James McGee, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

First Baptist, southeast corner Jackson and Cortland. Rev. Mr. Van Kirk, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

Jackson Freewill Baptist, northwest corner Mechanic and Franklin. Rev. A. R. Harper, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

Ganson Street Church, south side Ganson, near Bush. Rev. Wm. L. Munger, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 11:45 A. M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

Memorial Baptist Church, northeast corner Griswold and Third. Rev. L. Dumont Pettit, pastor. Sunday services, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.; Bible school, 12 M.

Second Baptist (colored), north side Franklin, east of Francis. Rev. Wm. H. Johnson, pastor. Sunday services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Church, northwest corner Jackson and Main. Rev. Bastian Smits, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

Perrine Chapel, east side Perrine, between Main and Pearl. No pastor. Sunday school, 3 P. M.

Plymouth Church, southeast corner Page and Elm avenues. Rev. J. A. Cole, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

EPISCOPAL.

St. Paul's Church, southeast corner Jackson and Washington. Rev. Ralph E. Macduff, rector. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; Sunday school, 12:15 P. M.; Holy Communion, first and third Sundays of each month, 8:00 and 10:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL.

Evangelical Church, south side Wesley, between Mechanic and Francis. Rev. Peter Scheurer, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.

St. John's (German), 803 South Mechanic. Rev. W. H. Alber, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; Y. P. M. S. meets first and third Sundays of month, at 7 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

Trinity Evangelical German Lutheran Church, north side Wesley, between Jackson and Mechanic. Rev. Gustave E. Spiegel, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.: Sunday school, 2:30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

African, north side Franklin, east of Francis. Rev. Wm. Collins, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; class meeting, 11:30 A. M.

Cooper Street Church, northwest corner

Cooper and Keeler. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

Dimond Mission, northwest corner Milwaukee and Michigan avenue. Rev. Walter Jones, pastor. Service, 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school, 11:45 A. M.; prayer meeting, Friday, 7:30 P. M.; class meeting, 7:30 P. M.

First Church, south side Main, between Blackstone and Jackson. Rev. James T. LeGear, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; prayer meetings, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.; Epworth League, 6:30 P. M.

First Free Methodist, 309 East Wilkins. Rev. C. D. Paige, pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 10 A. M.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 P. M.

Greenwood Avenue, corner Greenwood avenue and Fourth. Rev. George E. Sharp, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; Junior League, 4:30 P. M.; Epworth League, 6:30 P. M.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 P. M.

Haven Church, 1301 East Main. Rev. N. L. Bray, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

Ida F. Stiles Memorial, corner Stewart and Lansing avenues. Rev. J. W. Vickers, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.; Epworth League, 6 P. M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

North Street Methodist, East North, northeast corner Loomis. Rev. Walter Jones, pastor. Services, Sunday, 7:30 P. M.; Epworth League, 4 P. M.; class meeting, 6:30 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Church, east side Blackstone, between Main and Cortland. Rev. F. W. Fraser, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. John's, southeast corner Cooper and Ganson. Rev. C. M. B. Schenkleberg, pastor; Rev. John Needham, assistant pastor. Services, first mass, 7:40 A. M.; second mass (children's), 9:15 A. M.; high mass, 10:30 A. M.; catechism, 3 P. M.; vespers and benediction, 3:30 P. M.

St. Joseph's, corner East North and Loomis. Rev. J. F. Herr, pastor.

St. Mary's Star of the Sea, north side Wesley, near Mechanic. Rev. J. W. Malaney, pastor. Services daily, 7:30 A. M.; Sundays, 7:30 A. M.; children's mass, 9 A. M.; high mass, 10:30 A. M.; baptism, 2 P. M.; catechism, 3 P. M.; vespers and benediction, 3:30 P. M.

UNITARIAN.

First Church, northwest corner Washington and Jackson. Rev. Wm. M. Forkell, pastor. Services, 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school, 12 M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Church of Christ (Scientist). Meets in church west side of City Park. Services, Sunday, 10:30 A. M., and Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.

Prison Chapel. Rev. Frank McAlpine,

chaplain. Services, 10:30 A. M.; mass at 9 A. M. every second and fourth Sunday.

Salvation Army Barracks, 111 East Cortland. Nora Walker, captain. Sunday services, 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school, 3 P. M.

Seventh Day Adventists, Summit avenue northwest corner Ten Eyck. Services, Saturdays, 10:30 A. M.; Sundays, 7:30 P. M.

Spiritualists, meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall, 140 W. Cortland, at 7 P. M.

Volunteers of America. Meet in hall corner Cooper and Detroit. C. J. Smith and James L. Ruddon, captains. Sunday services, 3:30 and 7:30 P. M.

CHAPTER XIV.

REMINISCENCES AND EARLY HISTORY AS RELATED BY PIONEERS THEMSELVES.

In chronicling the pioneer history of Jackson county, it ought not to be expected that any one person can recall all the facts, conditions and data that would be of interest, hence we have called to our aid sketches, letters and addresses that have appeared from time to time, and introduce them as valuable matter that will interest many of our readers and subscribers. We have taken pains to select the most reliable and correct, as well as some slightly imaginary and amusing. There will be necessarily some conflict of dates and facts, but pains will be taken to eliminate any suggestions that are calculated to give improper reflections or claims an undue amount of personal credit.

ANTE-PIONEER HISTORY.

That the Indians of many tribes met within the present confines of Jackson county in their travels between Chicago and Fort Detroit has been conceded; nor is it questioned by many that at a very early period, perhaps prior to the Revolution, the Pottawatomies, Kickapoos, Foxes, Sacs, and some wandering Otchipwas, met near the present capital of the county, then the Washtenong county, and ensanguined the wilds east of the meeting of the trails with their blood. The bones which had been so extensively scattered over the wilderness in 1830, and found at present, point to this as having been the terrible battle-ground of the barbarians. The legends of the Northern Crees and Assiniboines speak of central Michigan as the scene of the "great-battle," and even the war songs of the Pottawatomies did not fail to notice it.

In 1673 the holy Marquette, with the gallant Joliet, appeared among the tribes of the Northwest, and prepared the barbarian mind to conceive an idea of the white invader who was destined to occupy the Indian hunting-grounds within a century and a half. The first white men who are known to have arrived at the meeting of the trails were involuntary visitors. Their names were Mc-

Donough and Limp,—two soldiers of Harrison's army corps,—reported missing while en route to Detroit in 1812. But from what little can be learned from the British blue books, it may be presumed that the Pottawatomies seized upon many more American troops, and wreaked their vengeance on them close by or within the limits of Jackson city. Those soldiers were the first white settlers; their ashes rest here, and over their graves rises a beautiful city, while the barbarians who put them to death are vanished, banished or slain.

THE INDIAN TRADER.

The French-Canadian voyageur came next, and he was followed by the French trader. The presence of the Frenchman among the wigwams of the wild hunters rather detracted from the morals of the former than added to the intelligence of the latter. He introduced his peltries first, and followed up his commercial successes by the sale of fire-water. He ultimately acquired the proprietorship of a squaw, and for years shared in the sympathies and manners of the savages among whom he dwelt. As a rule, the earlier traders, after many years' intercourse with the red men, decamped from their wigwams, separated forever from their Indian wives, and sought the civilized life of olden days; but the last French trader known in Jackson county was faithful to his savage spouse and continued to dwell on the old campground long years after the last of the Pottawatomies disappeared from the county. This trader was generally known by the name of Baptiste Boreaux, and claimed to have traded with his dusky customers from the year 1815 to the period of the great influx of immigration. The little lake in Henrietta which bears his name is the only monument of his early visit and his stay; but there are a few living who remember him well, and bear testimony to his rude excellence. Generation after generation of savages appeared upon the scenes of Indian life, roamed through the forest, or paddled their canoes down the streams of the county, while yet beyond them and around swarmed the civilizers, the immigrants from the East. The white man at length appeared. The Indian did not flee from his approach, but lived among the deer and wolf and bear which abounded in the district and offered them pleasure and food.

AN INDIAN KILLED BY A STAG.

Early in 1825 an Indian from some distant village was wending his way northward along an unfrequented trail, passing through the present location of Western's Corners. At sun-down he spread his robe beside his blazing fire, and settled down to that repose to which his long march entitled him. Presently he saw a stag approaching, and rose to grasp his rifle, but he was too late; the maddened animal rushed at him with a stunning force, and did not cease to belabor the red man with antlers and hoofs until instinct informed him of his victim's death. Indians passed that way when the night was advanced, took in the situation, buried their friend next day, and parted from the solitary grave. The road of the white man was subsequently made, and the bones of that Indian exhumed.

JACKSON, 1831 AND 1879.

At a meeting of the local Pioneer Society, held in 1879, an address was read by

Hon. Henry Little, of Kalamazoo county, that contained many interesting reminiscences, which we copy as follows:

Mr. President, Pioneers, Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me great pleasure to be with you upon this very interesting occasion, to exchange friendly greetings and congratulations with you, and to listen to the recital of your pioneer experience as you passed through those diversified and trying scenes which marked your progress all the way onward and upwards, from the first log cabin to the crowning glory of the grand achievements which are now so conspicuously apparent all about us, as to excite the admiration if not the profound astonishment of every beholder, while seeing your populous county, with its productive farms, manufacturing interests, thriving villages, and this beautiful city, all having sprung into existence within the last fifty years. While Jackson is justly celebrated for the intelligence, morality, thrift and enterprise of its inhabitants, its uninterrupted growth and prosperity, its beautiful public and private institutions, it is not renowned for its great antiquity. Jackson is a young city, and still in its infancy, but what an infant? There are still some persons remaining with us who well remember when it was born. I distinctly remember the time when that little youngster, which had been christened "Jacksonburg," was being cradled and nurtured in his little rude log crib, or cabin. But that child grew with astonishing rapidity and soon became an active, precocious youth, and the next moment he was a mature man; and after a brief space of time, a few revolutions of our earth, and instead of that feeble, tottering child, a powerful giant walked forth by his own inherent strength, dispensing his favors in all directions, and commanding the respect and admiration of all. I had known many villages in the eastern states which were one hundred and fifty years old, with but five thousand or six thousand inhabitants, and we supposed that a much longer time would be required in this country to reach similar results, but by the magic power of science, when aiding and directing the impelling forces in these modern times, a city, a nation is born in a day.

In the early days of Jacksonburg the old Washtenaw trail was the only traveled route from east to west through this section of country for many years. Between Ann Arbor and Kalamazoo county (as then called) the log cabins of the early pioneers were located only upon that Indian trail.

The distance between those primitive solitary dwellings, as found by me forty-eight years ago, was fourteen miles in some cases and seven miles in others, with no improvements whatever between them. Mr. Allen was located at Grass Lake, from which place an unbroken wilderness extended all the way (ten miles) to Jacksonburg, where a wide belt of heavy timbered land extended up and down on the east side of the river. When we passed over that route the river had overflowed its eastern bank, and the water extended over that low timbered land about eighty rods, partially concealing many large and small stones and many large roots of trees, which caused our wagons to contort most fearfully as they plunged up and down, and rocked from right to left. By much time and careful management three of our wagons passed over without much harm, while two wagons became fast, but by the assistance of Mr. Blackman and his two pairs of oxen they were finally brought over. The bridge across the river was a rude structure of logs, and the east end, being much lower than the other, was under water.

At that time (1831) Jacksonburg contained about half a dozen log cabins. Among the number was that of Mr. Blackman, the double log cabin used for a tavern by William R. Thompson, Hiram Thompson, the postmaster of Jacksonburg, Mr. Hogan, the merchant, Mr. Richie, a school house and blacksmith shop, all being of logs.

While stopping a few days with Mr. Thompson, I learned that he was about to send out teams to White Pigeon prairie for flour and other provisions, therefore two of my teams returned to the east and Thompson's took their places, the postmaster of Jacksonburg having charge of one team and Mr. Richie the other. Do you still send out ox teams on a three or four weeks trip for your provisions? And do you obtain your meat as you did a few months later, when Mr. Thompson brought a drove of one hundred hogs from Indiana? As we had good teams, good weather and no detentions, we made the run from Jacksonburg to the place now called Galesburg in six days, two full weeks having been required in passing from Detroit to Galesburg. We stopped over night with Allen at Grass Lake; Thompson, Blashfield and Roberts at Sandstone creek; Crane and Abbott a few miles west of Rice creek, where the Rev. John D. Pierce was located, having stayed over night at every cabin on the route from Grass Lake to Rice creek, except at Jacksonburg. In those good old times the latch string always hung upon the outside of every door

—if they had a door—and however poor and destitute the inmates might have been, they willingly entertained all travelers, who were then very few and far between. Some of the dwelling places on that route were nothing but shanties, sheds or pens, without door, window, floor or chimney, and no furniture except such as was made on the premises, the whole outfits being novel apologies for human comforts.

The above picture is not gloomy and disheartening as some might suppose, but it is a very hopeful and encouraging state of things, for those times.

In 1832 Roswell Crane, formerly of Jackson county, called at my residence on Gull prairie and informed me that he had located near to and on the west side of Battle creek, and was therefore my neighbor. It was very gratifying to learn that I had a neighbor within fourteen or fifteen miles in an eastern direction, because J. D. Pierce, at Rice creek, had thus far been my nearest neighbor in that direction. Whoever thinks that the movements of the world are slow, let him compare the condition of matters and things of the present time here with those of a few years ago, when it might have been said that ever since the dawn of creation, when the morning stars sang upon the glorious event, that the greatest part of Michigan was unoccupied, unknown and avoided because it was supposed to be a waste, pestilential desert!

It is within the recollection of many persons still living when Ann Arbor was at the extreme west end of the habitable world, beyond which the sun went down into a boundless, bottomless morass, where the frightful sounds of yelling Indians, howling wolves, croaking frogs, rattling massasaugers, and buzzing mosquitoes added to the awful horrors of that dismal place. But, very fortunately for us, that silly illusion was dispelled, so that out of that worthless region there arose one of the most beautiful, productive and prosperous states in the Union.

Michigan has the largest lakes, which are literally alive with delicious fish, the best climate, soil and crops, the best minerals, timber, schools, colleges, churches, better laws and more of them than other states; smarter old men and women, brighter boys and more attractive girls. While we have a grateful sense of the rich profusion of the various inexhaustible natural resources of Michigan, I am not at liberty to withhold the merited meed of praise from the hardy, energetic, persevering pioneers, who patiently submitted to great and long continued hardships and privations, while they utilized the great works of nature by converting a waste wilderness, previously the abode of wild beasts and wild men, into fruitful fields and gardens, so that it became a land of corn and wine and of the finest of wheat—a land of milk and honey. They beautified the face of nature with the decorative works of art, founded cities, villages, towns and elegant rural palaces, highways and railroads throughout our broad domain; caused the light of science to illuminate every corner, gave us laws and educational, religious and charitable institutions, which would be an honor to the older states, and instead of a territory of less than thirty thousand, we now have a state containing one million five hundred thousand inhabitants, in the full enjoyment of all the rich bounties of nature and art. But has Michigan arrived at the zenith of its prosperous progression, and hereafter to remain stationary? *No*, will be the emphatic exclamation of everyone, because the history of the past, and the present indications in regard to the future, are such as to justify the firm belief of a steady and continued onward movement in all the good and ennobling characteristics appertaining to a great and prosperous commonwealth. The words "progressive improvement" are legibly inscribed upon everything appertaining to the affairs of life. Therefore, with an intelligent, energetic, enterprising people, under the sure guidance of science, with machinery for the farmer, mechanic and for most all kinds of manual labor, and greatly increased facilities for prosecuting business enterprises, nothing short of a frowning Providence can prevent a long and highly prosperous and happy career in the future.

Veteran pioneers, respected fathers and mothers, you do not need monuments of brass or marble to proclaim or perpetuate the remembrance of your glorious achievements to coming generations, because your foot-prints are deeply and indelibly impressed upon this fair land, where the results of the magnificent work of your hands are the best of testimonials for you.

Here you not only hewed out and laid those deep and broad foundations, but you were the architects and builders of a grand superstructure, whose lofty imposing towers and pinnacles greet the rays of the rising sun, and afford shelter and protection to life and property. Now at this delightful season of the year, when all nature is arrayed in her most gorgeous attire, when the indications from all quarters inspire the most sanguine hopes and expectations of an abundant supply of all creature comforts, it is pleasant and profitable to come together, to review the trying scenes of the long, long past,

and rejoice together for the rich abundance now enjoyed. I therefore most heartily congratulate one and all of you on your good fortune in having such a goodly heritage and your homes in such pleasant places, which is but the just reward of the pioneer. But your ownership of this beautiful domain, for which you devoted your best energies during the best years of your lives, will soon pass from your hands, as a rich inheritance to your successors, and it will be with the consciousness of having faithfully guarded and preserved the treasures intrusted to your keeping, and increased its value far beyond the limited powers of human computation. We hope and believe that your successors will imitate your worthy example.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HON. DAVID ADAMS.

Hon. David Adams was one of the earliest settlers in the northwestern portion of Jackson county, where he located in Tompkins, in the spring of 1833. At that time, in that now prosperous township, there was but a handful of people, and Adams' nearest neighbors were Abel Lyon, who lived half a mile away, Joseph Wade, one mile, Deacon Townley, two miles. Mr. Adams, J. M. Jamieson, Henry Hecox and D. W. Parchal came into the county together and located lands for future homes. Adams and Jamieson were the only ones of the company who had means enough to move their families, and the following fall they made clearings and put up houses. Jamieson kept bachelor's hall; and the next summer Adams' family came on via the Erie canal to Buffalo, whence they took steamboat to Detroit. From the latter place they were conveyed to their future home in a wagon—a three days' journey over rough logways and through almost bottomless marshes, with mosquitoes swarming about them in clouds. They often got stuck in the swales, when they were forced to unhitch and use double teams to pull them out. One of the drivers on this trip declared that "his team went in out of sight, but he kept whipping and hallooing at the hole, and they eventually came out all right on the other side!"

Of the many discouragements and hardships of those early days it is unnecessary to speak, as the old settlers have had experience in that direction and know all about them; while the younger generation could not realize how great they were, even if told them. But those early days were not without their pleasures of a social nature. The oxen would be yoked to the large lumbering ox-sled; there were no horses in those days; straw would be used to sit upon, and a buffalo robe or a few bed-quilts employed to wrap women and children, and off would start a family to spend the day or evening with neighbors, taking other families on the way along with them. There were no broadcloths, no silks, no "fuss" in the way of preparation; they were ready at a moment's warning; there was no necessity to notify anyone, as they were every day alike, and went just as they were, as regards their personal outfits. Nor was it deemed necessary to apprise the family they intended visiting that they were coming, as "pot-luck" was the word in those days,—there being no luxuries to offer. What was lacking in high living was made up in good feeling. All went in for a good time generally—singing, dancing, telling stories, and merry-making; and often an entire night would be thus spent, as it was found difficult, seemingly, for the settlers to separate early when they got together on such occasions. They were hail fellows well met, and ready with a helping hand in time of need.

Mr. Adams was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. While a boy he

learned the shoemaking trade, and later learned the jeweler's trade, in the days when spoons were made by hand. He located and opened a shop in Lyons, New York, where he married Hannah Perrine, who proved to be a help, indeed, cheering and assisting in every womanly way to make their home bright and happy. She was noted for never complaining, but always making the best of everything as it came. In his younger days Mr. Adams was one of those generous, wholesouled men, to whom a dollar's worth of fun was worth five dollars of cash at any time; consequently he was not overburdened with this world's goods. He often remarked that had he not married a prudent wife he would probably never have laid up anything. When he came west he was not rich, but had enough to keep the wolf from his own door, and some to help his less prosperous neighbors; for he was no niggard, but generous to a fault, often putting himself out to accommodate a friend. He never turned any away hungry from his door; his "latch-string" was always out; his unvarying price for a meal was "fourteen dollars." He was always an earnest politician. He and T. E. Gidley, with a few others of like political faith, met at Slab City, a little west of where Parma now stands, and organized the Whig party in this county. He remained in that party until it went to pieces, or was merged into the Republican party, of which he was an earnest worker.

In the early days the circuit court consisted of a judge and two associates. Mr. Adams was one of the associates, hence his title of "Judge." In Woodbridge and reform times he was appointed "agent" of the state prison, then in its infancy, which office he held two years, when the political complexion of the state changed, and he was rotated out for another, returning to his farm. Shortly after this time he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he remained a consistent member, ever ready with his talent, time and money to help on the cause he espoused. His temperament was of the nervous, sanguine order, which always made him look on the bright side of events; consequently he was always cheerful and happy, with a good word for all. Although an earnest Christian, he was no bigot; his charity was large, always contending that there was much more good than evil in man. He had many warm friends and but few enemies. The latter never questioned his honesty of purpose or the purity of his intentions.

THE STORY OF MR. MOORE.

John L. Moore, now of New York state, but formerly of this state, was recently interviewed as follows:

"I suppose," said the interrogator, "that your journey from New York state to Michigan at that early day was not a very luxurious experience?"

"Well, we certainly did not come in a palace car, nor did we go to bed at home and awake next morning in Detroit," was the reply; "however, we got here. I particularly well remember that we crossed into Canada at Lewiston, May 14, 1831. The next day we dined at Brantford, with Brandt, a son of the renowned chief of the Mohawks. Our host on that occasion was educated, I believe, in England, and although he held a commission from the crown he was himself chief of his tribe. He was one of the most perfectly formed men I ever saw. At dinner he was in military undress, and he acted the

host with all the possible graces and refinements of the oldest civilization.

"The next point that especially attracted my attention, and that lives freshest in my memory, was the town of Oxford, which seemed to me one of the most beautiful portions of the country I had ever seen. We crossed the Thames at Moravian Town, not far from which place both of my horses were poisoned. One of them died right there and the other lived only about long enough to reach Detroit. Goodale took my wife in his wagon, and through his good nature we were enabled to get our stuff through. I never knew who poisoned my horses, but I always believed it was the work of a female tramp who had taken offense at my refusal to allow her to make one of our party."

"How long did you remain in Detroit?"

"Let's see. We arrived here Sunday, May 21, 1831, and I left for Jackson on the following Wednesday—three days. I left Goodale here and went on alone. I say alone, but of course had my own family. Ann Arbor was our first halting place—forty miles I believe they call it—but we made it in one day; and the end of our second day's journey, after crossing Detroit river, brought us to Jackson, where I had decided to settle. There was no road or sign of a road west of Ann Arbor, and the only families in Jackson were those of William R. Thompson and his brother, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Blackman. I was the fifth married man that settled in that neighborhood, and I put up the first frame building erected in Jackson county. When I arrived there, the town of four houses—two of which were taverns and all built of logs—boasted two physicians, whose names I have forgotten. Half a mile out of the 'city' lived a man named Deland. I believe there were no other settlers near Jackson then.

"On the path from Ann Arbor a Mr. Sloat kept a tavern at Honey creek, five miles west of Ann Arbor, and nine miles further on a man named Garlick had built a house. There was only one family at Grass Lake, and not a building from there to Jackson."

In the further course of conversation Mr. Moore said that he remained in Jackson less than a year, owing to both his own and his wife's ill health.

On leaving Jackson he moved to the town of York, Washtenaw county, and became one of the founders of Mooreville, at which place he was the first postmaster, and carried the first mail through from Saline to Raisin. He subsequently returned to the East, and since 1843 has lived in New York, During the many years of his proprietorship of the Madison Square and other hotels in the metropolis, Michigan people always found a hospitable welcome. He is now living in retirement at Mt. Vernon, on a beautiful place not far from the city, in the serene enjoyment of a hale and happy old age, with all his faculties as bright as they were half a century ago, and his genial love of human kind in no degree abated.

RECOLLECTIONS BY REV. ASAHEL A. KING.

Rev. Mr. King, at present pastor of the Lone Star Baptist church, at Chepstow, Kansas, prepared the following interesting paper for this work. The subject is well treated, although it claims to be a plain, unvarnished tale:

"My grandfather, Asahel King, was born in Massachusetts, September 15, 1781. In the twelfth year of his age he was hired to go as a drummer in the state militia. He was

drum-major in the war of 1812. His company was ordered to Sacket's Harbor in 1814. Before it got there the British surrendered. An important event happened at the harbor, which is worthy of record. As the British were surrounding the harbor, led by their general, and shouting 'the victory is ours,' the American soldiers were few in numbers and expected defeat; a young boy lay sick in a log coopershop, but seeing the danger, he leveled his musket at the general, fired, and he fell dead. The British became terrified, and supposing the building to be full of soldiers, they fled in dismay. This, added to other defeats, proved to be a great event in the closing of the war. This was in 1814.

"My grandfather had eight daughters and four sons. He moved from Lafayette, New York, to Rives, Jackson county, Michigan, in 1837. He was a tanner and currier, also a shoemaker and a farmer. His boys were all farmers here except my uncle. Asahel King, who lived on a farm at Cardiff, Onondaga county, New York, where the famous Cardiff Giant was exhumed.

"When my father and grandfather settled here Michigan was a wilderness; no clearing for miles around; the wolves howled around during the night, and Indians prowled about by day; they suffered for food, they lost cattle, etc.; they used to go to Detroit for all their provisions and to sell their wheat, etc., driving oxen instead of horses, and there sold their wheat for thirty-five cents per bushel. Jackson was only a small village then. My father has often mired fast in Main street, his oxen not being able to extricate the wagon.

"When grandfather came here in 1836. in company with Horace G. Cole, the soldiers were just returning from the Toledo war. Of course they had done 'exploits.' My father had been all through Michigan to Chicago the year before, in company with two other men named Caleb Jackson and Hiram Anderson (I believe); they rode Indian ponies, going through Canada on their return to New York. When my father returned to his wilderness home he was yet a single man, in 1838. He was married to Miss Rebecca Emily Smith, daughter of John Smith, who came from Dover, England. Mr. Milton J. Draper was then justice of the peace, and he married our parents according to the Methodist rule, which ceremony occupied a whole hour.

"When father was living in his log house, and my brother Jefferson was about eight years old, a black bear came into his woodshed and tried to get a calf-skin hanging there. My brother thought it was a dog, and whistled to call it. My father shot it, but it only shook itself and ran off. One day when my mother was alone, two large, fat deer came and stood side by side in front of the door and very near. A rifle was loaded in the house, but she dared not shoot it, although they needed meat very badly. Father often started large herds of deer away from his cellar while digging it. He shot a large turkey just where he built his house; the turkey ran his head into a brush heap and supposed he was safe.

"The Indians were all around and often came for something to eat. When they were through eating they always took up all the food from the table, away in their blankets. Mother was often frightened at night when alone, by some old Indian looking at her through the window. The young Indians used to steal corn for roasting, then hide it

(as they supposed) under their blankets; every now and then an ear would drop; they would conceal it again as soon as they could.

"The wolves used to howl terribly at night. In the winter of 1837 they killed and ate an Indian, near the corner of Tompkins, Eaton Rapids, Springport and Onondaga townships. He backed up against a tree and fought with his hatchet until he killed seven wolves; then he was overpowered. His hatchet, some of his clothing and part of his body and the wolves were soon found. Many others made very narrow escapes.

"Once father went to Detroit with a load of wheat. He sold it and bought five barrels of vinegar. He started home; but a storm set in and he was obliged to leave his vinegar with an 'honest' farmer, who was to sell it for him and send him the money. He sold it, but never yet sent the money. This was a great loss. I suppose that man will say, on the day of judgment, 'Here is your vinegar.'

"Twenty-three years ago last fall our atmosphere was so smoky that it was very difficult to see any distance. Travelers used bells on their teams to avoid collisions. It made tears come in the eyes; the fish, large and small, died in the streams, etc. It was caused by fires in the forests of Michigan and Canada.

"January 1, 1864, seventeen years ago, was the coldest day on record in our state. The night before we attended a war meeting, and on going home at eleven o'clock it was raining; b y daylight it was exceedingly cold. Some people froze to death. Cattle, sheep and poultry were also found dead. Very little work was done, except to feed and run the stock to keep them from freezing.

"In March, 1868, we had one of the heaviest snow falls in the remembrance of our settlers. It came on Sunday night. I will relate an instance of interest to many of our young people and some who are older. Eleven of our young Americas left Rives in a sleigh for Jackson, to attend service at the Baptist church and see some friends baptized. When we got our load gathered and were about two miles from our community, the snow began to come down by measure. It was not very cold. We stopped to debate whether we would go on or not. The majority said, 'Go.' So go it was. I had my team. The storm raged so that we were very late in town. We went to the Marion House, and warmed, put the team in the barn, then went to the church just as the last candidate came 'up out of the water.' We went back to the hotel and waited for the storm to abate, but it raged terribly. We stayed all night. In the morning there was six feet of snow on a level. We got breakfast and started for Rives. We got in the community, a distance of eight miles, just at sunset. We were a hungry set, tired and forlorn. We fed our team and had supper at Rev. Mr. Osborn's. We then commenced to distribute our load, and we finally got to my mother's about eleven o'clock at night, having driven over fences, etc.; but I could not get near the house; so I got my brother-in-law to carry 'my girl' to the house in his arms. The next day I took her home on horse-back. We got into a gravel pit, climbed fences, etc., but I landed her safe at home, her parents fancying that we were all buried in the snow.

"During the Civil war a great many of my cousins and some uncles enlisted. In one family of eight boys, five were soldiers. They were the sons of Charles and Lucy Smith, of North Plains, Ionia County. Uncle Charles

went to Memphis, Tennessee, to care for three of them. He died about two weeks after his arrival there. I had three cousins, sons of Horace S. and Lucinda Cole, who served all through the Rebellion. Again, two cousins, sons of John H. and Amanda King, were among the first to enlist. They came home after re-enlisting. One of them, David Marion King, was sergeant of Company E, Third Michigan Cavalry. He went back, and soon after, while going through a piece of woods with a small squad of men, they were attacked by 'bushwhackers,' and as they ran down a hill, my cousin's horse fell in a miry place called a bayou; the last ever seen of him by our 'boys in blue,' he was under his horse, struggling to extricate himself. Soon after our boys returned and searched diligently for him, but he was gone: we have never heard from him since. He is the only cousin out of many but came home at the close of the war. Any information concerning him would be gladly received by the relatives. I think he died as a prisoner in Libby or Andersonville prisons."

EARLY TIMES IN RIVES, AS PICTURED BY MRS. RANNEY.

"In November, 1834, my parents moved to Jackson county, and composed one of the eleven families who settled in Rives township that year.

"In January, 1835, my father moved into the log house which he had then erected. The flooring was sawed from frozen logs, and the boards laid down loose and rough, with a rough partition forming a room. One of the windows of their house served as a chimney, as the stove-pipe passed through it. Having been thus far established in the land, my father took a journey east to procure a breaking-up team, as it required three or four yoke of oxen to do the first plowing. He returned in April with his team, and also four cows. On his arrival we had the chimney built, and the laying down of the floor completed, together with many other little improvements which render the log cabin at least comfortable. All were happy in this home in the wilderness except mother, who suffered sometimes from homesickness. She had to return to look again at the old homestead in Monroe county, New York, after which visit she returned to her new home, and was ever afterward content to dwell here.

"Our nearest school house was about three miles distant, and for three years the children had to walk thereto, before a school was provided for this district. At that time the whole district was called Jacksonburgh. We could walk through the country then with as much ease and pleasure as we can drive through it now.

"Our farm produced good flax, and we made our own cloth. Mother wove a piece for grain bags, and disposed of each bag for seven shillings. We manufactured starch from green corn or potatoes; band boxes we made from elm bark, and indulged in many branches of domestic economy.

"Indians, fleas, wolves and bears were all so numerous as to be somewhat troublesome. The Indians and sand-hills were equally covered, if not filled, with fleas, and the latter added not a little to the annoyance and discomfort of our first settlers.

"The bears and wolves were also the cause of much annoyance. They would prowl around the dwellings in the night time, and most of the housewives of those days insist-

ed that they had seen them at their windows peering in with ferocious looks, as if they were desirous of gratifying their appetite at the expense of some of the smaller or weaker members of the family. We have no record that any such deplorable event occurred, though many hairbreadth escapes are related of women and children in passing after dark from house to house. The Indians visited us from time to time and frequently brought venison to trade for bread and potatoes.

"In 1842 I taught school in what was called the 'Draper neighborhood,' a district extending about four miles. My pupils were Harriet Draper, Ann Phelps, Cordelia Cook, Sarah Hatten, Elizabeth Hatten, Charlotte Draper, Eunice Tingley, Josephine Snyder, Mary Draper, Violet Anderson, Andrew Phelps, Wm. Bates, Edwin Smith, Austin Draper, Frank Quigley, ———— Quigley, Edward Draper, John Anderson and James Anderson.

"In January, 1842, I made a visit to Ohio, and became acquainted with D. H. Ranney, who subsequently came out here, where in 1844 we were married by Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Jackson.

"When settlers first entered on their locations it was thought by some that tame grass would never grow here. My father, Alva True, said he thought it would, and very soon afterward discovered a blade of plantain; clover followed plantain, and in a short time we had a pleasant green. When father moved into the township there was neither of these herbs. Now all the grasses and cereals are produced, and wild berries are abundant.

"The first orchard was planted in the spring of 1835, on the farm now known as the Wilbur farm, then owned by Mr. Elmer. The following year it produced two apples, which I picked, as the owner did not live there. As recently as 1847 a man from Ohio was out prospecting for a location; but he formed such a strange opinion of the country that he said: 'This country will soon be deserted; the log houses will soon be left tenantless; people cannot live here; it's a barren waste!' What would that man say now were he to visit us? The country,—we think it is one of the richest on the continent."

MARVIN DORRILL'S REMINISCENCES.

"I left Herkimer county, New York, in company with Allen Bennett, Sr., in March, 1833. Mr. Bennett came as far as Buffalo, went aboard a steamboat, but suddenly changed his mind and returned. I came on to Detroit and there met an acquaintance, who traveled with me west. We took the stage and reached Ann Arbor the first day, Jackson the second, and Marshall the third day. We then took our knapsacks, traveling westward to Gull Prairie. At Battle Creek there was but one house. We reached Gull Prairie the fourth day, and started thence to Grand Rapids, in company with a pioneer who was moving thither with his family, and who carried our luggage. We stopped the first day long enough before night to build a bough house of brush, having brush without leaves for our bed and covering.

"On the morning of the second day our pioneer, whose team was a yoke of oxen and a single horse, found his horse missing. I started out with him to search for the horse, but not finding him, went on to Grand Rapids, and from thence to Ionia. On our way to Ionia we came across our friend who had lost the horse, who had himself been lost, and had wandered in the woods seven days.

"During our travels we camped in the woods or open prairie wherever night overtook us. My valise was my pillow, and a camlet cloak my covering, and in the absence of water, washed our hands in the dew on the grass. During our travels looking for land on which to make a home, we were often for long distances without water, and one time dug with our hands a hollow place on the border of the marsh, which filled with water, and muddy as it was, it tasted sweet. We used an egg-shell for a goblet. We traveled through Ionia, Clinton, Shiawassee and Oakland counties to Detroit, ocupying on our trip through the state over four weeks. I located some government land near Lyons, Ionia county, and returned to Herkimer county, New York.

"In the spring of 1837 I started with my family and effects for Michigan, to make a permanent settlement. I drove a team through Canada and reached Jackson April 12, having been four weeks on the journey. We remained in Jackson a few weeks, and then went on to my farm in Rives, about ten miles north of the city. For the next ten years we went through all the hardships and privations of a pioneer life. We then moved to the city and resided four years, again upon the farm a few years, and for the last fifteen years in the city.

"In the retrospect I have found a great source of enjoyment, whether as a pioneer or otherwise, in an active, busy life."

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. M. W. CLAPP.

"In May, 1837, we left my native place, Farmington, Ontario county, New York, in company with Azariah Mallory and family, of Macedon, Wayne county, who were also bound for the same destination, and then far west, the state of Michigan, my husband having purchased three eighties in the northwest portion of Hanover township the year previous, where we now reside. Emigration in those days was less expeditious than in these modern times. We went aboard the canal boat, and jogged along at a slow rate; but as it ran both night and day, we made considerable progress. Arrived at Buffalo, we took the steamboat for Toledo, not much of a village at that time, there being but a few houses. We made out to climb the bank, and then started by team for Adrian, Mr. Mallory having transported his wagon and horses across the lake. We found the roads passing through the cottonwood swamp, through mud and muck, where many a wagon had been stuck, Mrs. Mallory and myself walking four miles on logs and rails. We saw the first locomotive with cars making their first trip in Michigan. My uncle, Darius Comstock, and George Crane, from Farmington, New York, who were stockholders, were on board. When the train stopped at Blissfield the old gentlemen alighted with buckets in hand, and descended the bank of the River Raisin, and up again as sprightly as young men, with their buckets of water to supply the tender. Both men are now dead. We arrived at Moscow Plains, and put up with an old acquaintance of ours for six weeks, who made our stay very pleasant until our houses were finished, which, of course, were built of logs. We then began keeping house. We experienced many privations, having to go thirty miles to mill with an ox-team, taking two days for the journey. Our neighbors were few and far between. No roads at that time except the main traveled road, three miles south, known as the Chicago turnpike. Now and then we

came across an Indian trail, though only one Indian called on us. Though our mode of conveyance for a few years was by ox-teams, we could expedite by taking a bee line nearly to the different points, as there was no underbrush, the Indians having kept it burned down. Afterward, by chipping the trees, or blazing the lines, the tracks were followed by others until they became established roads.

"Jonesville had only one store at that time. Immigration was very great in 1837. It made very hard times, on account of the scarcity of provisions. Many were afflicted with ague, for which Michigan became proverbial. The first fall my husband had forty-nine 'shakes' in forty-nine days; our daughter suffered from it at the same time, and none of us escaped it entirely. Mr. Mallory's people seemed like relatives, though living three miles away. On Sunday the old gray horse would bring the wife and youngest child, while he and one or two others trudged on foot; then we appreciated the face of a friend, and the attachment thus formed has ever since existed. In the spring the fire would run through the woods, which warmed up the ground and caused vegetation to spring up, beautiful to behold. The flowers covered the earth and yielded a fragrant perfume. The wild deer would gambol over the plains, and the turkey was also seen. Now and then a massasaugua put in an appearance, and the wolves and screech-owls would sometimes make night hideous.

"We soon had a flock of sheep, from which we spun and wove our own cloth, and had to be tailoress and dressmaker too; but clothes were made in plainer style then than now-a-days.

"Where the village of Hanover is located were only two or three residences, and one log school-house, a few rods northeast of where the Methodist Episcopal church now stands, where we used to attend meetings.

"The first tombstone in the cemetery marked the grave of our son. It was a brown sandstone, taken from the quarry at Stony Point, some ten years before its inexhausible stones were developed.

"And thus we might extend our view of pioneer life; but perhaps enough has been said. The improvements since those days that tried men's souls are before us; our state being traversed by the numerous railroads, and the facilities we enjoy for communication enable us to see the progress in civilization; that which fifty years ago was an unbroken wilderness is now dotted with cities and villages, with the advantages of modern improvements, and we truly can sit under our own vine and fig tree."

REMINISCENCES OF W. W. WOLCOTT.

South and west from the little village of Onondaga the land gradually rises until you reach the county line, about a mile and one-half directly west; then turning south about half a mile you find yourself traveling along a summit level which divides the waters that flow into Grand river on the one hand, from those that flow into Spring brook on the other. Without being hilly, the land has those long undulations that make it not only easy of drainage and cultivation, but attractive to the lover of rural scenery. To the east and north the view is extensive, as the eye ranges across the valley of the river. Here, on the corner, where the east and west roads meet, the county line road at right angles, is situated the residence of William W. Wolcott, the first settler in this part of the county. The

house is attractive, being built in the Italian style and having a tower, and is situated on a natural building spot, well back from the road, in a handsome grove of oaks. Just back of the house Mr. Wolcott has a fine grapery, and one of the finest peach orchards in this part of the country, and when we were there tree and vine were laden with luscious fruit. The barns are across the way from the house, and near by there is a water hole with no source of supply but the rainfall, yet which furnishes water for his stock throughout the year. The farm consists of one hundred and seventy-four acres, all but thirty acres of which are under improvements. It is one of the finest in this part of the country. He owns besides one hundred and fifty acres in Jackson county, about one mile south.

Mr. Wolcott's forefathers lived at Weathersfield, Connecticut. The old building is still standing in which his great-grandfather used to do business, and it may be that some of his relatives took part in the celebrated Union war, so graphically narrated by that prince of historians, Dedrich Knickerbocker.

William W. Wolcott was born in Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, in 1807. He lived there until 1823, when his father moved to Genesee county, and it was on the hunting ground of the Senecas that he acquired that love for hunting which has been one of his diversions through life. June 29, 1832, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, who was born November 4, 1808, at Dorrest, Bennington county, Vermont. He first came to Michigan in 1832, and having formed a traveling acquaintance with an old gentleman by the name of Daniels, they footed it out from Detroit to Ann Arbor. The cholera was raging in Detroit at that time.

On arriving at Ann Arbor the old gentlemen found themselves so foot-sore that they concluded to try the stage, which proved to be a peddler's wagon "altered over" for the accommodation of travelers. They came in by the way of the Washtenaw trail, the road along which was laid out by Firmferin in 1834, and extended west to St. Joseph. This trail entered and crossed the river not far from where the state prison now stands, and Dr. Russ's brother kept tavern there on or near the site of that popular boarding establishment. The land now occupied for that purpose could then be bought for three hundred dollars.

Since then it is safe to say that Jacksonburgh has grown. John M. Dwight was then the only dealer in goods and notions; Bill Bothwell kept the Thompson House, which sported Indian blankets at the windows in lieu of a more transparent medium. Blackman kept the rival establishment across the street. The Hamlins, since of Eaton Rapids, lived there then. Bailey was justice of the peace. There were Moody, Durand, Russ and Allen, the last of whom was the first dealer, aspiring to dispense groceries and provisions to his fellow sojourners; and this constituted about the entire nucleus, around which has grown up one of the most promising inland cities of Michigan.

The surveyors were at that time employed in running out the line of the old Clinton road. Their contract specified that they were to lay out a road, following generally a northwest course between the villages of Clinton and Grand Rapids. In those days it would seem that Clinton was one of the prospective points in the territory. In looking out the line of road, the surveyors sent out two men,

who, taking opposite directions, prospected for the most eligible lines of communication and worried their way around swamps, or plunged through them according to circumstances. Mr. Wolcott and his friend, George Woodworth, were the first men, after the surveyors, over the newly laid out road west of Jackson. When he came there the surveyors were encamped on the hill not far from the site of ex-Governor Blair's residence. The friends resolved to take time by the forelock, and having procured some ponies they started out but a day behind the gentlemen of the compass and chain. They followed the line to where it struck Sandstone creek, near where the bridge now spans the stream at the head of the pond at Tompkin's Center. Not being able to cross at that point, they went down the creek and felled a tree to serve as a bridge. They spent a part of the day on the section of land where Marcus Wade now lives, and returned the same night to Jackson. The next morning, starting before daylight, they set out for Tompkin's again, and when about two miles on the route it began to snow, and kept it up until twelve o'clock the following night. On the way up they crossed a number of fresh bear tracks in the snow; plenty of deer, but got nothing, as their guns were wet.

Mr. Wolcott resolved to locate a mill-site at Tompkins, and visited the land office at Monroe with that intention, but found that the land had long been taken. Becoming discouraged, he concluded that the whole country was a succession of tamarack swamps, and returned to the east. In the fall of 1835, he returned to Michigan and located on the land where he now lives. At that time a man by the name of Booth, living near Onondaga, was said to be the only white man in Ingham county.

This time he visited the land office at Kalamazoo, and he gives a graphic account of the journey through the wilderness at that date. A party of fourteen set out from Jackson on foot, but when they reached Graham's Tavern, a little west of Albion, they concluded to wait for the stage, and they changed conveyances six times between there and Kalamazoo. Then, if there was a settler along the route, the stage went to his door, and every shanty was a public house. In taking passengers it was part of the contract that they should walk up hill, and even push a little at times, and the party had more than one laugh over paying fares and going afoot. At Searles' Tavern, eight miles this side of Kalamazoo, while the party was there, the landlord's son went out and shot two noble bucks, which had got their horns clinched in fighting. On the way back Mr. Wolcott put up at Birnegs' Tavern, at Battle Creek, and was strongly urged by that gentleman to invest in town lots at twenty-five dollars each; but Mr. Wolcott had no faith, and responded that he would not give twenty-five cents.

Returning to Detroit, he visited a cider-mill on the river Rouge, and washed out a bushel of apple-seeds, with which to start a nursery near Jackson. This was done in company with his friend Woodworth; but from a variety of reasons the project was not a success, though it furnished the new county with many trees. The large and thrifty trees in Mr. Wolcott's orchard are from those seeds. The grafts were brought by Thomas Baldwin from Ohio.

In the fall of 1835 he returned to New York state, stopping over winter in Ohio,

and in the spring of 1837 he came back to Michigan to build a house and get ready for his family. While doing so he boarded at Lyon's Tavern, then located where Mr. Ford now lives. It was three or four miles away, yet he went to and from his labors night and morning, and paid five dollars per week for board. This, in the new country, was something scanty; but the hungry could always find two essentials at every public house, however poor, milk and whiskey. Returning again to New York state, he worked through harvest for ten shillings per day,—seventy-five cents for haying.

In the fall of the same year he purchased the best horse and wagon he could find, to please his wife, who dreaded the journey by water, and they started for their home, through Canada; but, after seventeen days in the mud, they were glad to embark at Chatham. Having arrived, he was not able to keep his team and wagon, and they were sold at Jackson, to Paul B. King, for three hundred and seventy-seven dollars. They were, perhaps, at that time, the best span of horses ever driven into the place, and were purchased for the use of Dan Hibbard in carrying the mail. At home in the wilderness, the question of provisions made itself felt, and Mr. Wolcott started to spy out the fatness of the land, and, if possible, bring some of it home with him. He visited Spring Arbor, but the farmers wanted twenty-five cents per pound for pork. Mr. Wolcott contented himself with flour and a somewhat antiquated ox, which he purchased for beef. Being out of meat, in the spring he purchased twelve hens from Gartner Gould, for three shillings apiece, and carried them home on his back. Forty-two years have passed since then, and Mr. Wolcott has still the same breed of fowls, and has never been out of eggs or fat chickens. Yet it would not do to begin too rashly on the poultry; and, after getting terribly hungry, Mr. Wolcott started out with a pillow-case, in pursuit of pork and butter. He purchased a small hog at fifteen dollars per hundred, but butter was not to be had, though he visited all the farmers in the vicinity of Parma. Strong in his determination to have some butter, he returned to Jackson, but was dismayed, on arriving, by the intelligence that there was none in the city. However, the dealer said that he had sent his team for some, and that he expected it in that night. The team came, with butter from Ohio. Peace was restored to the households of Jackson, and Mr. Wolcott turned his steps homeward with gladness in his heart and twenty-five pounds of butter in his pillow-case; and after his twenty miles' march through slush and mud, he felt no disposition to accuse that grocery man of light weight.

The winter of 1836 was remarkable in the annals of the county. A snow fell eighteen inches deep and crusted. The wolves, driven by hunger, came up from the northern wilderness and killed the deer in droves. They even killed young stock. The cold was something terrible. Quails and prairie chickens were almost exterminated. From November 15 to January 1 it did not thaw, and it thawed then but little. From February 20 to April 20 the sky was without a cloud, and the cold was steady and intense. However, April 1, Mr. Wolcott, being in Jackson, observed that it thawed a little on the north side of the street. April 20 the snow went off, and the long, hard winter was at an end. The wolves went back to their northern haunts, and none have been heard of in the

county since. When Mr. Wolcott was here in 1835 he hired ten acres broken up, and let out five of them to Daniel Dunn, and has never been out of wheat since. For meat Mr. Wolcott depended more on his gun than his pocket. He became an adept in bagging wild turkeys, and through the fall and winter the family was seldom without a fat turkey in the larder. He used to delight in getting in the friends, and with a big fire in the old fireplace, and the children at home, have a feast on baked turkey.

He used to hunt through the woods to Jackson, get his mail, and hunt back again, without thinking it much of an undertaking. On one occasion, having business to do at Mason, he set out on a trail through the woods with dog and gun. On his return, when he was north of Leslie, night fell; it clouded up and became fearfully dark, and he lost his trail. After groping on the ground for some time he found it again, but without being sure which way he was facing. However, it must bring him somewhere, and finally he came to the house of Mr. Phillips on the right track. He awoke the inmates to learn where he was, and they were surprised that any human being should undertake to traverse these woods in the night. Arriving at the river it was necessary to halloo out the ferryman, Mr. Allen, who, with the generosity of a frontiersman, refused to receive pay from a new settler.

He killed one bear—a large one—famous in the country for killing hogs. The bear was easily recognized from the fact that he had lost one of his feet in a trap. It had recently killed one of Mr. Sibley's hogs, and Mr. Wolcott went for Rue. Perrine's bear-trap; but bruin was posted on traps. Finally Mr. Sibley saw the animal while looking after his cow, and with Perrine and Wolcott turned out to hunt him. The bear first undertook to pass Messrs. Sibley and Perrine, who shot at him and turned him back. This drove him toward Wolcott, who saw him coming along the path in which he was standing; feeling sure that he must kill him at the first shot or have an encounter, Wolcott aimed for his eye, and with the crack of his rifle Bruin went down. He proved to be very large and fat.

Mr. Wolcott had six children, of whom are now living but one, Grove H. Wolcott, a lawyer of Jackson.

JACOB CORNELL'S REMINISCENCES.

"In the autumn of 1833 my father Stephen Cornell, of Poughkeepsie, New York, came to Michigan and purchased of the United States one hundred and twenty acres of land in the township of Unadilla, and with the help of two men, a yoke of oxen, and a rope, erected the first log house in the county. He hauled the clapboards and the lumber for the floor from Dexter, fourteen miles southeast of our home. He and his men built a camp of brush and marsh hay in which they lodged and cooked for three weeks, using brush for a spring bed. My father returned home late in the fall, preparatory to removing his family the following spring to our home in the territory of Michigan. About the middle of April, 1834, we packed up our little all, together with a year's supply of provisions and medicines, and employed a sloop to carry us to Albany, a distance of eighty miles, on the Hudson river, the trip from Poughkeepsie occupying nearly a week. At Albany we took a boat on the Erie canal for Buffalo, reaching that city in about nine days; thence by way of Lake Erie, on the

steamboat 'Daniel Webster' to Detroit. At Detroit we made a contract with two teamsters to take us the remainder of our journey, sixty miles, through the mud. We counted up our funds and found we could foot the bill and have fifty cents left. We left Detroit, plodding our way, when not stuck in the mud, over a wild and horrible road to Dexter, being then within fourteen miles of our new home, for eight miles of which we were blessed with an Indian trail to guide us, the remainder being trackless marshes and lakes. We waded about fifty rods through a lake, and this seemed close akin to shipwreck, and my mother and sister thought that if this was Michigan life their days were numbered; but we reached the shore in safety, and three miles more brought us up in front of our new log house, and although without paint or cornice, and having a chimney of sticks plastered with mud, we all repaired to it with great relief from a long and fatiguing journey of three weeks, being obliged to walk most of the way from Detroit. We soon discovered that several hundred miles lay between us and our New York home, and to return, with but fifty cents in the treasury, was impossible, so we resolved to submit to the fortunes of the pioneer and protect our scalps from the swarm of Indians that surrounded us as best we could; they were so numerous we felt that we were completely in their power. When our goods were unpacked and the rough floor was cleaned my mother remarked that she was now prepared to receive company.

"After a hearty laugh over the remark, sure enough in marched her company in single file, to the number of nine, all red men, squaws and pappooses; this was a stunner as was shown by the pale face of my mother, who soon distributed among them all the cooked provisions she had in the house, hoping to save her life thereby, but they soon departed in a friendly manner, and we found it a great convenience to have such friends, for they often brought us venison to exchange for flour, and we ever found them friendly and honorable unless influenced by whiskey. We experienced very close times the first two years, and one year our scanty supply of provisions gave out before harvest time, and we were compelled to cut the unripe wheat, dry it in the sun, thresh it on sheets, fan it in the wind, grind it in the coffee mill and bolt it through crepe, and this flour made into biscuits we partook of with a relish that I shall never forget. As we were fourteen miles from postoffice, mill, or store, it required three days to make the trip with an ox team, so that the bread box sometimes got lonesome before the new grist came from the mill.

"The howling of wolves of a winter evening was of frequent occurrence, but we were never disturbed by them or any other wild animals; the worst enemy to mankind with which we came in contact was whiskey; some of our nearest neighbors who settled about us the first year being intemperate men who sought to injure every outspoken temperance man; my father, being of the latter class, undertook to raise a barn without the customary aid of intoxicating liquors, but inviting all to the raising. The whiskey lovers came with bottles of whiskey of their own, and a more disgraceful scene than the one that occurred on that occasion I never witnessed. After furnishing them with a good supper, they remained until a late hour drinking and carousing; they broke our dishes, butchered the dog, tore down all the outbuildings, and

threatened to destroy the barn frame. Nearly all of these rioters have dropped into drunkards' graves."

REMINISCENCES OF HON. JONATHAN SHEARER.

Mr. Shearer was in the county forty-three years ago, and stopped at Ring's Tavern, the site of which he could not find during his visit in 1877. Then he could see the whole city easily; but now it had been built up so that he could not. Forty-three years ago he settled in Ingham county, in the town he himself christened Bunker Hill. There was no school-house there, none in Jackson, and none in Flint, so he went to Plymouth, and finding one there located in that town, and has lived there ever since. In that time he lost his way near Lansing, while traveling through the woods, and fell in with Colonel Hughes and Major Wilson, who were in the same predicament. They wandered together looking for the trail, but without success. Their provisions ran out and they ate elm bark; and after that failed they used bass-wood root bark as a substitute. After a time they fell in with an Indian who directed them to a house which had just been built, eight miles or so from Jacksonburgh. They walked along and at last saw a cow, and then Mr. Shearer exclaimed to his companions, "Glory to God! we have reached the pale of civilization.'

They found the house was newly built, with a blanket hung up for a door. They were delicate about putting the blanket aside; so they knocked on the logs, and a beautiful little woman showed her face. The travelers saw there no floor, but on the shelf they saw johnny-cake that made their mouths water. They told her they were hungry and asked for food. She told them they might have all they wanted, and she supplied them with bread and milk, and kept them over night. When they went away the next day they left her four silver dollars. Afterward, he learned, she told a neighbor that they were angels, and that money never was so good before as they were entirely out of it at the time. Her name was Mrs. Tanner, and the narrator was quite affected by the intelligence of her death.

THOMAS TANNER'S EXPERIENCES.

Thomas Tanner, in his references to early days in Henrietta, says: "My wife and I moved into the town of West Portage, now Henrietta, October 13, 1835. We took up one hundred acres of land, and built a log house on the Indian trail, built the first wagon road, drove the first wagon through the Portage woods, and there we were, alone in the forest, with no neighbors within six miles, except Indians and wild beasts. The wolves especially were very numerous. Verily we could look out into the forest and say, 'We are monarchs of all we survey.' It is now the flourishing town of Henrietta. I got the first barrel of flour at Ann Arbor. Drove an ox-team through the Portage river with my goods, crossing myself in a canoe cut out of a log. On the first day of December I drove my oxen through the river and went to Detroit. I returned in six days and crossed the river on the ice; got my first half bushel of potatoes of Samuel Wing on that side of Grand river, and carried them home on my shoulder, with the cat which he gave me in the opposite end of the bag to balance. I sent my oxen to Livingston county, and one of them was taken sick and could not be gotten home until near spring; so I carried my

rails on my shoulder to fence four acres round my house.

"In February I left my wife at home while I went to get my team. I lost my way, and traveled until evening, when I came to a place where some one had been, but no one lived there. The first thought was to lie down for the night; but tired, hungry, disappointed, cold and lost, I was reminded that it was very dangerous to lie down where the howls of wild beasts could be heard in every direction; so I took my back track to the house where I had last inquired my way.

"The woman of the house asked me to have some supper; but the frog had got into my throat and I could not talk freely; so I asked her to let me go to bed, where I could rest. The next morning, weary and lame as I was, I started for my oxen. When I got there I found them not able to be taken home yet. Without money or means, and in a destitute condition for food at home, it made my heart ache. As I returned and got within sight of home, I saw my wife sitting on a pile of rails, with work in hand, watching for my return. I hardly knew what to tell her of my journey's trials. I sat down on the rails almost in despair, not knowing what to do. She told me I must not give up yet, as she had got four dollars. There were four men looking for land, and had traveled all day in the rain and wanted to stay during the night. She told them she was alone and had no where to put their horses, and not much to give them for supper. They stated that they would hitch their horses to the trees and be glad of any accommodation she could give them, if they could stay under cover, for there was no where else to go, and they were wet and weary. They proved to be gentlemen indeed. My wife got them supper and breakfast with the provisions they had with them. They inquired where we were from, how long we had been there, and our circumstances, gave her four dollars, then shook hands and bade her good-bye. Four dollars! what a sum in those days. How it relieved us!

"At the close of the winter I got my oxen home; then I thought times would be a little easier, but my oxen, not liking their place, would get away to the other side of the Portage. One morning I went to drive them home. The ice had broken up, and going over the river I drove them into the water; but as I was crossing the river on some fallen trees, the oxen would go back. There was no way to do but to dive into the stream and swim the river after them; so I buttoned my coat and swam after them. After I landed I was chilled through, some of my clothes being frozen, and as I thought, 'this settlin' in Michigan is pretty hard.' I gave way to human weakness and cried like a baby. Just one week after this I had the same thing to do over again.

"May 15 our second child was born, and it was the first child born in the township of West Portage, without doctor or doctress, ceremony or custom, no one to welcome or rejoice with us that a son was born into the family. Sometimes his cries in the house and the howls of the wolves on the outside made matters quite interesting. He has grown up to manhood and has prospered, and now since 1862 has been engaged in the itinerant work of the Methodist Episcopal ministry as a member of the Michigan conference.

RECOLLECTIONS OF J. M. GRISWOLD.

"In taking up a review of the old pioneer

life of Brooklyn we would suggest that time leaves but memories, and those memories cluster affectionately around the men and women who commenced our local history. The recent interment of Mrs. Lucretia Jones, the life partner of the late Day Jones, Esq., suggests a slight record of some of the incidents of local and family histories of the early pioneers of Brooklyn.

"In those early days the members of the Jones family were important factors in the social, industrial, religious and intellectual well-being of the community. Their lives, like those of their neighbors, were in hard places; but cheerfulness, hopefulness and attentiveness to each other's wants and necessities were characteristics of all that loveable people.

"The writer recalls the fact that in the early days of July, 1836, he, then a lad of eleven years, with his father's family, an old fashioned minister's gig carrying his mother and sisters, and an ox team hauling a lumber wagon load of household necessities with seats for four young boys, hove in sight of this new home after a struggle of three and one-half days from Toledo.

"At a point some dozen rods east of the brook Kedron, a man emerged from the oak bushes from a little slab blacksmith shop. This was Day Jones, a picture of manly strength, and with that peculiar bland smile and individual stride that all his old friends will recall, he advanced and saluted my father and welcomed his family.

"The outlook as we came up the elevation from the Kedron, I noticed was very depressing to my mother. As I recall the scene there was ample excuse for her emotion. Mr. Jones was having erected the hotel which so long stood on the corner where the A. C. Ennis block now stands. The small hotel was then only partly finished but has long since decaded away. Rufus Tiffany had a little unpainted store on the site so long occupied by Harmon & Cook and their successors. This building for many years afterwards stood at the south end of the horse sheds of the big store and was used as a lime house. Near the corner now occupied by the mercantile and banking house of W. S. Culver was the residence of Gamalial R. Swain, unfinished, with the roof boards projecting toward the street. The building still stands, remodeled and finished, adjoining the brick block which now fills up that corner of the square. Mr. Jones and his sister Belona, afterwards Mrs. A. R. Stanley, and Mehitable, who married L. R. Brown, accupied a slab shanty along the walnut trees that lined the west side of Main street.

"Ferdinand French had a little carpenter's shop near what is now Chicago street. The little house at the northwest corner of the public square, called the convention house of the Baptist church, stood up on stilts, with plenty of water underneath. It was unoccupied. Some movement had been made toward the erection of a house on the ground now occupied by the Cosmopolitan hotel.

"Rev. Calvin H. Swain had so far completed the house in which Day Jones closed his earthly career that he had moved his family into it. Mr. Swain brought his family to his new home in 1832, and he and his son, Consider, built the dam and erected a saw-mill. He also erected what was denominated 'the Castle' on grounds now occupied by the Episcopal church and sold the same to my father. It was a large, two-story

house with a hall through the center. It was partly sided with plank and the balance with siding, and was without lath or plaster. Into the south side of this building my father's family was introduced.

"The north half was occupied by Esquire Carpenter, a son-in-law of Elder Swain, who was then erecting what was afterwards known as Young's house, on the brow of the decline to the north.

"Edwin Smith, the mentor and newspaper of the town, whose cheerful voice saluted every residence each day, had his house in order at the north end of the village, and a Mr. Perkins had a little place to live in on the present site of Chicago street. The little red schoolhouse completed the architectural claims of the town and not a building could boast of lath and plaster. Before the winter closed in Henry W. Ladd, Daniel Wright, Rev. Fulton, Guy Chapman, Elisha Cole and their families made important additions to the little society. The farmers in proximity whose names I recall were Joseph Townson, Daniel Howland, Milton Wood, Elijah Webber, Benjamin King, Israel Love, Mr. Parks, Morgan Case, and Mr. Cogswell. A few others were also here, but their names have gone from my memory.

"Messrs. Tiffany & Copeland had the flouring mill enclosed and the mill-wrights had just commenced the inside work when my father's family arrived. Charles Howell, who afterwards became a resident, was the contractor for the inside work. Another of the workmen on the mill who became a permanent resident was John L. Butterfield, a man much beloved and respected. He was honored by the county as a member of the constitutional convention of 1850, whose work the people of the state have substantially clung to for more than half a century. Mr. Butterfield married Gertrude Harmon, a sister of Albert M. Harmon, of the enterprising firm of Harmon & Cook. Richard Pelham, of Woodstock, was also another of the workmen on the mill.

"Day Jones married Miss Lucretia N. Worden, daughter of Thomas F. and Nancy Worden. The Worden family consisted of Lucretia N., Phoebe Ann, afterwards Mrs. A. R. Stanley, Eunice who was united with J. N. Griswold, and Miss Susan. And now the earthly tabernacle of father, mother and children is together, each in their narrow house in the rural cemetery.

"During the summer of 1836 the inmates of the little red school-house were frightened into hysteria by the sudden appearance of a band of forty or fifty Pottawatomie Indians. They were all in full Indian costume, with paint and feathers, but carried few guns or other hostile weapons. Arranging themselves in order before the door, they seemed delighted at the consternation they caused, but by their physical demonstrations they soon turned fear into curiosity. It was a rare sight that will never be repeated in this vicinity. After a parley with the teacher, Miss Mary Watkins, afterwards the wife of Waterman Thompson, they exchanged presents with her and the leaders of the party entered the room, scanning the pupils and all the appurtenances of the school. A second visit to the village a short time after was for business purposes. They had many trinkets to exchange for more substantial articles and their appeals were made at every house. It was their last visit before going to their

government reservation. They camped under the big elm trees on the east side of Kedron creek, near the present site of the union school building. From a spring now covered by the waters of the mill pond they obtained their supply for cooking, etc., this being the spring from which the pioneers also drew their water. One of the branches of the great Detroit and Chicago Indian trail, which was followed in constructing the Chicago road, left that trail somewhere in the present town site of Woodstock and crossed Main street in Brooklyn at the identical spot where my old friend, Edward Brighton, forced his porterhouse steak upon unwilling customers. But his eccentricities are lost sight of in the fact that he had a permanent monument on almost every street in the rows of beautiful shade trees planted with his own hands. But to this identical trail. It passed to the camping grounds and from thence to the high bluff and over the rocky bottom of the river Rasin, the way now being covered by the waters of the pond.

"There was plenty to eat in those early days, but the variety was limited. Bread, potatoes and imported salt pork was the basis of every meal. Venison and fish were plentiful, served only with salt seasoning, and the big yellow pumpkins furnished the 'sauce' for the evening meal. Dairy products were of very limited extent. All the fruit was the wild plum. Melons came on later as a great luxury in the fall. Black New Orleans molasses cost one dollar per gallon at the stores.

"Everybody was busy during the summer months with their labors. Towards evening perhaps a man with a gun or a fish line would steal away for a change and come home with a saddle of venison or all the fish he could carry, and to which every family was welcome to as much as could be used. After sunset every day the entire male population would hasten to the mill pond for the fun of the spring board and a deep dive. Little folks as well as big ones became expert swimmers before the summer closed.

"When the flouring-mill was completed the event was celebrated by a supper to the workmen and their friends at the Jones hotel with David Barnard as landlord. We little folks had to be contented to look on from the outside and to carry in our memories that among the viands cove oysters were served at an extraordinary effort to do the 'big thing.'

"The fall was a most delightful season. Wild flowers, now so rare, carpeted the woods, and as the gentle frosts tinged the leaves of the oak forests, everywhere nature was then in her holiday attire. At night the sky was ablaze with lurid flames and smoke from the burning marshes in every direction. Occasionally the fire would catch in a luckless stack of hay. Then there was a minature volcanic eruption, the flames shooting skyward with wondering effect, and left thrilling and never to be forgotten memories.

"Fall was a glorious season for the sportsman, and all men were sportsmen then. A herd of deer, a flock of wild turkeys, a lake with myriads of wild ducks, and an occasional rumor of bear or wolf brought out the guns whose capabilities had been well tested by their owners. As the season advanced, fishing through the ice with spears became rare sport in which all the boys could participate. Then the little red

school-house became the center of attraction for the winter. It was the meeting house for Sunday service and for the day school. I recall many of my schoolmates: Augusta Ladd; Mary, Lydia, Ann and Rebecca Wright; Lucretia and Ellen Howland; Lavina Webber; William, George B. and Henry Tiffany; Samuel and Justin D. Fulton; Homer Chapman; Harlow and Ira Swain; my half-brother Benjamin and Fisher and brothers Horace, George and Milton, Noel, Benjamin Sidney, Gerome and Peter Webber. The evening spelling schools were not only instruction, but for fun and frolic. What impresses my memory most vividly, however, was the entertainment of the singing school. Henry Palmer, who then resided with his relatives on the 'plains,' was the teacher. One evening of each week brought a crowd that filled the little red schoolhouse. Each family or person brought a tallow candle and a Hayden collection of music. Ransom Jones carried the bass, Mrs. Guy Chapman with a sweet, strong voice led the soprano, Miss Euseba Swain, the alto, and Ferdinand French was always present with a big bass viol and his violin. Mr. Palmer as he walked the floor, pitched the tunes with his tuning fork and sang the tenor, was in his element, his head erect and voice so harmonious that his very soul seemed to come out with his words. And so sang we all till the candles burned to their sockets and then the further pleasant duty of escorting the girls to their homes.

"The snowfall that winter was very light and was hardly sufficient to gratify the wishes of old and young. Mr. Tiffany had an iron sleigh, designed for transportation purposes to and from Detroit in case the heavens were propitious, and Elder Swain had a big wood-shod sled. Mr. Tiffany had two span of horses, one for his transportation line (Ervin Crane, driver) and one for personal service. Elder Swain was the owner of a span of grey ponies, my father had two big black horses, and Elisha Cole had brought with him a large team. This was the only horse flesh to be found in a large range of country. When the snow invited a moonlight ride the boys did not fail to gather all the girls into the two sleighs, pile in the hay, and with quilts for robes the pleasures of such occasions were not lessened by our democratic outfit. Napoleon, Manchester and Blackman's Tavern were visited, the latter being then located where the Chicago turnpike crossed the river Rasin.

"There was not always peace in this little community. The first local sensation which I recall was a conflict over the Baptist church. Mr. Tiffany was a man of influence. He was the merchant, president of the 'wildcat' bank he succeeded in establishing, and a leader in the church. An idea of the values of those flush times appears in the securities on real estate, upon which the bank based. The flouring mill, if my memory serves me right, was placed at twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Tiffany desired to place his old friend, Rev. Mr. Fulton, in charge of the church. At this time my father was fast passing to his final reward and was the first adult interred in the cemetery by the marshy banks of Goose creek. In the fight for the pastorate Rev. C. H. Swain led the opposition, a born fighter with many intellectual resources. The battle was fierce; division followed; councils of the denomination were held, but their advice was

not received. The majority held the little red schoolhouse and Elder Swain and his friends worshipped in his own house. Day Jones and one or two others were the party for peace, the other members of the community hot and unrelenting on either side, and not for many years was the church reunited. Rev. Justin D. Fulton, then a schoolmate, strenuous, impulsive and loveable, has since achieved a wider fame than his father from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"Elder Swain, as before stated, was the first settler. He secured the establishment of the postoffice with himself as postmaster and named the office Swainsville, the village following the nomenclature. Mail was brought once a week from Springville from the Detroit and Chicago stage line via Clinton and Tecumseh, and again reached the Chicago road at the Junction. The heated church controversey drew strong lines of separation between the factions. Mr. Tiffany and his friends made an onslaught on the name of 'Swainsville' to the grief of the Elder and vote of the people pronounced for the name of 'Brooklyn.' This was accepted by the federal government as the designation of the postoffice. At that time it cost twenty-five cents for a letter from our eastern friends and all letters came C. O. D.

"The hottest controversy in the early forties was an anti-Masonic outburst. William Jones and a number of his sons had been members of a lodge at Fort Ann, New York, of which my father had been the chaplain. After the order became involved in politics in that state and indeed in the whole country, growing out of the Morgan affair, Masonry was at a great discount. William Jones, however, was a devoted and enthusiastic Mason, and he and his sons and a few of their friends, some of whom had been members of the order before their emigration to the wilds of Michigan, conceived the plan of a lodge for Brooklyn. They consequently obtained the charter, No. 17, from the authorities of the order in the new state, and William Jones was elected worthy master. They occupied the garret of the Harmon & Cook store for their lodge room, a very inconvenient place for their work, but the best the town afforded. But the lodge did not flourish very successfully and the charter was transferred to Jackson, where it still maintains its existence at the head of the master Masons' interests in that city. However, the local effect of the movement was a red flag and mad bull episode. Rev. Mr. Bacon was then pastor of the Baptist church and was in full sympathy with the anti-Masonic spirit which had been so violent in the east. It was beginning to decline slowly everywhere, however, as it was to the effect that a man could not be a Christian and a Mason at the same time. A Mason must confess his sins, abjure his order, tell all his secrets, or he must be expelled from the church and die without benefit of clergy. Church meetings were called, hot words were spoken, and all unrepenting Masons were expelled. The Jones families with others were outside the 'stated preaching of the gospel.'

"My memory now runs forward to the second generation of citizens. The mercantile house of Rufus Tiffany passed to the firm of Harmon & Cook in 1838. The flouring-mill became the property of John L. Butterfield. Harmon & Cook bought everything that anybody had to sell and furnished the necessities for a large range of country. They

stocked the mill with wheat to be manufactured into flour, and employed farmers to transport to and from the lake ports everything that entered their lines of trade. Their due bills on the store became common currency of the community. They carried financially the whole people, and also to their able and faithful assistants much of their success was due. Walker B. Sherman, Percy T. Cook, Homer Chapman, William S. Culver, H. C. Clark, Hi Muir, Shep Spaulding, Morris W. Ferris, A. P. Bates, Norman Sparks, Ludlow Austin, and others for their courteous attention will be recalled by many a reader of this sketch. And I see in my mind's eye the array of artisans who made the boots and shoes for the house: the story-telling Judge Lester, the staid Walter White, the silent Adolphus Webber, and the rollicking Orlando H. Foote. And the sturdy William Ennis cannot be forgotten, the man who measured the wood, bought the ashes and made the potash.

"And thus I bring my scanty recital of a few reminiscences to a close. I am mourner with my friends of the Jones family. I have a kindly memory and a tear for many whose names I have written, and hearty well wishes for those who are still in the battle of life.

"My boyish reverence for the men and devoted women who bravely faced the trials of pioneer life, and the memories of childhood's unselfish friendships makes every spot associated with them dear to my heart. and cheerful is the hope that when I lay down in the last sleep it shall be by the side of those I love."

THE WHITE CAPTIVE.

If not deemed out of place, we would here append a little episode of Indian history, as related by Waup-ca-zeek, a semi-chief of the Pottawatomie tribe, then living at an Indian village some ten miles southwest of Jackson, in the town of Spring Arbor. Some time during the war of 1812 an American soldier was taken captive by the Indians under Tecumseh, at the battle of Frenchtown, and was brought to this place, it being deemed by them a secure retreat. Here he was tried, condemned and executed according to the rules of Indian justice, no one appearing in his behalf. He was condemned to be burned at the stake, a kind of immolation most common among savages. This cruel sentence, passed upon the unfortunate soldier, was, as alleged by Waup-ca-zeek, in retaliation for the barbarous acts of the American soldiery toward the Indians, to which he alluded in justification. Here, on this devoted spot—perchance the very spot on which the church now stands—the execution took place, amid the imposing and barbarous scenes of an Indian war-dance and pow-wow. This sad story was known by very few of the early settlers, as it was revealed by the Indian only when in a state of intoxication.

INTERESTING TO PIONEERS.

The following, from the pen of H. H. Osborn, was published in the Deerfield Times-Journal: "Seventy-eight years since my first birthday; it would take thousands of pages to give only a brief record of the occurrences of these years. If the historian will turn back he will find the 29th of January, 1825, a few weeks prior to the inauguration of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president of the United States. The population at that time of the United States was less than ten million, and of Michigan fifteen thousand, practically a wilderness, and twelve

years from statehood, her boundaries unestablished, her roads the Indian trail, her home the log cabin. Ten years later our home, a log shanty in this county, our white neighbors three miles away, Indians close at hand, and every day callers and always 'me hungry.' Not a very agreeable salutation with flour and pork at thirty dollars a barrel, but we were soon in a position to feed them on stewed pumpkin and boiled turnips, all the same to them so they are filled up. Then on the farm the sickle, the cradle and scythe were in use to cut grain and hay. Grain was threshed with a flail, or tread out with horses and oxen. All know the methods of today, and can see the difference."

JAMES VALENTINE, OF BARRY.

James Valentine was one of the earliest settlers in Jacksonburgh. He was chosen a school inspector at an election held April 4, 1831, and was the first judge of probate elected in the county, serving from 1833 to 1836.

The village of Barry (Sandstone) took the lead of Jacksonburgh in business and enterprise. But the building of the old water grist-mill in 1836, and the establishment of the state prison and building of the court house in 1837 put Jacksonburgh ahead and gave Barry a set-back from which, some think, it will never recover. The township of Jackson was six by twelve miles square, embracing the territory now constituting the townships of Summit and Blackman and the city of Jackson. All came to the village to vote, and an election was quite an important occasion; where the new settler could meet and become acquainted with the older; where neighbors could meet and talk over the news from "York state" or Vermont, or discuss the news only "seven weeks later" from Europe. Neighbors! The word seemed to imply more then than now. Then it meant if your neighbor was sick, or behind-hand with his work from no fault of his own, to make a "bee" and husk his corn, dig his potatoes, get up his winter's wood, or do many other acts of kindness, which he was very ready to reciprocate when occasion required. It was considered no hardship to go four or five miles to assist at a neighbor's raising, or to yoke the oxen to the sled and take wife and children for an evening's visit. Visit! Yes, that is the word. When those old motherly ladies—"God bless them"—got together for a visit it meant business in that line. No gossiping and backbiting, but generous, heart and hand friendliness, while the click of knitting needles kept time to the intellectual feast. It may not be amiss to say in connection with this subject, that the ladies of that period took upon themselves their full share of the burdens of pioneer life, and are entitled to as much credit as their husbands.

The pioneers of Jackson were intelligent, honest and industrious—were good neighbors and good citizens. Very few are now alive to meet with the pioneers of Jackson county; but many lived to see remarkable changes and to be proud of their township and the city which now bears its name.

To their successors, who can never fully realize their privations, but who now enjoy the fruits of their hardship and toil, we would say: Endeavor by your actions to show the survivors that you appreciate their character and worth; cheer their hearts and lighten the burdens of their declining years, and you will have nobly performed your part in life, if you make for yourselves as good a record as have our Jackson pioneers.

THE PIONEERS' SCHOOL.

If one were to name the wisest action taken by the pioneers of Michigan in the organization of society and the state, he would say without hesitation "the wise provision made for the cause of education and the support of public schools." To their profound and magnanimous foresight do we owe the liberal policy that has placed our commonwealth in the forefront of the states of the union in education and charitable institutions. They builded even better than they knew and deserve the profound gratitude of all the generations since their day, for laying the foundation of our intellectual life, broad and deep. Among the memories of the past, lingering with an ever increasing tenderness in the minds of the patriarchs who came to this Canaan two-thirds of a century ago, there are none more fondly cherished than the recollections of the "old log school house," or "the little red school house," "standing by the road side like a ragged beggar sunning." There it stands in the June sunshine, in the center of its four square rods of land; the turf worn smooth around it by the friction of bare feet; its low roof with its turned-up shingles; its short chimney of brick, stone, or perchance sticks; its battered door that leads into the inner sanctuary; its windows of narrow panes placed so high that its denizens within could not see the fields, the roadside or the babbling brook that rippled through the meadow, close by; the play house of rails, wood or stone, fringing the yard; the log step in front; the carvings on the clap-boards or the logs composing the exterior walls.

There it stands as of yore when the barefooted boy approached it, with mingled emotion of pride and apprehension, on the eventful morning of his first day at school. Ah, these memories, these memories! And the interior! How can the memories of those floors with their wide cracks, their protruding nails menacing the big toes of boys and girls as they marched back and forth to the master's seat in the old plank pulpit to ask him puzzling questions, how can they fade? There are the old walls decorated with pencil marks, apple stains, flattened paper wads and coats of many colored plaster; there are the old seats carved into fantastic shapes by thrifty occupants; the old rusty box stove with its rickety pipe covered with names of beaux and belles, written couplets, cartoons of the schoolma'am, solutions of puzzles and knotty problems; there is the old brown colored, wooden water pail and its accompanying tin cup, standing on the bench, tempting the always thirsty mental worker to drink. Memory peoples this interior world with its occupants again. Boys in blue jeans or "hum-made," frowsy headed and smutty faced, sit upon those plank seats, swinging their bare feet in unison with the movement of their lips as they con their lessons; sweet faced, ruddy looking girls, in pink aprons, sit at safe distance from the boys, working sums from Colburn or Dayball with slate and pencil. In the amphitheatre, in front of all, is the monarch of this aggregation of humanity—the teacher, solemn-faced and stern as fate. Over his head, resting against the wall, is the never failing remedy for idleness, stubbornness, mischievousness and all the varied mental and moral ills that affect boys and girls—a generous bundle of birch rods; there, in a conspicuous place, stands the dunce block, the great corrective of stupid brains, always occupied, of course, by a

specially dejected-looking offender, guilty of the monstrous sin of stupidity. Such is the picture that hangs on memory's wall. A thousand other memories are thrown upon the canvas at the roll call of pupils who occupy the old benches. "The prettiest girl" in school faded early in life's morning—yonder she rests under the grassy mound in the near-by cemetery; the hero of the play grounds fell in the deadly rifle pit and his warm blood drenched the ground of a foreign land—for the glory of his country; the lad that oftenest passed his time on the dunce block, sits a solemn judge on the bench. Varied are the paths that lead into the great world from the "old log school house." Some of them have been weary and long; some hedged in by disappointment, suffering, temptation and sorrow; others have been full of joy, success, light and peace. Many, nearly all have led over the boundary of one world into another. Most of the remaining "boys and girls" have finished their lessons, put away their thumb-worn books, folded their weary arms and are waiting for the Master to say—"school is dismissed." And those teachers, where are they? How some of them were hated, how others were loved! It is all the same to them now:

> Their part in all the pomp that fills
> The circuit of the summer hills,
> Is—that their graves are green.

Sometimes they were stern, sometimes they were cold and distant, but time and the grave have cleared the vision and we see them transfigured—the classmates of the angels. Blessed be the memories!

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD PIONEER, DAVID WOODMAN.

"I am a Green Mountain boy, rather an old boy, however, being over eighty-four years of age. So far I have not learned the cane exercise, though I have several laid up for time of need, one of which was from Jerusalem, a present from E. A. Crane, of your city, which he brought home from the Holy Land about a year and a half since. Until about fourteen years of age I was a resident of old Vermont, and as I well remember the customs of the day and manner of doing business in the household, on the farm and elsewhere in that early day and the changes that have been wrought since I can remember, I thought that perhaps some of my experiences might be interesting to the readers, especially to old pioneers like myself. My memory extends back to 1822, when I was a little boy and reposed in a trundlebed and was lulled to sleep by the humming of the spinning wheel operated by my mother. My first experience in fishing was with a bent pin for speckled trout in a pebbly brook which went murmuring by. My first experience as a farmer boy was picking up potatoes, weeding flax and preparing it for the spinner. Out of the fine part nice linen was made, whiie the tow was spun and used as filling for the linen warp, and out of this fabric men's and boys' summer clothing was made. Winter clothing for the family was also manufactured at home and from wool produced on the farm, the clothier dressing the cloth after it was woven. Farmers generally had their clothing made up at home and their boots and shoes by the traveling shoemaker. All hosiery was of

home make also. No farmer's home was considered fully equipped unless it had a complete outfit for manufacturing its own clothing.

"Cook stoves did not come into general use until about 1830. Brick and the old Dutch oven had been previously and were in general use at that time. The tin baker came into general use about 1836, and the tin telescope lamp for burning lard soon after.

"Washing machines were live ones, assisted by a battle board and battler. Maple sugar was the sweetening and it was no uncommon thing to be obliged to gather the sugar water on top of snow four feet deep, walking on snow shoes and hauling the sap in a tub mounted on a broad runnered hand sled. In that way I learned my first lesson in sugarmaking, which I continued as the season came around for over forty years. There was no cultivated fruit where we resided seventy-seven years ago. We gathered strawberries in the meadows and raspberries and blackberries in the woods. We climbed the spruce trees for gum, thus securing the genuine article. Afternoon visits and refreshments, including 'sling,' was a custom with the women. Liquor was always furnished at raisings and bees, yet no intoxication was the result. Murders, suicides and divorces were few and far between.

"There were no Sunday schools in that land of steady habits in that early day. Preachers of that day claimed to have a a special call from God to preach and some of them of today think so, I believe.

"The tuning fork was the only musical instrument in use in the churches, and a two-hour sermon was not uncommon. The church building where I first attended service was a large, one-story structure, divided into pews about four feet square, with seats on three sides and a lock door next the aisle. The corner pews were set apart for the poor and the pulpit was elevated some eight feet above the audience. The choir were located in the rear of the pulpit and several feet above it.

"Except the Masonic, I think there was no secret societies, and that one came near foundering after the disappearance of Morgan. Postage on letters was graded according to distance, twenty-five cents being charged on letters of four hundred miles and over, it not being necessary to prepay postage. Envelopes came into use in 1839, steel pens in 1833, sewing machines in 1846. Flint lock guns were in use until about 1830, when the percussion cap superseded it. The tinder box flint and steel or the flintlock gun, were the only means at hand to start a fire with prior to 1830, when the lucifer match made its appearance.

"All vehicles were of the wide track pattern. The old covered coach and one-horse shay were in general use for travel, and the cart and oxen for business on the farm. Usually notes were made payable in meat, stock or grain and imprisonment for neglect to pay a debt might follow.

"We moved onto a new place when I was seven years old. It was in a dense forest, composed of evergreen and hardwood timber, and my business was to assist in clearing the land, hoeing in rye and clover-seed on the hillsides which were too steep to plow, preparing oven wood for the brick oven, going to mill on horseback, carrying a bushel of corn, rye or perhaps wheat. But the old custom of our forefathers who ('tis said) put a stone in one end of the bag as a

balance against the grist had been abandoned before that time. Vermont was a good stock and dairy country, except the drawback of long winters and time spent in securing forage to carry stock through. Potatoes were extensively raised and out of them starch and whisky was made. Common bread was made of rye and corn ground together, wheat flour being used for pastry, etc. Small grains were reaped with sickles, threshed with flails and cleaned with a hand fan. My first plowing was done with a wooden plow and a yoke of oxen. The plow had an iron point and was held together by an iron rod which passed up through the beam.

"The scythe was the mowing machine and hand rakes, pitch forks and muscle put the hay in the barn. I remember the contest for the presidency between John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay in 1825. There being no choice by the people, the house of representatives elected Mr. Adams, who received only eighty-four electoral votes. In 1829 Andrew Jackson was elected president. I have been a voter sixty-three years and have voted at every presidential election since, except one when in California. I remember when Lafayette visited the United States in 1824, and the enthusiasm with which he was received. He died in 1834. I well remember when the Erie canal was completed in 1825, and the grand celebration that followed. We left our Vermont home July 4, 1831, with two teams of two horses each and went our way to Monroe county, New York. During that year the first steam railroad in the United States was built. The line of road was from Albany to Schenectady, New York. The engine, also the engineer, were imported from England, expressly for this road. The weight of the engine was four tons, the passenger cars were regular stage coach bodies set on car wheels. On the first trial trip were sixteen persons who were thought to be very venturesome.

"Cholera made its appearance in the United States in 1832 and lasted in some localities until 1835. In the place where we resided the people were badly frightened and refused to eat green fruit of any kind at first. But their alarm soon subsided and they returned to their green corn and cucumbers.

"In 1835 we concluded to go farther west and Michigan seemed to be the choice of the family. And in the spring of that year the family, except myself and oldest sister, left New York state for Michigan."

EARNED HONORS.

The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Jacksonburgh township in October, 1880, was made the occasion of memorializing the settlement of the Fifield and Stevens families therein. Messrs. Fifield and Stevens left the township of Salisbury, Merrimac county, New Haven, on the 6th day of October, 1830. The western bound party consisted of Enoch Fifield, James Fifield and wife, Osgood H. Fifield and wife, John S. Fifield, George W. Fifield, William P. Fifield, Edward Morrill, John Stevens and Benjamin Wilson. They arrived in Jacksonburgh on the 22d day of October, 1830, and put up at the log tavern then kept by Thompson, and had the privilege of sleeping upon a rail floor; not a board was used in building the house, even the doors were made of rails. Enoch Fifield and Edward Morrill returned east the same fall. The remaining nine of this company, together with the Pease fam-

ily, numbering eight, making a party of seventeen, wintered in this township in 1830-31, they being the first white people that ever wintered in this township outside of Jacksonburgh. George Fifield and John Stevens were the only two living of the seventeen that settled here in 1830 and of the little party of eleven that left Salisbury, New Haven, on the 6th of October, 1830.

At this meeting, June 18, 1879, were present Mrs. A. L. Bolton, a lady aged seventy years, who with her family, was the first settler in Napoleon, where she lived forty-eight years. Subsequently, the same year, Morgan Case, and his wife settled here also. Senator Hodges, who lived in Pulaski and Concord for a time of forty-three years, was present. Melville McGee, who came into the county in 1832, when fourteen years old, and a resident for forty-seven years, was also present. Mr. Tripp of Hanover, although fifty-eight years of age, was present and seemed in the prime of life. This settler has resided on the old homestead forty-seven years. He came to Hanover in 1832, with his father, Abel Tripp, who located the first farm in that township. John Curtis, aged seventy-nine, who came to Jackson in 1837, was also present.

Mrs. N. H. Pierce, of Ann Arbor, read the following poem, entitled

THE BRAVE PIONEER.

"On to the West!" was the earnest cry
Of our people some fifty years ago.
The people were many, and labor was scarce,
And industry crowded our busy marts,
And the Eastern markets were glutted and slow.
On to the land where the forests wild
Were standing so lonely with outstretched arms.
The lakes and rivers were broad and free,
And all untrammeled in their rush and flow,
And waiting of human use to be;
There were plains untilled, and mills and factories unbuilt,
And thousands of chances for hearts of steel
To come and appropriate, till and build,
And open a way for humanity's weal.
There were richest mines all unexplored;
There were leagues of iron and salt and coal,
The greatest of blessings on earth to men,
And source of comfort and wealth untold;
It only needed the stalwart arm,
The iron nerve, and the flinty will,
To push straight on, to dig and delve,
And our beautiful State with prosperity fill.
And so, *on* they come! and the western trains
Of the emigrant wagons, white and slow,
Were circling round hill tops or winding through plains,
Undauntetd by menace of half concealed foe.
They startled the deer in their ambushes wild,
As still moving onward the invaders filed;
Dark savages peered at the unwonted sight,
And forgot to resist or seek safety in flight;
But a garden of sweets to the venturous band
Was this wild territory, so new, yet so grand.
There were acres of wild flowers of every hue;
Springs, rivers and landscapes most charming to view;
There were silvery lakelets with fine sandy beaches,
And forests of timber with broad sunny reaches;
There were plaster and lime deeply bedded in earth,
Which have borne no mean part in enhancing our worth;
There were meadows of wild grass, grapes, and wild honey,
And nothing was wanting, indeed, except money.
But the millions still buried in mines and in land,
Was now only waiting the engineer's hand
To prove us enriched with this product unfurled.
Which soon would astonish the rest of the world!
"Seekest thou," said a voice to the brave pioneer,
"A beautiful Peninsula? Behold it here!"
And soon through the forest the silence he breaks
With the firm, ringing blows of the engineer's ax,
And humble log-cabins soon dotted the plains,
And the spirit of civilization now reigns.
And gardens and orchards next brighten the way,
And deep, tangled wildwood soon vanish away,
And broad fields of grain with their tassels of gold
Soon laugh in the sunlight, a treasure unfold;
And soon did the wilderness bloom like the rose,
Prosperity followed, their spirits arose;
All nature exulting cries out with a cheer:
"Long life and success, to the *brave* pioneer!"

The years have rolled on and the young head is old,
And the heart, warm and hopeful, is fast growing cold,
And the hand once so nimble has finished its toil,
For the work of the laborer in tilling the soil
Has fallen to others still younger in years,
Who walk in the wake of the old pioneer!
Now, behold what a change to the eye of those
Who were first to lead in the onward way:
Great forests are felled and rivers are bridged,
And towns and cities now stand this day.
All over the country, like network spread,
The rail and telegraph routes now lay;
And eager and longing and wishing for more,
Our youths are still seeking our western shore;
And then, when the uttermost verge is found,
They'll on to the east and the world go round.
Now, looking back through the vanished years,
We're well repaid for our toil and pain;
The trials are over of the pioneers,
But their grand achivements still remain;
And better facilities none can find,
In search of improvements in morals and mind.

FURTHER EXERCISES.

At the close of the meeting referred to Gen. J. W. Brown, of Tecumseh, a veteran of eighty-seven years, and one of the heroes of the Black Hawk war, in which he commanded all the troops of the Northwest, was introduced and made a short speech. He recounted his personal experience as a pioneer and gave a short sketch of his early life. The band played "Hold the Fort" and "Sweet Bye and Bye" in their best manner. Judge Witter J. Baxter, of Jonesville, was introduced. He said he was a pioneer rather by virtue of his gray hairs than because of any pioneer work he had ever done. He said he had witnessed the development and growth of the great state of Michigan with pride, and adverted in glowing terms to its religious and moral standing, to its educational advantages, and its political rights and privileges. He declared that she stood among the first in the galaxy of states; and in the course of his remarks made eulogistic allusions to the nation at large. He retired amid enthusiastic applause. B. F. Eggleston, of Jackson, followed with the ballad, "Forty Years Ago," which he sang in the happiest manner, and was rewarded by the attention and the applause of the assembly. Harrington Hendee, of Blackman, read a poem.

HANOVER'S EARLY HISTORY.

The following was related by George Kennedy at the Pioneer Picnic held August 15, 1900:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In response to your kind invitation to give you my experience as one of the pioneers of your township, I will state that in the month of April, 1831, when I was about eleven years of age, my father's family started from Lodi, Seneca county, New York, for the territory of Michigan, with a span of horses and covered wagon. Our family load consisted of my parents and three boys aged from eight to fourteen years and such furniture as the wagon would hold. We boys slept in the wagon and lived on bread and milk, helped out with doughnuts cooked by my mother before starting. In about one week we reached Buffalo and found the harbor filled with ice. After loading our effects on board of a steamboat and making an ineffectual attempt to get through the ice, we had to unload, hitch on to the wagon and drive to Dunkirk, about forty miles. Here we boarded a steamboat which landed us in Detroit on the 11th day of May, where we remained about a week or ten days, waiting for the balance of our household goods that came by the Erie canal and lake. Another wagon and a pair of oxen were then purchased and we started for the interior or wilderness, Ypsilanti being our objective point, where we tarried about a month while land-looking. Father finally located two hundred and eighty acres in what was afterward called the township of Macon, now Ridgeway, Lenawee county. Our purchase bordered on heavy timber land, and it was necessary to cut a road about a mile through the woods, and clear the ground before we could build a log house to shelter us. Cooking was done out of doors in fair weather and over a fire with a frying pan, kettles and bake oven in stormy weather at one end

of our house, the smoke going out at a hole made in the roof for that purpose. A piece of land was cleared and put into wheat in the fall and harvested the next year when a platform was built with a tight railing around it, and the oxen were made to thresh out the wheat on this platform. We had the good fortune to purchase an interest in a field of corn and potatoes that fall which was situated about five miles distant. We had to go to Detroit or Monroe the first year for the most of our provisions. I worked on the farm we were slowly making during the summer and helped cut and draw logs in the winter, getting the log timber from lands supposed to belong to Uncle Sam. I was permitted to attend school when it was stormy weather or the sleighing was poor until I was 19 years of age when I commenced teaching school for twelve dollars a month and board; nine dollars with board being the price paid for farm hands during the winter season. I recollect very distinctly that I had to make out my rate bill for tuition and collect the same myself from the patrons of the district, they paying me in "shin plasters," being pieces of paper with "I owe you" written on them for various sums by merchants and others to balance accounts. These due bills were almost the only circulating medium for fractional parts of a dollar. We frequently could hear the wolves howling and fighting in the night and the Pottawatomie Indians from their reservation in Monroe county made frequent visits to our clearing. The only way we could get rid of them was to set all the cooked victuals in the house on the table and tell them to help thmselves, when, having filled their bread baskets to repletion, they stuffed the balance inside their garments above their belts. They repeated this eating business at every house in our settlement. And still life was worth living in those primitive days. Riding on horseback was practiced for recreation. In fact it was the only mode of locomotion superior to footing it. When a young man wanted to give his best girl a ride, he simply put the blind bridle and a bed quilt on a horse, mounted and rode up to a worm fence or gate on which his girl had climbed, she gave a spring and landed behind him snug as a bug in a rug, using one arm to hang on with. On the 24th day of April, 1849, I was married to one of my scholars and a few days later we rode forty miles on the soft side of a board in a double or lumber wagon to our new home in this township. Jackson county was organized in 1832 with four townships, Spring Arbor, Jackburg, Napoleon and Grass Lake. The township of Hanover was organized in 1836, having been embraced with the seven other western towns of Jackson county in one township under the name of Spring Arbor for several years previous to that date. At the first township meeting Daniel Porter was elected supervisor and Charles I. Stone clerk. The first permanent settler in the town was Abiel Tripp, who moved here in 1832 and settled on section 3. He built the first log house, and his stepson, Salmon Hale, held the plow to turn the first furrow in the township. Amasa M. Brown was the first white child born in the town. Horace Williams and wife were the first couple married. The first death was that of a Mr. Perry, who was killed while felling a tree in 1838. The first interment in the Hanover cemetery was that of a son of O. D. Thompson, in April, 1839. The first interment in the Horton cemetery was that of a daughter of Aaron Reynolds, who died in May of the same year. The first Methodist quarterly meeting held in this township was in the barn now owned by Mrs. Elias Allen in your village in 1842, then owned by G. Tripp and sold to me in 1849. My first visit here was in November, 1837, the year that James O. Bibbins and my brother, F. A. Kennedy, settled here. Time and change have wrought wonders in the looks of this locality. This beautiful little lake that nestled among the hills when I first saw it one Sunday morning is now a little off color. At that time its water was soft as rain water, pure and clear as crystal and delicious as a beverage. It was drawn for miles around by the settlers in barrels on stoneboats made of the crotches of trees, also on wagons for longer distances. There were but few roads on section lines at that early day. The woods were burned over every spring, consequently there was no underbursh and the settlers cut across lots without asking permission of adjacent owners. I am informed that Salmon Hale is still living, if so he, Amasa Sprague and myself are the only male survivors that were living here when I came in 1849. If my memory serves me right, of the married women living here then I know of but few namely: Mesdames William B. Thorne, F. A. Kennedy, Mason C. Richards and Amasa Sprague. To make a farm here at that time all that was necessary was to girdle the timber, break up the sod, and the sun would rot it, and in the fall drag and sow it to wheat. You could fence it during the winter and following spring. The girdlings were removed to suit the convenience of the owner, perhaps not until years afterwards. I purchased a farm of one hundred and ten acres adjoining the one we are now on for sixteen dollars per acre. It was covered

with girdlings, but it had beautiful huddles of oak grubs along the roadsides. I was young then and knew no such word as "failure" or "give up the ship." Please do not get the impression that we did not have any amusements, semi-occasionally at least. When we took the yokes from the oxen's necks and put the bells on at night, we could only guess as to their whereabouts the next morning. If we were lucky enough to wake up in the night the proper thing to do was to go out doors and listen for the bells and locate the oxen in that way. The rule was to turn out at daylight and tramp through the woods, getting wet to our armpits, and if possible find the oxen and return home for breakfast, letting the sun dry our clothes in the meantime. Should we not find the cattle before ten A. M., we were sure to have a good appetite for breakfast on our return; besides there was lots of fun when after the wheat was harvested and threshed we drew it to Jackson with our oxen, going two trips a week by loading up the day previous and starting about five A. M., carrying a lantern when necessary. We could reach Jackson about eleven A. M. and then we had to wait from three to four hours for our turn to unload, which having done and getting pay for at say from fifty-three cents to sixty-three cents per bushel, I headed the oxen for home, which was reached with a good appetite for a nine o'clock supper. I used the avails of my first wheat crop to pay off the mortgage on my farm and bearing interest at ten per cent. annually. Dr. Samuel Johnson said it was worth five thousand dollars a year to any person to be able to look on the bright side of things. In other words, take hold of the smooth end of things. Never try to elevate a feline by her narrative. Physicians tell us that if we desire to attain a good old age, and enjoy the days as they pass, we must maintain a cheerful frame of mind. The person who lives merely to accumulate property is living to very little purpose. I believe every man should, early in life, strive to provide for "a rainy day" as we call it, so as to be able to enjoy the glorious privileges of being independent when no longer able to labor for his living. Andrew Carnegie says that he enjoyed, at twelve years of age, the avails of his first week's wages, amounting to one dollar and twenty cents, more than his millions earned later in life by his business sagacity. Riches and poverty are comparative terms. Josh Billings said "any man was rich who was satisfied with what he had got and what he had not got." Carnegie, like John Ruskin, is trying to dispose of his wealth while living in order to make sure of its going where it is intended. His gifts of money for establishing public libraries will not be forgotten by future generations. He is trying to make the world better for his having lived in it. Let us all do the same.

EARLY DAYS OF CONCORD, RELATED BY JUDGE MELVILLE M'GEE.

"In giving a short historical sketch of the early settlement of the township of Concord, I perhaps cannot do better than to commence with its municipal organization. The first municipal organization of the township, or rather of the district now embraced within the present limits of the township, was effected, or perhaps more properly speaking was first set in operation by an act of the legislative council of the territory of Michigan, passed the 30th day of July, 1830. This act provided that a township meeting should be held on the 3d day of August of that same year, at the house of Isaiah W. Bennett, for the purpose of electing township officers, not, however, for the township of Concord, but for the township of Jacksonopolis, which included within its boundaries not only the present territory of Concord, but the entire county of Jackson, as afterwards organized. The location of the house at which that first town meeting was held cannot now be accurately determined, but must have been some place within the present limits of the city of Jackson, probably not far from where the Hibbard House now stands.

"The township officers then elected were elected to serve only until the first Monday of the April following, a little over seven months, but the territory over which they ruled was ample in extent and consisted of an almost unbroken wilderness, peopled with Indians and wild beasts. On the 18th day

of February, 1831, the legislative council of the territory enacted that 'the township of Jacksonopolis shall hereafter be called Jacksonburg, and law to the contrary notwithstanding.' And so the new township, having borne the euphonious name of Jacksonopolis for the period of six months and nineteen days, the legislative council of the territory, without any apparent cause or reason set forth in its records, ruthlessly relegated it to 'innocuous desuetude' and in its place substituted that of Jacksonburg. All this was before there was any organization of the county of Jackson, or before it had any legal existence and even before it had so much as a name.

"The township of Jacksonburg (for we must now call it by that name in obedience to the mandate of the legislative council) by the arrival of adventurous pioneers, soon grew apace and it was not long before it needed other municipal swaddling clothes even in those primitive days to make it appear seemly in good official society. It had been heretofore attached to Washtenaw county for judicial purposes, whatever that term may mean—the meaning that was most apparent to those early settlers at that time was to help pay the taxes and bear other burdens of that county without bearing its honors in the shape of county officers. But the inhabitants of the township of Jacksonburg, even if they were scattered over a territory of many square miles in extent, knew a thing or two themselves and felt themselves entirely competent to share in the honors, in the way of offices, as well as in the burdens of government, and so they besieged the legislative chamber with such effect that on the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1832, the county of Jackson, composed of the single township of Jacksonburg, was duly organized into a county by itself, to take full force and effect on the 1st day of August of the same year.

"On the 29th day of June, 1832, three days after the passage of the act to organize the county of Jackson, the fair township of Jacksonburg was sadly mutilated by two acts of the said legislative council, passed in one day. The first cut a strip of territory twelve miles wide off the east side thereof, which was named Grass Lake, and the second act cut off another strip of land twelve miles wide on the west side of the township of Jacksonburg, and this was given the name of Spring Arbor. Poor Jacksonburg survived this severe surgical operation and maintained only a miserable and precarious existence until the 6th day of March, 1838, when her humiliation was completed by cutting off the last syllable of her name and making a virtue of necessity. Jackson has ever since gloried in being the only namesake in the state of 'Old Hickory,' the hero of New Orleans and the patron saint of modern Democracy.

"The work of division so auspiciously begun was continued apace. On the 23d day of March, 1836, the legislative council passed an act setting off the township of Concord by itself and directed that the first township meeting be held at the house of William Van Fossen. The township as then set off contained not only the present township of Concord, but also the township of Pulaski, and so continued until the 30th day of December, 1837, when the present township of Pulaski was set off and organized into a township by itself.

"The first white person who settled within the present limits of the township of

Concord was John Acker. He came in November, 1831, put up his log cabin on the northwest quarter of section 36, and resided there for a number of years. William Van Fossen with his family was the next white settler to locate in the town. He came in May, 1832, erecting a log house on the north bank of the Kalamazoo river on the southwest quarter of section 27, but a few rods west of where the grist-mill now stands in the village of Concord. He had only fairly gotten into his new log house when Thomas McGee, with his wife and a family of nine children, in June, 1832, moved in. They were received and cared for and enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Van Fossen and his family as though they had been old friends and acquaintances, but in fact had never seen each other before. It took but a few days' time to cut down and roll up some logs for a cabin, and Thomas McGee and his family moved into it before any windows or door were put in or even a floor laid. A blanket was hung up to do duty in the place of a door until one more substantial could be made. It was located on the northwest quarter of section 22, nearly one and a half miles north and about one-half mile west of where Van Fossen had settled. Who came next into the infant colony it would be difficult if not impossible to tell at this day, as no one then thought of keeping a record of the incoming emigrants. Indeed, one would have been kept busy in keeping an accurate record of the names of those that came into the infant settlement. Some came to stay for the remainder of their earthly pilgrimage, and some to tarry as it were but for a night.

Among those most deserving of honorabie mention who came soon after the three families already mentioned, and before the first town meeting was held, may be named David Smalley with a large family of children, Dr. Edward Lewis, Isaac Van Fossen, Isaac Carpenter, Isaac N. Swain, William Spratt with four nearly grown-up sons, Leonard Stow, Roswell Hall, Charles Mason, Sherman Jacobs, Jesse B. Burroughs, Porter Lathrop, Charles Hancock, Joseph Drake, George McAllister, John M. Reed, Isaac Townsend, Jesse Gardner, Erastus B. Ganiard, Moses Benedict, Gilbert Striker, and some few others. These, however, comprised the leading and most influential of the earliest settlers of the township. Of these earliest settlers Mrs. A. M. Ganiard, the youngest daughter of Thomas McGee, and Mrs. Isaac Carpenter are believed to be the only ones still living in the township and who have lived in the township ever since they first came into it, Mrs. Ganiard in June, 1832, and Mrs. Carpenter in May, 1833.

"The first child of white parents born in the township was Frederick McGee, who was born February 21, 1835. The first marriage that took place in the township, and indeed the first that took place in the two west rows of the townships in the county, was that of Sarah Jane McGee, the oldest daughter of Thomas McGee, which occurred December 4, 1833, the marriage ceremony having been performed by the Rev. Jason Parks, who had just settled in Sandstone, and whose name is still familiar with the oldest residents of that township.

"At a meeting of the early settlers to consider and determine what name should be given to the town about to be organized, after considerable discussion of a number of names that had been proposed, Thomas McGee arose and after stating to those as-

tembled that they as neighbors and friends had always lived together in peace and harmony and that the utmost good feeling and neighborly kindness had uniformly prevailed among them ever since they had become neighbors and acquaintances, suggested that they call the name of the town Concord. His suggestion met with the hearty approval of all assembled, and Concord has since been the only name by which the township has been known.

"Could I but bring before you a faithful picture of the natural beauty and loveliness of the township as it appeared in the spring of the year in those early days you would not be surprised at the rapidity of its settlement.

"It was what is known as 'oak openings,' largely burr oak. There were no grubs or small growth of young timber, and no brush of any sort to hinder driving with a team all through the woods and all over the township. The only obstacles in the way were the marshes and rivers, and even these it was not difficult to find places where they could be readily crossed.

"The virgin soil in most places was rich and fertile, and I have seen what we then called "brakes," but which would now be called a species of fern, two and a half to three feet high, so high and thick in fact that cattle lying down would be completely hidden from view at a distance of four or five rods. And sometimes beneath such a luxuriant growth wild strawberries were found on stems from two to four inches high. There were also wild flowers in great profusion scattered throughout the woods and the air for miles would be laden with their delicate perfume. If was indeed a fairy land such as might well have been inhabited by fairies. The notes of the sweet songsters of the forest, and the hum of the busy bee, were heard on every hand in the balmy springtime. The forest trees with their rich foliage of green overhead, and the luxuriant vegetable growth beneath the feet, and the flowers in all their variegated colors in full bloom, and the sweet songs of the birds, and the drowsy hum of the busy bee, all combined to form a scene of beauty and grandeur which no pen can adequately describe and which must be seen to be fully appreciated and enjoyed. To get through the wilderness so full of beauty the early settlers followed for the most part an Indian trail. This was a narrow path made by the Indians and their ponies as they journeyed in single file from one place to another, and it was so well worn and firmly beaten that for many, *many* years after it had ceased to be used by the Indians it could easily be followed through the woods.

"I need not tell you that the life of the early settlers was full of toil and hardships, and that their task after putting up their rude log cabins, was to clear and break up the virgin soil and sow and plant the necessary crops for their daily food. The provisions for the first year for my father's family all came from Detroit, about ninety miles distant, and the journey was always made with an ox team. About as serious an undertaking as it was in olden times when the sons of Jacob had to go down into Egypt to buy corn to keep the old folks from starving to death.

"On one occasion when my father went to Detroit for a supply of provisions for the family, by reason of some unlooked for delays, he was unable to get home as soon as he expected into some two or three days. The provisions in the meantime had all been

consumed. The only article left was some corn meal—so musty, however, that the cattle would not eat it. With this my mother made a 'Johnny' cake for the children. This was the time, and the only time, so far as her children ever knew, when my mother's uniform cheerfulness and courage failed, and for a short time she gave way to such grief as only a wife and the mother of helpless children can feel under a depressing sense of loneliness and helplessness. The safe arrival of my father soon after restored her to her wonted cheerfulness, the clouds passed quickly away and never returned.

"The first town meeting was held on the first Monday in April in the year 1836, and through the kindness of the present town clerk, George A. Stahley, Jr., I have been permitted to copy the record as made in that early day. It reads as follows:

" 'Pusuant to law, the inhabitants of the town of Concord convened at the dwelling house of William Van Fossen in said town on this first Monday in April, 1836, and were called to order by Jesse B. Burroughs, Esq. On motion of Mr. Burroughs, Thomas McGee, Esq., was chosen moderator and Isaac Van Fossen clerk of the meeting, *viva voce*. Said officers being duly sworn in by H. Thompson, Esq., and the board being duly formed and the meeting opened by proclamation, the meeting then adjourned to the store of Ira Jacobs.

" 'The meeting being again opened at the store of Ira Jacobs, the following persons were voted for:

" 'Thomas McGee was unanimously elected supervisor, having received forty-nine votes.

" 'Isaac Van Fossen was unanimously elected town clerk, having received forty-seven votes.

" 'Isaac N. Swain received thirty-eight votes for assessor; Jesse Gardner received forty-nine votes for assessor; William Van Fossen received forty-eight votes for assessor. Being the highest numbers given, they were declared duly elected.

" 'Charles Mason received thirty-one votes for collector and was elected.

" 'John Acker and George McAllister each received ten votes and were elected directors of the poor.

" 'Isaac Carpenter, Porter Lathrop and Reuben Luttendon were elected commissioners of highways.

" 'Charles Mason, Noah French and Joseph Drake were elected constables.

" 'Edward Lewis, Isaac N. Swain and Charles Hancock were elected commissioners of common schools.

" 'Thomas McGee, Isaac Van Fossen, Luther L. Ward and Isaac N. Swain were elected justices of the peace.'

"The record further states: *'Voted,* That the sum of one dollar and a half be paid by the town as a bounty upon each wolf killed in this town.' The next year the town voted to pay a bounty of five dollars for every full grown wolf killed in the town. Stimulated by the bounty offered, as well as to prepare the way for the future raising of sheep and wool in the state, my father constructed a trap—we then called it a 'deadfall'—out of logs, one of which was supported by a 'figure four,' by means of which a number of wolves were captured and their pelts and the bounty offered helped to increase the very scanty income of the family. In those early days small favors were very

thankfully received, and I may add, were made the most of.

"From the number of votes polled at this first town meeting we can very readily fix with a good degree of accuracy the population of the new township at that time as not far from two hundred souls.

"In the spring of the year the early settlers had to keep a sharp look-out for forest fires. Whenever the smoke was seen to ascend above the trees in any direction no other alarm was needed to warn them of approaching danger, and everyone who was able, with hoes, rakes, or with whatever would best serve their purpose, at once took his place at the point where the danger appeared most imminent, prepared to battle with the approaching fire. This was usually best accomplished by a 'back fire.' Great care, however, had to be taken that the fire set to meet the approaching fire did not get away from those who had set it and so do the same damage it was intended to avert. To the early settlers the woods on fire at night was a sight at once weird, grand, sublime and awful. Many a time at night have we followed behind the advancing line of fire and looked up at the weird fantastic forms of the overhanging branches of the forest, as lit up from beneath they appeared distinctly outlined and imbedded in the unfathomable darkness beyond. Such a sight once seen can never be forgotten and can never be adequately described in words.

"Some of the ideas of justice in those early days found illustration in an incident that occurred to the family of my father, Thomas McGee, while being moved from Detroit to Jackson by a teamster named Dotey. They had reached a log tavern a little distance east of Ypsilanti, just as it began to grow dark, and got permission from the landlord to stay over night, provided the family could furnish their own beds, a condition of affairs in those rude hostelries which was by no means rare in those early days. My mother went to the wagon to get a feather bed that had been carried on the outside of the load, when lo and behold it was not there. Dotey at once took the case in hand and soon discovered that some one had ridden on horse back up to the wagon and, as he thought, taken the bed. He at once went in pursuit of the thief and was not long in overtaking a man on horseback carrying a feather bed. At that time feather beds were not liable to be found on every bush by the roadside and although the man protested that he was innocent and that he found the bed in the road, yet the fact that there was no mud on the bed, with the further fact that his horse made a track precisely like the one by the wagon made the chain of evidence against him very conclusive, and as the family could not stop to let the law have its slow and devious way in the matter, Dotey promptly took upon himself the three-fold duties of jury, judge and executioner. The jury promptly convicted the fellow of theft, the judge as promptly sentenced him to be immediately severely flogged, and Dotey, the executioner, retired with the culprit behind the log barn and with his horse whip inflicted upon the offender the full sentence of the law.

"The Indians were quite numerous in those early days and were not backward in making the acquaintance of the early settlers. They belonged to the tribe of Pottawatomies. They were a lazy, mild, inoffensive tribe and were chiefly noted for being great beggars. If they found the men folks at

home they were quite careful not to go too far in their importunities for provisions, but if Chee-mo-kee-man, the name by which they called a white man, was absent they would sometimes annoy the women of the house very much. The women, however, soon learned that if they opened the door and pointing to it told them to march-ee they usually got rid of their troublesome visitor. One day, however, an Indian came to the cabin of William Van Fossen, who lived about one and a half miles from my father's log house, and having found out that Chee-mo-kee-man was absent and being somewhat under the influence of liquor, he became very importunate in his demands and abusive as well, and wanted the white squaw to give him pretty much everything there was in the house. Mrs. Van Fossen, somewhat frightened at his insolence, opened the door and pointing to it ordered him to march-ee. To her surprise and alarm he refused to budge an inch. He was armed with a rifle and she was alone and defenseless, without a weapon of any kind better than a broomstick. She took in the situation at once, and, as the sailors say, 'cleared the deck for action.' Although very much frightened, she concealed it all from him, and, with apparent fearlessness, adroitly manœuvred around him until a favorable opportunity presented itself, when she suddenly sprang upon him and took his gun from him. She was then master of the situation and when she next ordered him to march-ee he marched. With the rifle in her hands and with the ability and disposition to use it, too, if necessity required, she stood guard over him, keeping him at a proper distance until her husband came, when his gun was given back to him and he sent away. This was the most serious episode with the Indians that occurred in Concord so far as I ever knew.

"How true it is that none of us, women or men, ever know or can know of what stuff we are made until suddenly confronted with some imminent, supposed or real, peril demanding prompt decision and energetic, decisive action. Of quite a different character, however, was the episode my mother had with an Indian who had made our acquaintance. He fancied that the white squaw, as he called my mother, could cut and make any kind of a garment worn by a white man. The height of his ambition was to have a coat made like Chee-mo-kee-man's and he had, as the saying is, set his heart upon having one and so he proposed to my mother that she should make it for him. It was all in vain that she told him in the most positive manner that she could not make it. The more she told him so the more persistent and determined he was that she should. Like the girl who married her persistent lover to get rid of him, so my mother at last gave up and told him that if he would get the cloth and all the materials with which to make it she would undertake the job. It was not long before he brought to her a piece of blue broadcloth, with the necessary trimmings, including no small number of big, brass, bell buttons, which were all to be put on somewhere. She took his measure the best she could and the measurments she failed to get she guessed at. She cut it out and sewed the pieces together, and when the buttons were all on, it would have reminded one of 'old Grimes, that good old soul, who used to wear an old blue coat all buttoned down before.'

"Our Indian friend's coat, however, was not only 'all buttoned down before,' but the buttons were all sewed on the wrong side.

Any one can see with half an eye that to an Indian who was not familiar with the use of buttons that he could use them as well on one side as on the other. When finished it was quite doubtful if a fashionable tailor could have told what garment it was intended for without its being labeled 'This is a coat.' It certainly fitted him as well as the proverbial shirt did the bean pole, and it fitted him so much better than the blanket he had always been accustomed to wear, that he never noticed the wrinkling here and the bagging there, and the misfit everywhere. It can be truly said to the credit of the Indian that he was not only perfectly satisfied with the garment, but paid in full the six silver dollars he had agreed to pay. It suffices to say that the incident was the source of a great deal of merriment in the family for years after. No one now, of the many who get on and off at the railroad station in Concord, thinks to ask if there had ever been any other railroad surveyed and established through the town, and if such a question should be asked he would no doubt be told by any of the present inhabitants that there never had been. But such, however, would not be the truth. As early as 1838 or 1839 a road had been surveyed, a station established and the road put in full operation. It was afterwards known as the 'Underground Railroad,' and carried passengers only.

"It was the first railroad laid out and put into operation in the state, and was operated so safely that during all the time it did business no person was ever known to be killed or injured on its line. It was entirely unlike the present railroad system, in that it required the keeper of every station to deliver all passengers taken in by him at the next station in good condition and at his own expense. It is true that there were no regular hours for the arrival and departure of trains, but the station was always open, both night and day, for business. The termini of the road were Mason and Dixon's line at one end and Canada at the other. The only class of persons permitted to travel or be transported over the road were the slaves from the South in search of an asylum from their oppressors.

"I well remember the man who surveyed the route and established a station at my father's house. His name was Rev. ——— Cross, residing at some place in Indiana.

"Many slaves, both men and women, were assisted by my father on their way to Canada and to freedom.

"In the early dusk of the evening when objects began to look hazy and indistinct have I seen the horse team silently harnessed and hitched to the lumber wagon and driven to the door, then the poor, hunted fugitives from slavery would come guiltily out of the house, where they had been carefully concealed during the day, and take their places in the wagon, with an older brother in the driver's seat, and a scarcely audible earnest 'God speed,' and a moment after they would be on their way to the next station in Jackson and to a land of freedom in Canada.

"How like a dream of the night it now all seems, that there should ever have been a time in the free state of Michigan and within the memory of living men when it was necessary to take men, women and children stealthily and by night in order to escape in safety from a cruel bondage to a land of liberty. And how strange, too, it seems that the doing of such an act of humanity should subject one to fines and imprisonment. Such, however, is the true record of history.

"The traveler of today, as he visits the flourishing village of Concord, will notice in the western part of the village a large, elegant school building, evidencing to him very clearly the great interest the inhabitants take in the education of the young. It is always a pleasant duty to record such evidences of advancing civilization of a community, and to trace back to its fountain head the characteristics of the people when so manifest and pronounced. In the present instance it is easy to do this, for there can be no doubt that it can be traced along the backward track of evolution to the first school which was opened for scholars in 1835 and was taught by Miss Mary McGee in a little lean-to built on to the one-story log cabin of Deacon David Smalley, and was located in the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section twenty-two. Thus proving again, if any proof were needed, the truth of the old adage that 'great oaks from little acorns grow.'

"After Mary McGee came Miss Hannah Burroughs, who 'swayed the rod and taught the young ideas how to fire.' One of her favorite methods to coerce the larger boys to master the mysteries of the multiplication table and the abstruse ways of science, while not savage or inhuman, was very much dreaded by the luckless victim, but its effect was very salutory indeed, and seldom failed in its object. I can assure everyone that upon this point my testimony is reliable and recollection most vivid. She compelled the delinquent boy to take off his jacket before the whole school and hang it up in a convenient place; then placing in his hands a good whip, she commanded to lay on McDuff fashion until he acknowledged before the school that it was his opinion that thereafter the offending garment would master the lesson. It was seldom necessary to repeat the operation with the same scholar.

"Balloon frames for houses, barns and other buildings were unknown in the early pioneer days. The sills, posts, beams, plates, etc., constituting the main part of the frame were all made of hewn timber, put together with tenon and mortise and securely fastened with wooden pins, and it required the united strength of a goodly number of strong men to raise them to their proper position and fasten them together. Consequently, the raising of a framed house or barn was an event that called together the entire neighborhood, and it was very seldom that any one invited to assist on such an occasion failed to be present. The event was looked forward to by the boys of the neighborhood with great satisfaction, as it gave them a half holiday from the labors of the farm and enabled them to enjoy a game of base ball after the building had been raised. The women folks, also at the place where the raising was to be, were very busy about that time in baking pumpkin pies, gingerbread and cookies and frying doughnuts by the bushel basket full —all for the men and boys to eat after the building was raised. There was also plenty of hot coffee, well sweetened, brought from the house to wash it all down with.

"I can even now in my mind's eye see the boss carpenter as he took his place upon the bent with his steel square in his hand and ordered the men to take their places. At the foot of each post was placed a strong man, who was known to be careful and a man of good judgment, with an iron bar or handspike to hold it and keep it in place while the bent was being raised. When all were at their places the boss carpenter gave the word.

'All ready! He, O heave!' As the last word was pronounced the bent was lifted, and if not very heavy and there was help enough, it would not stop until it stood upright. Sometimes, however, when the timbers were large and the frame heavy it required the utmost strength to raise the bents and great care in order to avoid any accident. I remember of but one serious accident having occurred in the township. That occurred at the raising of the Brown grist-mill. When the bent was partly up the foot of the post slipped from its place and the bent fell, and Charles Brown, the oldest son, was caught beneath it and killed. When the frame was up and rafters on, the pumpkin pie and the gingerbread and doughnuts and coffee were brought out by the women folks and each one helped himself to all he could eat and drink. The next thing in order was to select a good place and two of the young men chose sides and they played ball until it was time to go to their several homes.

"It seems to me now as I look back and recall those early days that the young people enjoyed their sports and games and entered into them with far more zest than young people do at the present day. There was no feeling of envy or superiority, or the feeling that you don't belong to my set. All were on a level, and everyone was just as good as any other.

"The character of the early settlers of Concord is deserving of a few moments' consideration. A goodly number of them came from eastern New York and Vermont, and none of them belonged to that class who 'leave their country for their country's good.' They were hardy, industrious and honest They were fully alive to and tenacious of their own rights and at the same time recognized the fact that their neighbors, without regard to their condition, possessed the same rights and were entitled to the same consideration and an equal chance in the battle of life with themselves. The rude log cabins erected in the wilderness were not only the home of the family, but the traveler found there also a whole-souled hospitality and was made welcome at all times to the best the humble home could give.

"It is simply astonishing to think what an enormous capacity those small log cabins had in those early days to accommodate guests. Just how many could be accommodated in one house was never known, as no matter how many had been already received there was always room for a few more. The hut of the early pioneers of Concord was not only used as a hostelry for travelers, but upon the Sabbath it was used for the holding of religious services as well. Instead of working in the fields or hunting or fishing upon the Sabbath day, it was the custom of the early settlers of Concord to quietly assemble together in some one of their houses for religious worship. A prayer would be offered and a sermon would be read, and nearly all would join in the singing of some old, familiar hymn. This was the usual way in which the Sabbath was spent when the weather was warm and pleasant.

"These weekly meetings were held sometimes in one settler's cabin and sometimes in another, but wherever held all were made welcome, and the carriages that brought the women and children were the lumber wagons drawn by ox teams. Indeed for a good many years I never knew or heard of any of the early pioneers of Concord so far forget-

ting to 'remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy,' as to pursue their ordinary labors on that day.

"If a minister of any religious persuasion happened to come into the town he was importuned to preach, and the boys were sent out to notify all the neighbors when and where the preaching would be. As soon as a school house was built it served the purpose of a meeting house and religious services were held there instead of in private houses. These religious observances by the first settlers of Concord produced their natural and legitimate fruit in the early organization of the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches and the building of their respective houses of worship in the village of Concord.

"Let no one, however, think that all the early settlers were by any means religious. But it is true that they all possessed so much respect for religion, and so much regard for the feelings and sentiments of their neighbors who were religious, that their outward conduct was on the whole favorable to morality and religion in the community.

"The kindness and active sympathy manifested for each other by the early settlers of Concord in times of sickness and bereavement were very marked and gratifying. Every assistance that one neighbor could render another at such times was generously and freely given and the burden made as light as possible. They were also in a more than ordinary measure deserving of public confidence and trust, and no small number of public offices were filled by them and have been filled by their children with credit to themselves and to the satisfaction of the public, and in no instance did they, nor have their children, proved false to their official obligations and duties.

"The early settlers of Concord have mostly passed away. Their memory still lingers amid the scenes of their early struggles and their triumphs. Their best monuments are not the sculptured marble that marks the last resting place of many of them, but rather the institutions, religious, educational and political, they assisted in founding and which will continue to live and bless the land long after the marble monuments shall have crumbled to dust and the spot that once knew them shall know them no more forever. They were worthy, indeed, to be the partakers in the glory of those who lay the foundations of institutions upon which is reared a great and prosperous commonwealth, concerning which all its loyal citizens can earnestly, sincerely and ever pray, let it be perpetual."

Abram V. Berry was first introduced to Jackson in 1841, when he became connected with the mecantile firm of Berry & Medburys, and for some time ran one of the leading business firms. They owned the old Ford mills for several years, and were large purchasers of grain and other produce. Colonel Berry was largely interested in military affairs, and soon had "the militia" organized, and became colonel of the regiment. He also filled many civil offices, and always with credit. He was the first village president, for three years, and did much to improve the town. He was marshal in 1858-60, and also city engineer for six years. He was also a supervisor, alderman and member of the school board. He was always a useful and respected citizen, and passed away at the advanced age of eighty-two, universally respected for his upright character and manly virtues.

James S. Holmes was a boy when he ar-

rived in Jackson, in 1838. At an early age he learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed for ten years, when he became a saloon-keeper. "Jim" was always a popular fellow, was a great hunter and fisherman and an all-round good fellow and companion. There are many old residents who still remember "genial Jim."

Daniel B. Hibbard came in with the advent of the Great Western Stage Company in 1837. Dan drove the first four-horse Concord coach that ever ran between Ann Arbor and Jackson. The arrival of that coach was an event that compared only with the advent of the railroad, or of Boland's big suburban street cars. Dan was a slight, wiry boy, who hardly seemed big enough to drive a pair, but he was dexterous with "the ribbons," and the way he used to whirl his four-in-hand around the old public square was a wonder to the natives. A history of Dan Hibbard would be so nearly a history of Jackson we shall not attempt it in detail.

Isaac M. Dimond came from New York city to Jackson in 1843. He had been a member of a large wholesale dry goods house which failed in the years of panic 1837-8-9, and came west to retrieve his fortune. He opened a small retail store in the old Rockwell building (where Loeb's store now stands) and it soon became evident that he was a man not only of fine education but of great business ability. He soon gained a reputation as "a plunger" in business matters. He purchased the ground where the Empire block stands, cleared it up, and soon began to erect the block. As his means were limited, he was several years in completing it. Nearly as fast as they were completed he sold the stores, and in 1845 removed to Dimondale, on Grand river, near Lansing. Possibly but few people now remember Mr. Dimond, but the few who do will recall that he was one of the most resourceful hustlers that ever invaded this city.

Lemuel Woolsey, a chairmaker and turner, settled here in 1831, established himself in that business, and about the same time Samuel Kline made a welcome addition to the business of the settlement by opening a cabinet shop. This business was afterward conducted by John Penson, who had become a resident, but was more permanently established by Myron Collamer in 1834, who extended the business quite largely, and continued in it for over thirty-five years. A wagon and general repairing shop was opened by Hiram Godfrey in 1831.

Simon Holland settled in the township of Napoleon in 1837, and removed to Jackson in 1857, when he engaged in selling paints, oils, drugs and medicines, with his son-in-law, R. F. Lattimer, as successors to H. G. Bliss. Mr. Lattimer retired in 1862, and the firm became Holland & Son, and after Mr. Holland's death, James M. Holland. Mr. Holland was a fine, genial and honorable man. He was always a zealous and active member of the Baptist denomination, and had been a deacon since the early age of twenty-two. The family are all deceased, and the tragic death of Mr. Lattimer and his wife are still remembered by nearly all of us.

Morris Knapp became a resident of Jackson in 1840. He soon engaged in the livery business, and became a partner of D. B. Hibbard in the stage business, and for many years run more lines and miles of stage routes than any other firm in Michigan. Mr. Knapp was a very pleasant and genial man, with a strong propensity to smile, and his merry

and musical laugh is still a thing that is remembered.

Douglas Gibson came to the county with his father, A. B. Gibson, in his boyhood. He enjoyed exceptional advantages, as his father was wealthy, but did not profit by them as he might. He was at one time engaged in the hardware business with Rice & Pratt, but the firm was soon dissolved. He afterwards engaged in banking, but failed, which greatly impaired both his fortune and reputation.

Delos J. Holden became a resident of Jackson in 1839, and established himself as a hatter. For many years he manufactured and sold hats, in connection with Samuel Ruggles, and no young or old man was in good style without one of Holden's hats. In 1858 he gave up the hat business and became an official at the state prison, where he remained twenty-two years. From that time until his decease he engaged in farming.

Sewell S. Vaughn came from Batavia, New York, at the age of twenty-one and settled in Jackson in 1841. He was engaged in clerking for two years, after which he engaged in business, first as a druggist, then in the hardware business, again in dry goods as the partner of C. W. Penny, again in the drug trade and last as a partner of B. J. Billings in the hardware trade. Mr. Vaughn was a most pleasant and companionable man and a general favorite with all our citizens. He was an expert in horses, and dealt largely in them in his later years.

John M. Root came to Jackson in 1848, and was for a time engaged in school teaching. Later he was connected with his brother, Amos Root, in business. He was elected register of deeds, and from 1861 to 1865 was deputy postmaster. In 1866 he was elected cashier of the People's National Bank, and held that position until his death, some three years ago.

Albert Howe came to Jackson in 1841, and set up in the harness business, which he carried on until his death. He held the office of treasurer of the township for two years, but did not aspire to further political honors.

In 1831 W. R. Thompson and I. W. Bennett divided their real estate, Bennett taking the east and Thompson the west part of the village property. This gave Bennett the saw-mill and water-power, one-half of which he sold to Jeremiah Marvin in February, 1832, and soon after the other half was sold to Rodney House.

Mr. Marvin came to Jacksonburgh in the fall of 1831 with two yoke of cattle, a wagon, a bed and a cross-cut saw. He came from Monroe, and had to cut a road for his wagon through the Saline woods. His trip from the "mouth of the Raisin" to Jacksonburgh was a most tedious and laborious one. Mr. Marvin commenced running the saw-mill soon after his arrival here, and "Jerry Marvin's mill," being the only one west of Mill creek in Washtenaw county, became widely and favorably known in all the adjacent settlements.

In the summer of 1832 Mr. Marvin bought of Mr. House his interest in the property, and continued sole owner and manager until 1835, when he sold his mill and water-power to William and Jerry Ford. After this time Mr. Marvin was engaged in farming.

Lorenzo Dow Griswold pitched his tent in Jackson in 1838, and established himself as a tailor, which business he followed for nearly thirty years. He was elected city

treasurer twice. He finally purchased a small farm at the south end of the city and spent the remainder of his days as a fruit farmer and gardener.

William Aldrich settled in Jackson in 1838. For two years he was a school teacher, when he established the first exclusive clothing store in the place, which he carried on, with B. F. Eggleston, until 1852, when he removed to Two Rivers, Wisconsin. There he was sent to the Wisconsin legislature. He removed to Chicago in 1856 and went into the wholesale grocery trade. He was elected to congress in 1860, and represented that city in three congresses.

Charles L. Mitchell arrived here in 1837 and opened a tailor shop. He was prosperous and continued in trade for many years, a quiet man but a good citizen.

David G. Palmer came here with his father when a mere youth, and grew up with the place. He learned the trade of wagon-making and carried on the business for several years after his death. He served during the Civil war as quartermaster of the First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters. After the war he spent two years in the grocery trade, and served one term of two years as chief of police. Then he served four terms as justice of the peace, retiring in 1899. He now resides on a farm at Michigan Center.

Austin George came to Jackson in 1844, and established himself in the shoe trade. In 1846 he commenced manufacturing in the state prison, and soon built up a large trade. In 1849 he was thrown from a buggy, near Joliet, Illinois, and instantly killed. His oldest son died the same year on the way to California. Another son, Austin George, has for years been prominently connected with the State Normal School of Ypsilanti, and recently died there, much regretted by the educational fraternity of the whole state.

William M. Bennett came from Batavia, New York, in 1847, and began life as a clerk in the store of S. W. Whitwell, whom he succeeded in 1855. Mr. Bennett was for years the leading dry goods merchant in Jackson county, if not in central Michigan. He erected the large block on the southwest corner of Jackson and Main streets now occupied by the Field Company. He was mayor of the city in 1869 and 1870, and also postmaster during Cleveland's first term as president. His son, Clarence H. Bennett, has also been mayor, and is still in the dry goods trade in the city of his birth.

Levi J. Burr first came to Jackson in 1837, and began merchandising in a small way, but gradually developed a large trade. He became a partner of P. B. Loomis, which continued until Mr. Loomis became interested in milling. Afterwards he kept a crockery store for many years. Mr. Burr was a fine gentleman, and well liked by all. He was unfortunate in his later business affairs, and passed his later years in straightened circumstances.

Peter B. Loomis came from Rochester, New York, in 1843 and entered into partnership with John N. Dwight in the dry goods business. Later he was associated with L. J. Burr. In 1850 he became interested in the milling business with P. J. Kennedy. In 1856 he organized the Jackson Gas Company, and was for many years its president. In 1857 he became a partner in the banking house of Loomis & Whitwell, and continued in that business as P. B. Loomis until it was consolidated with the Jackson City Bank, he remaining as its president. Mr. Loomis was an important factor in building

the Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad, and is still president of the company, though the road is operated by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company. He was elected mayor in 1858 and representive in the legislature in 1859. As a Republican Mr. Loomis has always been active in all public matters, though he is somewhat erratic in his views, and has always been an influential and useful citizen.

Thomas Rockwell, one of the patriarchs of Jackson, came here from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1846, and, though over sixty years old, engaged in business with his sons, Edward and B. W. Rockwell. He was a gentleman of the old style, and a devoted Christian, and an active member of the Congregational church. He continued in active business for ten years, when he was gathered into rest.

Bela Turner came to Jackson in 1847 at the age of seventy, from Hartford, Connecticut. He had a competence and did not engage in active business. He was a devoted church member, and a constant worker in the Congregational society. He had a son, George F. Turner, who was a well-known minister of that church. He died at the age of ninety-one, a father in the church and in the community, and left the reputation of a grand old man. One of his daughters was the wife of George H. Lathrop, and another was Mrs. M. A. McNaughton, both well known and remembered in this community.

George H. Lathrop came here from New York city in the interest of his father and his uncle, Nathan Waters, in 1848, and was an active member of the firm of Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, who manufactured and sold farming implements at the state prison. Mr. Lathrop was for years an active business man and did much to push the city ahead. Among other things he built the Union block, which was burned. He was also engaged with Mr. Sabin in platting and developing Summitville, and built three large dwelling houses on Fourth street and established a 'bus and hack line in advance of the street railways. The panic of 1871-3 caused the collapse of both Sabin and Lathrop, the latter going to Traverse City, where he died. Two of his sons are residents of this city, Dr. N. W. Lathrop and Arthur Lathrop, of the City Bank.

Abner H. Pinney came from Columbus, Ohio, in 1848, and established the manufacture of farm tools at the state prison on a large scale, contracting for the labor of one hundred and fifty convicts. It was one of the pioneer manufacturing industries of the place. Mr. Pinney invested largely in property, and built a large private residence on Wildwood avenue, which was, after his death, purchased and became the home of W. R. Reynolds. During the hard times in 1857 Mr. Pinney became discouraged and committed suicide at his home.

E. J. Connable joined Mr. Pinney in his business in 1852 and the firm became Pinney, Connable & Company, and removed from Columbus to Jackson in that year, so as to give the business his personal attention. The partnership was terminated at Mr. Pinney's death, and Mr. Connable turned his attention to other business. Subsequently he started the Jackson Tile Works, and prosecuted it with vigor for years until his death, a few years since. He was prominent in religious matters as a member of the Methodist church, and was the most liberal contributor to its financial support. Mr. Con-

nable was a most excellent citizen in all respects, and always possessed the esteem and confidence of all people who knew him.

The firm of Pinney, Connable & Company had a quartette of bright, active and enterprising traveling men, composed of W. H. Withington, Elihu M. Cooley, Harold Sprague and James W. A. Culton. After Mr. Pinney's death, and on settlement of the estate, these four young men purchased and succeeded to the business, under the firm name of Withington, Cooley & Company, and laid the foundation of a business and firm that today has a world-wide reputation. The two last named dropped out of the firm in 1860 and went to Chicago, where they amassed a competence during the war in the grain business, and as contractors for supplies for the army. The other two partners have continued the business until the present time successfully. Mr. Cooley died in 1882, but his wife and daughter still hold their interest in the firm, Mr. Withington being the president and manager.

Benjamin Newkirk came from Columbus, Ohio, with his brother-in-law, E. J. Connable, and worked for the firm a short time, then engaged with the Cooper & Thompson Bank, of which he became cashier in 1860, and held that position until the consolidation of the City Bank and the P. B. Loomis & Company Bank. Mr. Newkirk then interested his friends in starting the State Savings Bank, of which he was chosen president, and held that position until his death, in 1902. Mr. Newkirk was a model of honesty, accuracy and thrift, one of the most exemplary of men, and his death was a great loss to the community.

Gilbert R. Byrne was born in Jackson, and spent his whole life here. He became connected with the Cooper & Thompson Bank at an early day, and remained with it until his death, in 1902. He was an excellent citizen and for many years one of the pillars of the Baptist church.

Billy J. Billings came from Batavia, New York, in 1853, and engaged in the hardware trade with S. S. Vaughn. He continued in business in Jackson until his death, in 1878, and always bore the reputation of an excellent citizen and a good business man.

Francis Woodbury came from Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1843, and made Jackson his home the rest of his life. He was a man of means and was a loaner of money. He was a strictly honest man, one of the kind whose word was as good as his bond, and looked at others to follow the same rule. He was a Congregationalist, and was a very liberal donor to his society and to other religious objects.

Tarsus E. Hayes was an early settler, dating back to 1839. He was a mason by trade, and built a number of buildings for himself and others. He was identified with the fire department of the city from its start, and was for about fifteen years chief of the department.

Willard Lewis was a son of Dr. Edward Lewis, and came to Jackson when a young lad. As soon as he finished his education he adopted bookkeeping as a profession. He was much interested in music and church work, and was for many years the leader of the Congregational church choir and superintendent of the Sunday school. When the People's National Bank was organized he entered its employ and remained there until his death about 1890. He was always a favorite with all who knew him.

Edward H. Kingsley came to Jackson in

1840, and established himself in the jewelry trade, which he followed until 1894, when he retired from business. He died in 1902.

George D. Walcott came to Jackson with his father in 1843, when he was about fifteen years old. His father was a machinist and engineer, and young George learned the trade with him. He lived for a while in Minneapolis, but returned to Jackson after the Civil war. He superintended the construction of the Jackson water plant, also the Holly water system in East Saginaw. Later he established a machine shop for manufacturing fine lathes for iron, brass and steel work, which was successful. He died some ten years since, but the business is still carried on in his name by his sons.

Hiram H. Smith first came to Jackson in 1831, and settled on a farm six miles south of the city. Later he moved to Mason, and in 1847 to Lansing. He became a contractor, and became well off. He was one of the projectors of the Jackson & Lansing Railroad, and, with R. A. MacDonald, built the road to Saginaw. He returned to Jackson in 1866, and, with his sons, Dwight S. and Henry, and the late S. B. Collins, engaged largely in manufacturing. Mr. Smith was a man of great energy and perseverance, and of excellent business judgment. To him and his son the city is indebted for its street railway system and many other improvements. He lived to the age of eighty-four years, and his death removed not only an old pioneer, but one of the most energetic and public spirited citizens.

John W. Hulin came from Albany, New York, in 1840, and was for many years one of our most prominent hardware merchants, business men and politicians. He was the agent and business manager for Corning & Company, of Albany, and later for himself. He was a village trustee, and held other local offices. In 1864 he was appointed clerk of the state prison, and held the position for ten years. The public were at last astonished at the discovery that he was a heavy defaulter. He admitted the crime, his peculations extending over nearly his whole term. He was sentenced for a term of years, and died before its expiration.

Lenson Wilcox became a citizen of Jackson in 1838, and established a shoe store, in which business he continued for over thirty years. He was prominent as a citizen and as a church member, serving for twenty-five years as a deacon in the Congregational church. He was a pronounced temperance and anti-slavery man, and was prominent in all work to forward his moral and political ideas.

Joseph B. Pierce arrived in the place in 1839, and became landlord of the American Hotel. He was a genial person, and a great story teller, and to some extent a story inventor. A great many of "Jo Pierce's stories" were floating around the county for years. He engaged in politics—as a Democrat—was elected justice, and served one term in the state legislature. He acquired a state reputation in 1853, when, in a suit brought before him as a justice of the peace, he declared the prohibitory liquor law unconstitutional. After that he was always styled by the temperance men and newspapers as "Chief Justice Jo." He was a great horse jockey, and many jokes were told of him and Dan Hibbard, which culminated in Hibbard palming a dead horse off on him, and when he went into the barn to get his nag, he exclaimed, "Dan, that critter's eyes is sot!"

Daniel V. Bunnell came to Jackson in 1848, and began life as a clerk. Later he entered the clothing trade of his own account, and conducted a large business. He was mayor of the city one term, and was prominent as an Odd Fellow and in social circles.

Joseph Mabley came here during the war, and engaged in the clothing business. He was one of the celebrated family in that line of trade in Rochester, Detroit and Toledo, and other places. Mabley was a man of strong character, a rabid politician, and was three times mayor of the city. A man of large ability, his life and usefulness were marred by too great a tendency to conviviality, and he died at an early age.

Silas Heyser was one of the later comers, dating from 1855. He was a carpenter and builder, but one of those forceful and energetic men who are always successful. He soon engaged in the making of sash, doors and blinds, and became interested with the late Allen Bennett in a lumber yard and planing mill. Mr. Heyser did more to supply the people with homes than any other citizen, owning at one time over forty dwellings. He engaged quite largely in farming, and built a large manufacturing plant in the east part of the city, in which his sons had an interest. The destruction of this plant by fire was a severe loss, and before he could rebuild and reconstruct his business his life was suddenly ended by a stroke of apoplexy.

Thus we have briefly pen-sketched a part of the business men who laid the foundation and builded the superstructures of the city. The professional men we shall reserve for another chapter. There were many others who were more or less prominent for a time, but who removed or who dropped out of sight by reason of failure or other causes, that are omitted. Our object is to preserve the memory of the best and fittest, those most deserving to be remembered. We have endeavored to be fair and impartial and naught set down in malice. We have purposely omitted those who still live, with a few exceptions, for they are still here to speak for themselves.

The following statistics, compiled from old copies of the Jacksonburg Sentinel, will give a few more names and a bird's eye view of earliest business conditions in the old "burg."

In the year 1837 N. Munroe was dealing in dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, drugs, dye-stuffs, window sash, etc. In the spring of 1837 J. N. & D. F. Dwight sold their stock of goods to N. Munroe. In the summer Arza Richardson sold his stock to Derrick W. Owens, who kept a general assortment of goods, as did W. Budington and Wolfley & Rockwell. Spears & Collier were succeeded by Stowell & Collier. They sold out to S. W. Stowell, who entered into partnership with A. A. Welling, forming the firm of Stowell & Welling. Welling in the spring had been one of the firm of Clark & Welling. All these were dealers in groceries, liquors, paints, oils, etc. Moses Bean, David Porter and S. W. Stowell were selling lime. The Jackson Furnace and Iron Foundry, on the east side of Grand river, near the Ford mills, was owned and managed by Samuel P. Clark, Stephen Munroe and Joseph Ganson. Paul B. Ring kept the Exchange Hotel and run a line of stages to Tecumseh. M. L. Sutton kept a select school. Phineas Farrand, Leander Chapman, Merrick C. Hough, Fairchild Farrand and Will-

iam J. Moody were practicing attorneys. John N. Dwight was justice of the peace.

In 1838 the merchants of Jackson were W. Budington & Company, S. Blackwell & Company, Wolfley & Rockwell, succeeded by B. W. Rockwell, Dyer & Derby and H. H. & J. M. Gilbert. Grocery and provision stores were kept by Stowell & Welling, succeeded by A. A. Welling, Myron Collamer, P. C. Vreeland & Company, S. W. Stowell and Norman Allen. C. E. Silsbee kept a furniture establishment. John Phelps had an ashery. N. M. & J. M. Gilbert were saddle and harness makers. Wright Chittock and L. Graves, tailors. Ring & Hibbard kept livery stable and run a line of stages to Adrian. In the fall D. B. Hibbard kept a livery stable. Ganson & Munroe were running the furnace and iron foundry and selling plows. A. P. Maybee kept the Grand River House, and Munroe & Carpenter the Exchange. Johnson & Higby, Moody & Johnson, L. Chapman, D. Parkhurst, M. C. Hough, Edward Higby, Phineas Farrond and Fairchild Farrand were practicing attorneys. Dr. John McLean kept a drug store and practiced his profession. Dr. Ira C. Backus and Dr. Oliver Russ were also practicing physicians. J. W. Glidden repaired clocks and watches. Cobb & Smith were painters and glaziers. G. W. Logan & Company made and sold boots and shoes.

In 1839 Moody and Johnson were partners as attorneys; D. Parkhurst, Myrick C. Hough, Leander Chapman, Phineas Farrand and E. Higby were also practicing attorneys; M. B. & J. W. Medbury, W. Baker & Company, Green & Jessup, L. Blackwell & Company, Ford & Buck, and William H. & N. Munroe were merchants; Amos Bigelow, hardware merchant; J. M. Gilbert, saddlery; L. Graves, tailor; W. Chittock, tailoring establishment; J. B. Cobb and Smith M. Brown, carriage painters; Russell Blackman was keeping public house, and the Grand River House was kept by H. P. Maybee; George W. Gorham was a practicing physician; L. S. House, hat store; J. W. Gledden, watch and clock repairing; Jackson Academy, by Mr. Dudley; D. B. Hibbard, livery stable; Charles Derby, auctioneer; Joseph Ganson and Stephen Monroe, proprietors of the Jackson Iron Foundry; Samuel Higby, Alonzo Bennett and Jason W. Packard, school inspectors; Lewis D. Welling, John Gillespie and John Kane, constables; Fidus Livermore, township treasurer; Oliver Russ and William P. Worden, directors of the poor; Norman Allen, agent for sale of Rowland's tonic mixtures; David F. Dwight and David Porter, in lime business, and Bunnell & Fish, shingles; Ring & Hibbard ran a daily line of stages to Adrian. D. G. McClure and J. M. Terry were practicing physicians; E. D. Merriman became a resident; Childs, Houssel and Brown were carriage painters, paper hangers and dealers in cabinet ware, and Benjamin Hazleton was running an ashery.

There were in Jackson in 1839 two banks, two printing offices (the Jackson Sentinel and Michigan Democrat), two semi-monthly publications (the American Freeman and Michigan Temperance Herald), two drug stores, ten dry goods stores. Five religious denominations held services weekly (the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Close-Communion Baptist and Free-Will Baptist). The population of the village was, by the newspapers at that time, claimed to be one thousand, and the number of dwellings two hundred.

CHAPTER XV.

THE EARLY COURTS AND LAWYERS.

We have already recited the appointment of the first justice of the peace, and the holding of the first county court by Dr. Russ, who was appointed special judge for the occasion.

The first regular judge assigned to judicial duty was William A. Fletcher, the presiding chief justice of the state. He was a resident of Ann Arbor, a college graduate and an able lawyer. He was a very convivial man, and it was some times a matter of grave doubt how long the court would hold together on account of the Judge's "sprees," which were frequent and lasting. On one of these sprees the Judge got married. The bride was a buxom, high-spirited Irish woman, who made up in physical force and vim what she lacked in refinement. She took excellent care of "my Lord" when he was at home, frequently running him from "the tavern" and his companions in Ann Arbor, and carrying him home. It was said the Judge always doted on the chance to "ride the circuit," as it freed him from her motherly supervision. It was when on one of these sprees that he decided a case against Phineas Farrand, and the attorney gave notice of an appeal. "What for?" asked the judge. "May it please your honor," replied the lawyer, "I want to appeal from the court drunk to the court sober." The appeal was granted, and the lawyer won. The court was assisted by two associates, called "side judges." My father was one of these, and on one occasion Judge Fletcher referred a case to him, by saying, "Judge DeLand is the only part of this court that is sober."

Judge Fletcher was succeeded by Judge Charles W. Whipple, who presided several terms, and he by Judge Alpheus Felch. When Felch was appointed bank commissioner Governor Barry appointed Judge Warren Wing, of Monroe, who retained the place until 1850.

The new constitution of 1850 made the circuit judges elective, and provided for two or more judges in each district, which continued until 1858, when each district chose its own judge. The judges from 1851 to 1858 were Samuel T. Douglas, Abner Pratt, David Johnson, Edward H. C. Wilson and Edwin Lawrence.

Under the single-district system the circuit judges have been, successively, Edwin Lawrence, Samuel Higby, Alex. D. Crane, George M. Huntington, G. Thompson Gridly and Erastus Peck, the present incumbent who is serving his third term of six years.

The early terms of court were attended by lawyers from outside counties, principally Washtenaw, which was well stocked with legal talent. Among the old practitioners we recall the names of Ramsdall, Hawkins, Morgan, Wilcoxson and Allen, of Ann Ar-

bor; Crane, of Dexter, and Morey, of Tecumseh.

Phineas Farrand was the pioneer lawyer of Jackson, having settled here in 1835. Previous to that time all deeds, legal papers and contracts were drawn by Judge DeLand. He acted as prosecuting attorney and was twice a Whig candidate for the legislature and was beaten. He was rather a bluff, but an energetic man, whose only fault was an inveterate love for brandy. He continued to practice until his death, which occurred in 1846.

Leander Chapman was the second lawyer to settle in Jackson, also in 1835. He was elected judge of probate in 1836, and was also prosecuting attorney in 1838-9. He "also ran" for the legislature in 1840, and was beaten. He was county treasurer from 1842 to 1846, and was chosen representative in 1848, and was speaker of the house. Judge Chapman resided in Jackson for thirty years, and always maintained a high standing in his profession and as a citizen. He was a leading member of the Episcopal church.

Zephamah T. Platt came here in 1837 from Poughkeepsie, New York. He was a man of fine ability and appearance and took a front rank from the start. He was an ardent Whig, and was appointed attorney general of the state by Governor Woodbridge. He returned to Poughkeepsie in 1843 and was afterwards for four years attorney general of the state of New York. He was an uncle to the present Senator T. C. Platt, of New York.

Augustus D. Hawley joined the profession in 1847. He was a brilliant man, and a fine speaker, and soon became a favorite. He was elected a representative in the state legislature in 1840, and took rank as a leader. He was ambitious to go to congress and sought the nomination as a Whig in 1844, but was unsuccessful, and this disappointment so soured him that he deserted the Whig party and went over to the Democrats. Failing of recognition in that party, he became despondent, took heavily to drink, and died in 1849. The big marble slab that covers his grave in Mt. Evergreen cemetery, which bears only his name, covers the remains of one of the brightest, most ambitious and most disappointed citizens of the early years of Jackson's history.

George Sumner was a native of Southbridge, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Amhurst College. He studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He came to Jackson in 1842, and soon had a good standing at the bar. He was a scholarly man, and was a prominent and useful citizen. In 1850 he removed to Detroit and was one of the rising men in the profession. He died in 1852, greatly missed by all his colleagues in the profession. He was a cousin of Charles Sumner, the United States senator, and resembled him in looks and character.

William J. Moody moved to Jackson in 1836. He had purchased the interest of Bennett & Thompson in some of the lands in Jackson, and came here to look after his interests, as well as practice law. He was a large, fussy and impetuous man, who had lost his left arm in the war of 1812, and soon became an important figure in Jackson, socially and politically. He purchased the property known as Moody's Hill, erected a house, and lived there for many years. He was a great speculator, and many good stories are told of his deals. He purchased at one time a tract of land on the Mississippi river on which the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis

now stand and sold it to Gen. A. F. Bolten and Dr. Rice for one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. Dr. Rice went out there, became a millionaire out of it, and was a United States senator. Moody was justice of the peace and afterwards county judge. A story was told that he once bound over a prisoner for a small offense, and when the lawyer expressed surprise and objected, the Judge said, "Damn him, he stole some of my wood once, and I'll hold him anyhow." On the bench as judge he was some times very irritable. One time when "Guss" Hawley was trying a case, he let fall some "cuss words." The Judge cautioned him, but Hawley forgot and used some hot ones again. "Stop, Mr. Hawley, stop, sir!" cried the Judge. "I've told you not to swear in this court, and now I'll fine you five dollars, by God, sir." The Judge was gathered to his fathers at a ripe old age, and his follies remembered more in sorrow than in anger.

Fairchild Farrand came to Jackson in 1836, and soon after opened a law office. He was a useful citizen, but he never attained a high position as a lawyer. He was elected county clerk in 1840 and held a few minor offices.

DeWitt C. Chapin came in 1838. He was a bright, but erratic young man, but did not remain here long, removing to Marshall and next to Albion. In 1855 he went to Alma, Gratiot county, where he became prominent in his profession and in politics.

Nehemiah H. Joy came from Bennington, Vermont, in 1841, and practiced in this county for ten years. He was a man of good ability and an honorable and respected citizen. He was an ardent Whig, and noted for his vehement advocacy of his political ideas. Joy was a great story teller, and this trait made him personally popular as a companion. He ran for judge and was defeated by less than a hundred votes in a strong Democratic district. He removed from Jackson to Kenosha, in Wisconsin, and was there elected to the legislature and also county judge.

Fidus Livermore moved into Jackson in May, 1839, and commenced practice the same year. He was popular with the public and soon became a leader in the profession. He was a peculiarly smooth and plausible man, and one of his opponents once said of him, "He does not know so much law, but he makes the people think he knows it all." He was a Democrat, and as such was elected town treasurer in 1841, member of the legislature in 1846, and several terms prosecuting attorney. He was at times a candidate for other offices, including a seat in congress, but was defeated. He once said he "had been knocked down so many times, he had begun to like it." In all respects, Mr. Livermore was always a good citizen and possessed the confidence and esteem of the public.

Henry Frink commenced the practice of law in Jackson in 1837, and soon took rank among the ablest of the profession. He was a slight man, of nervous temperament, but active, tenacious, resourceful, "a bundle of nerves on fire," and an effective speaker. He was a strong Whig, but he would not run for office, preferring private practice. He was very successful as a defense in criminal practice, being strong before a jury. He removed to Chicago in 1857, and acquired a large practice there as a member of the firm of Arnold, Frink & Walker. In 1852 he was counsel for Abel F. Fitch in the great railroad conspiracy trial, in which he was associated with William H. Seward. He died

when a comparatively young man and lies buried in Mt. Evergreen cemetery with his wife, who was a daughter of Paul B. Ring.

Samuel H. Kimball was an early addition to the Jackson county bar and one of its strongest members. The firm of Chapman & Kimball was a popular one. Mr. Kimball was largely connected with real estate matters, and became attorney for the Jackson Iron Mining Company and the Michigan Central Railroad Company. He was a Whig, but he never became a candidate for office, preferring to attend to his private business, though offered the nomination for both circuits and judge of the state supreme court.

Guy Foote came here in 1840 and was for a long time in company with Mr. Kimball. He was strictly a business lawyer and a successful one. He was called to the position of attorney for the State Bank of Michigan and removed to Detroit, where he died.

David Johnson came to Jackson in 1836, and read law with Phineus Farrand, being admitted to practice in 1839. He was a man of large ability, and soon became prominent in his profession and in the community. His ability and forcibility early won his promotion to the bench of the circuit court, where he was recognized as one of the ablest members of the bench. He had naturally a clear, judicial mind, was quick and accurate in judgment and remarkably clear in expression. Judge Johnson was an agnostic, and the boldness with which he defended his views was distasteful to some of his religious neighbors and associates, and detracted from his personal popularity. But he was an honest man and his heart always beat responsive to the right and to human suffering and distress. On the bench he was inflexibly just, and though he imposed severe sentences, he did it because the law and the facts demanded it, and without any malice or prejudice. He was a strong Democrat and a partisan, but he was never accused of meanness or personal bitterness by his political opponents. He was not a money maker, and died poor in this world's goods, but rich in the love and respect of his fellow citizens.

Samuel Higby became a resident of Jackson in 1839, and the same year was admitted to the practice of his profession in the courts of this state. Mr. Higby at once took a high stand among the citizens of Jackson, not only as a lawyer, but in all the relations of life. A consistent member of the Episcopal church, he stood forth to the day of his death a bright example, to the church and to the world, of the life of a Christian gentleman. The practice of Mr. Higby was not that of an advocate, but as counsel and in chancery practice it is no disparagement to the bar of Jackson to say that he stood at its head. As a counselor he was sought, not only in intricate legal cases, but in many others of great importance, and all parties interested were perfectly certain that his decision would be the impartial conclusion of his judgment. In 1843 Mr. Higby was elected recorder of the village, and in 1856 he was elected its president, being the last to hold that office. Mr. Higby in 1869 was elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit, but resigned after serving three years and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he was actively engaged when he was struck with the hand of death on the 12th of May, 1876, while in the office of the county clerk in the performance of his duty. Mr. Higby was a member of the vestry of St.

Paul's church from the time of its organization to the close of his life, and for many years was one of its wardens. Of Judge Higby it could most truly be said that he was an honest man, the noblest work of God.

Austin Blair came to Jackson in the spring of 1840, fresh from his graduation from Union College and the Albany Law School. He was of Scotch ancestry, of vigorous physique and admirably fitted for the battle of life. He did not remain in Jackson long, being persuaded to go to Eaton county, where he was elected county clerk, which office he held for two years, when he returned to Jackson. As a Whig he engaged actively in the campaign of 1844, and acquired a reputation as an effective public speaker. He was a partner of Henry Frink until the latter removed to Chicago, after which he continued practice with the late W. K. Gibson. He was elected to the legislature in 1846, and became the leader of the Whigs in that body. He had much influence in the legislature for the sale of the railroads and the location of the state capital at Lansing. He made a report in favor of removing the word "white" from the constitution, as a qualification for suffrage, which caused his defeat the next year on the charge of being "an abolitionist." In 1848 he affiliated with the Free Soil party and was a delegate to the Buffalo convention, which selected Martin Van Buren as candidate for President in opposition to General Cass, and his policy of "non-intervention." In 1852 he supported General Scott and was elected prosecuting attorney on the Whig ticket. He was active in the organization of the Republican party and was elected to the state senate. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860, and, though he favored the nomination of Mr. Seward, made a speech supporting Mr. Lincoln's nomination that attracted general attention. He was nominated as the Republican candidate for governor in 1860, and elected, and re-elected in 1862. As "war Governor," he achieved a national reputation for his fearless patriotism, his vigor and constant support of the administration. Under his watchful care Michigan furnished its full quota of defenders of the Union, and, inspired by his courage and example, Michigan troops became noted as among the best in the Union army. After the war Mr. Blair served six years with distinguished ability in the lower house of congress and was defeated for the senate in 1866, by one of the most disgraceful political bargains ever waged in this state. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for president, but returned to the Republican party in the next campaign. After his retirement from congress he resumed the practice of his profession, which continued to his death. In all his varied experience, and amid all his severe responsibilities Mr. Blair's reputation was never sullied by a breath of scandal or a charge of wrong doing. He was a noble example of personal and official rectitude and honesty both in opinion, principle and action. In every station he fully filled the maxim "with charity for all, with malice towards none." His motto was "to see the right is to do it." No citizen of the city or state has left a prouder monument than the reputation of Austin Blair.

G. Thompson Gridley came to Jackson about 1850 from Ypsilanti, and added another to the able and reputable practitioners at the Jackson county bar. Mr. Gridley served several years as a United States inter-

nal revenue official and was chosen judge of the judicial circuit and filled the office for six years. He died in 1886.

John C. Spencer settled here in 1840 and practiced law for about fifteen years. He held a fairly reputable place at the bar, though he was not rated as successful as some of the other members. He was twice the Whig candidate for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated. He removed to Winona, Minnesota, in 1858 and died there a few years afterwards.

Omar D. Conger came to Jackson in 1842, and studied law with Livermore & Johnson, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. Some three years later he removed to Port Huron, where he became a noted lawyer and politician. He was prosecuting attorney, circuit judge, three terms a state senator, ten years a representative in congress, and six years United States senator. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1900, at the age of eighty-two years.

James C. Wood settled in Jackson in 1844 and became a partner of Fidus Livermore. He was more of a politician than lawyer, and was probably the most active partisan in the Democratic party for many years. He was elected county treasurer, was mayor of the city one term and served one term in the legislature as a Democratic-Greenback fusionist. He had a son, Charles B. Wood, who also became an attorney, but who left Jackson soon after his father's death and became lost in Chicago.

William K. Gibson was a son of Dr. E. C. Gibson, of Parma, and who graduated at the State University. He first entered the office of Kimball & Foote, and after that firm retired from business became associated with Austin Blair and they practiced together most of the time until 1880. He was Governor Blair's private secretary from 1860 to 1865, was also elected circuit court commissioner and prosecuting attorney and conducted the celebrated Crouch murder case in 1884. He removed to Milwaukee in 1886, and became connected with one of the leading law firms in that city and remained in practice there until his death, in 1900. He was a man of ability and always stood high as a citizen as well as a lawyer.

James R. DeLand came from New York in 1850 and studied law with Austin Blair. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, and was elected circuit court commissioner. In 1863 he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska. He afterward became a preacher and died in Wisconsin in 1895.

Loss E. Jones was an early settler in Jackson county, and began practice at an early day in the village of Brooklyn. He was considered a very good lawyer and did his share of professional business in the Jackson circuit. He was a member of the state legislature and was quite prominent as a Democratic politician.

Benjamin F. Burnett settled in Grass Lake and acquired a considerable reputation as a local lawyer. He was a keen, sharp fellow, and was regarded by his associates as sometimes a little tricky. During the celebrated railroad conspiracy trial, in 1852, he rendered Captain Fitch and his associates great service in ferreting out the reputation of witnesses for the company. He started a weekly paper called Public Sentiment, in which he flayed the "railroad gang," as he called them, most unmercifully. He was threatened with action for libel, but was shrewd enough to keep out of the law's clutches. He died at Grass Lake about 1861.

Asher B. Bates was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and a graduate of Harvard. He came to Detroit in 1840, and to Jackson a few years later. He was a cultivated man and rather aristocratic in his tastes and tendencies. He did not succeed as well as he expected in Jackson on account of his strict church tendencies and extreme temperance views. In 1852 he emigrated to the Sandwich Islands. Two years after he landed in Honolulu he was appointed attorney general and later supreme justice of the islands. Later he was for years the premier or secretary of state of the Hawaiian kingdom.

Lewis M. Powell came to Jackson in 1852, and began the practice of law with Judge Johnson. He was a candid, hard working man and soon gained a good standing and a fair clientage. He was chosen prosecuting attorney in 1874, and judge of probate in 1876, and again in 1884. He was a man of excellent capacity and reputation, and always respected by the people of the city and county. He died in 1899.

Robert Haire came to Jackson county in 1840 and studied law with Judge Johnson. He was admitted to the bar in 1844 and was soon after chosen a justice of the peace, which office he held for twenty-four years. After retiring he was afflicted with deafness, which precluded him from active business. He had a son who was also a lawyer and held one term as circuit court commissioner. Both of them removed from Jackson, and the writer lost all trace of their later whereabouts.

Orson W. Bennett cast his lot in Jackson in 1847. He was a fine scholar and a brilliant orator as well as a capable lawyer. He was of a high, convivial type, an entertainer of the royal order, and a tendency to take the world easy. These traits, of course, did not tend to the building up of a large practice, nor detract altogether from a successful one. But "Rough" was always a favorite at the bar and in social life. He was associated with a hardworking and careful partner, Mr. Enoch Banker, and the firm always stood high in the profession. Mr. Bennett was an alderman and served one term as prosecuting attorney. He had a large circle of personal friends and his death, after a long and distressing mental illness, was greatly regretted.

Jonathan L. Videto was one of those self-made lawyers who are always admired for their persistence, honesty and conscientious fidelity to their clients as well as their conviction. Mr. Videto came to Jackson county in 1832 and was first a school teacher. In 1840 he was elected sheriff and later was a justice of the peace. He was chosen probate judge and filled the office for four years. He was a radical temperance man and a strong Republican. Few men were more noted for their courage and devotion to what they deemed right than Judge Videto.

James M. Gould joined the profession about the close of the Civil war and was an influential and popular citizen and lawyer. He was prosecuting attorney in 1872, and probate judge from 1880 to 1884. He died soon after going out of office.

Victor M. Bostwick was a promising young attorney who joined the bar in 1860. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1864, but later made a business of real estate and insurance more than law. He died at an early age, regretted by all who knew him.

George Proudfit entered the profession in 1860, but in 1861 entered the army as

a captain, and served three years. He returned to practice after the war and continued his residence in Jackson until his death. He was elected circuit court commissioner in 1878, which was the only office he held in the county.

Frank Hewlitt was a bright young lawyer, who commenced practice in 1870. He was elected court commissioner in 1878 and prosecuting attorney in 1882. He died while still holding the office, a victim of consumption.

William T. Howell was one of the old time lawyers of the state, having begun practice in Hillsdale county in 1840. He served in the state senate two terms from that county, and removed to Jackson in 1850. He was circuit court commissioner in 1854, removed to Newaygo county in 1860, and was prosecuting attorney, and served several terms in the legislature from that county, and died there in 1882. His son, E. H. Howell, still resides in Jackson, and is the veteran supervisor from the fifth ward.

Hiram C. Hodge was born at Stamford, Bennington county, Vermont, February 22, 1821, son of Warner I. and Sarah (Chesebro) Hodge, natives of Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts; their ancestors were English in the main, with French and Welsh blood intermixed. They removed from Vermont to Adams, Massachusetts, when H. C. was but two years old and remained there until 1836, giving their ten children a common-school education; eight of the children lived to maturity. Those who were old enough, including the subject, worked in a cotton factory several years, their father being the clerk of the firm known as Anthony & Hoxie. In 1836 the family left Massachusetts for Michigan, where the father had the year previous entered a quarter section of land in Pulaski, Jackson county. Mr. Hodge commenced teaching school at fifteen years of age, devoting all his spare time to study, preparatory to the study of the law. He commenced his law studies with the Hon. Fidus Livermore, of Jackson, and completed the same in the office of Messrs. Tallman & Dean, of Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1848. March 28, 1849, he left Michigan for the newly discovered eldorado —California. Here he took an active part in advocating the adoption of a free-state constitution; held several offices of trust while there in the county of Nevada, which he helped to organize. Mr. Hodge was quite an explorer and traveler, having visited and written up for the press most parts of the continent. His travels extended through every state and territory of the Union except Alaska, and also Mexico and Central America. He was a member of both houses of the Michigan legislature, and served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

There were quite a number of young lawyers belonging to the Jackson county bar from 1870 to the present time, who have died or removed from the county, among them James W. Bennett, J. A. Townsend, W. S. Gridley, Homer A. Curtis, Walter Johnson, James Hammill, George A. Armstrong, Volney B. Merwin, Reuben E. Clark, Robert Haire and James E. Goss. Several of them were prominent in their day, but did not live or remain in practice to acquire more than a local reputation. The sketches we have given comprise most of the men who have marked the ancient and ablest

periods of the profession. The present bar is equally able with the periods that have preceded it.

The following is a list of the members as now carried on the roster of the circuit court:

Hon. Erastus Peck, circuit judge; Walter A. Cunningham, county clerk; Clifton H. Vedder, deputy county clerk; Forrest C. Badgley, prosecuting attorney; James J. Noon, assistant prosecuting attorney; Adedbert W. Dwelle, sheriff; Robert A. Smith, Albert O. Reece, circuit court commissioners; T. I. Daniel, reporter; William D. Wheat, court officer; Eugene Pringle, Erastus Peck, Melville McGee, Grove H. Wolcott, Enoch Bancker, of Jackson; Nathan G. King, of Brooklyn; Thomas A. Wilson, John C. Sharp, James A. Parkinson, Charles H. Smith, Robert D. Knowles, J. T. Hammond, Thomas E. Barkworth, Charles A. Blair, John McDevitt, Cassius M. Jenks, A. E. Hewitt, Jackson; Dora L. Ball, Grass Lake; George S. Wilson, W. S. Cobb, Richard Price, H. E. Edwards, Michael Kenny, Jay J. Calkins, Elmer Kirkby, Thomas J. Birney, D. P. Sagendorph, C. K. Perrine, R. S. Woodliff, Forrest C. Badgley, Lewis D. Campbell, John E. Shekell, William E. Ware, John W. Miner, Lyman B. Trumbull, John F. Henigan, Robert Campbell, George O. Payne, John I. Breck, Rudolph Worch, Wm. K. Sagendorph, W. H. L. McCourtie, George J. Genebach, Harry L. Stearns, Christie A. Stearns, J. H. Zuver, Fred A. Kies, Charles E. Townsend, Walter S. Wilson, Byron E. Linnabury, James M. Adams, W. E. Bellows, George E. Bailey, of Jackson; E. J. McKay, of Hanover; Jno. C. Boughan, Benjamin Williams, James J. Noon, of Jackson; H. J. Cortright, of Springport; Robert A. Smith, Albert O. Reece, Verne W. Badgley, Adam Cooper, Geo. H. Curtice, Leroy Northrup, Arthur W. Taylor, Verner Taylor, Claude L. Tarbox, Nathan D. Bailey, of Jackson.

CHAPTER XVI.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

OUR PIONEER DOCTORS.

Samson Stoddard was the first physician to settle in Jackson. The occasion of his visit was the accouchement of Mrs. E. B. Chapman, at the birth of her daughter, Sarah, the first white child born in the county. He came here from Ann Arbor, where he had just began to practice, and at the request of the people here concluded to remain in Jackson. Dr. Stoddard was a pleasant and kindly dispositioned man, and was soon a favorite. He not only followed his profession, but filled many official positions in township and county. He located a fine farm in the town of Concord, and removed to it in 1840. One of his sons, J. Blake Stoddard, now owns it. At a late period of his life he

moved to Albion, where he died at an advanced age, a few years since, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Dr. Oliver Russ was the next physician to settle in Jackson. He came from Rutland, Vermont, in the fall of 1831. He was a man of stalwart physique, a brainy man, and old-style doctor, who used the lancet quite freely, and prescribed heroic doses of calomel, jallap and quinine, and whose jovial disposition and frank ways and speech not only made him a favorite but a reputation that has long survived him. Some of the stories told of Dr. Russ are true and some are fiction, but they are all to a good extent typical of the man. One of the stories was that one day when he was returning from looking after a patient across the woods environing the prison, in a clump of bushes he found two men butchering a hog. Rightly concluding they had stolen the porker, he blurted out in well simulated indignation, "You scoundrels, you have stolen one of my hogs and here you are butchering it!" As everybody's hogs run at large in those days and they had really stolen it, they had no word to say in defense. The Doctor, who had never seen the hog before, was of course in a terrible rage. "But," he foamed, "of course, nothing can be done now you have killed it, and I will let you off if you will take one hind and one fore quarter to my house and one hind quarter to Widow Blank. The other fore quarter you may have for your trouble, but if you ever touch another hog of mine I'll see that you are jailed." The Doctor's wishes were carried out in every particular, if tradition is to be credited. Doctor Russ was very fond of giving instructions to the young people in hygiene, and when one of the boys had a polypus in the nose, he explained it to some of his companions. It pleased the boys to hear him, and they managed to have him repeat it two or three times. One day a lot of boys were playing on the square, and the Doctor came sauntering up towards them when one of the crowd called out, "See, there comes Dr. Russ; let's get him to tell about Polly Anderson in Bill's nose." The Doctor was fond of using technical terms and words. One day after the big boys had had a scrap, he came into the tavern, where sat Jim Finn, one of the noted scrappers of the village, and said, "Jim, you got a bad laceration of the cuticle of your nasal protuberance in the scrap last night." Jim jumped up and replied, "See yere, Doc, if you don't stop your blackguarding I'll plant one on your old snot gob that'll make it look worser than mine." The Doctor did not indulge in any more "blackguarding." One time a man came up just at dark from the "Portage woods," who said his wife was very sick with bowel trouble. It was dark and rainy and the Doctor did not relish a six-mile walk, so he gave him a dose of physic and a bottle of liniment (as he supposed), which was to be applied freely, and said he would be down next morning, if necessary. Just after daylight the man came back with the story that his wife's bowels were mortified. Russ made all possible haste, on foot, to see the patient. Puffing and blowing from the long, muddy walk, he arrived. The pulse was rather hard and wiry, and he out with his lance and took two or three pints of blood to start with. Binding up the arm, he next turned his attention to the seat of disease. On examining the woman's person, he turned to the husband and said in a tone of vexation and

disgust, "You d—d fool, don't you know the difference between black ink and liniment?" Dr. Russ was a very generous man. When the early settlers were in distress he was ever ready to aid them, and the question of compensation was not discussed. When the cholera raged in 1832 he went on foot to Marshall, to the relief of the afflicted people there. No pioneer left behind him more pleasant recollections or was more sincerely mourned at his decease.

Dr. George W. Gorham was the next permanent physician to settle in Jackson, coming here in 1833, and continuing in practice until his death, in 1860. Dr. Gorham was, like all the pioneer physicians, a blunt and brusque man, but he had a heart as tender as a child, and beside the sick bed was as considerate and gentle as a woman. He was a constant student and a keen observer, and was very successful in his practice. Few men enjoyed so much the confidence of his patients. He was a good "jollier," and it was often said that his cheerfulness and humor cured more patients than his medicine.

Dr. Ira C. Backus settled in Jackson in 1837 and became a partner of Dr. Gorham. He was of a different temperament, being dignified, conservative and cautious, but he was well read and very affable and pleasant. The firm was a successful one, and Dr. Backus was quite as popular as his partner. He was a leading member of the Episcopal church, and did much for it in the early days. He served one term as state senator, which was his only venture in politics. His family consisted of two daughters, and the Backus home was for many years one of the social centers of the place.

Dr. George Smith was a young physician, who came here in 1836, but he had only a brief career, as he died after a residence of only two years, of rupture of the heart, caused by jumping from a high load of goods on a wagon. He was a bright young man and his early death was much regretted.

Dr. J. A. Pratt came to Jackson in 1835 and settled in Spring Arbor, where he resided for several years, and had a large practice. He manufactured "Dr. Pratt's Fever and Ague Pills," which had an extensive sale. He moved to Wisconsin in 1844, and died soon after, near Fond du Lac.

Dr. Edward Lewis came from Vermont to Michigan in 1835. His object was not to practice medicine, but to escape the rigor of the climate upon his own and his wife's health. He located a farm in Concord township. The frequent demands of his neighbors for his services soon brought him an extensive practice in that vicinity. In 1843 he removed to Jackson, where he built up a large practice. He was a Christian gentleman, and soon became identified with the Congregational church, to which he gave an ardent support until his death, January 1, 1867. His family consisted of Willard Lewis, for many years cashier of the People's National Bank, who died in 1891, Dr. Charles H. Lewis, Mrs. George D. Walcott, and Miss Lucy Lewis, all still residents of the city.

Dr. John McLean settled in the city of Jackson in 1837, and was at first connected with the drug store. He was a finely educated man, and soon took a high place in his profession. When Rush Medical College was organized in Chicago, in 1852, Dr. McLean was appointed as one of its professors, and continued in the faculty up to

the time of his death. He then had a state —in fact, a national—reputation as a medical man, and no one ever better deserved it. Two sons, Frank and Charles, who are well known business men of this city, survive him.

Dr. Abram Sager became a resident of Jackson in 1838. He was young, but exceptionally bright, and soon became popular. He married the only daughter of Daniel Dwight, an old merchant and capitalist. On the organization of the medical department of the University of Michigan he was appointed to the chair of materia medica and therapeutics, and continued his connection with that institution until his death, which occurred at Ann Arbor in 1883. Dr. Sager was as widely known and as highly esteemed as any man in the profession, not only in Michigan, but throughout the whole country.

Dr. J. D. Davis was one of the early physicians of Jackson, coming here in 1838. He was a man of great energy, and, not content to spend all his time in practice, he engaged largely in other business. He was one of the members of the Western Stage Company, an extensive dealer in horses and other live stock, and an all-round business man. He removed to Albion in 1850, and died a few years later at that place. A daughter, Mrs. Dr. Tunnicliff, still resides here.

Dr. Joseph Tunnicliff was a native of Michigan, and began practice in 1840, and was identified with Jackson for forty years. He served during the war as surgeon of the First and Fourth Michigan Infantry and as state agent at Washington for the care of Michigan sick and wounded soldiers, and was for several years an examining agent of the pension department. Dr. Tunnicliff acquired a high reputation as a surgeon, as well as a physician, and was a valuable member of the community as well as of his profession.

Dr. David G. McClure was another of the well-known pioneer physicians. He came here in 1834, and established a drug store, which he conducted for twenty-five years, to the time of his death. He was a whole-souled, generous and practical man, most highly esteemed. A most perfect pattern of the "old style gentleman," but there was neither flattery nor dissimulation about him. While he did not pretend to practice regularly, he was chief consulting aid to all the profession, and his opinions always carried great weight. He was always fond of students, and devoted much pains to their proper instruction.

Dr. Denman Merriman came here in 1836. He was also interested in merchandising, a pioneer of the old firm of Merriman Brothers. His father was Titus Merriman, of Auburn, New York, quite a celebrated physician in his day. Dr. Merriman died at an early age, and was succeeded by his brother, Dr. Charles L. Merriman. The latter was the first to practice homeopathy, which he adopted, though educated as an alopathist. The regulars dubbed him "Dr. Little Pills," but nevertheless he had a large and successful practice up to the time of his death, in 1858.

Dr. Moses A. McNaughton came here in 1840. He was of Scotch descent, a man of robust physique, and soon acquired a large influence in the community. He died so recently, and was for so many years a strongly marked personality in his profession, in politics and business, that a biography is almost unnecessary. Few men have

ever lived in Jackson who were better known or more generally respected. He did much to build up the city, held many public positions, and exercised a wide and general beneficial influence upon the city and community.

Dr. Bingham was an early settler in Grass Lake in the 'thirties. He located at "the Center" and had a large practice. He laid the foundation of the "Grass Lake Center Acadamy," which was for years a prosperous school. When the railroad was built in 1840-1, "the Center" was side-tracked, a station located on the lake, two miles west, and Grass Lake Center soon faded away and was abandoned.

Dr. Reuben C. Gibson located in the town of Sandstone, near where Parma now stands, in 1835. He was from Vermont, and came west intending to establish himself as a farmer. The necessities of a new country soon drew him into practice again, and for many years he was a successful and popular practitioner. His son, William K. Gibson, became a pioneer lawyer and is mentioned elsewhere. Dr. Gibson lived to a good old age, and died in 1867, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Dr. William B. Stanton came to Jackson in 1848, and remained here for fifteen years. He was a son of Judge N. P. Stanton, an old settler, and was educated in Rochester, New York. He was a man of fine presence, and a very public-spirited man. He was an active member of the Episcopal church, and was for many years in charge of the choir. He served as a member of the village council and was president of the Young Men's Library Association. He finally became affected with asthma, and to escape its affects, he moved to Petoskey, where he died in 1887.

Dr. J. B. Tuttle settled in Jackson in 1850, and soon gained a large practice. He was a religious man and took an active part in the church work of the city. He practiced for thirty years, until his death, and was highly prized as a physician and citizen. He had a family of two children, a son and a daughter. The son entered the navy at the beginning of the war, and lost his life on a gunboat in the engagement at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi. His grave is marked by a handsome monument in Mt. Evergreen. His daughter gained considerable fame as a fine singer. She married Charles Beebe, and had a daughter. Subsequently she became the wife of Alonzo Bennett, and still resides in this city, as does also his widow.

Dr. Jerry G. Cornell came from New York in 1833, and settled in Spring Arbor on a farm. He soon became prominent in medicine and in politics. He had a large practice, and was frequently called to Jackson, Marshall and Jonesville. He was a skillful surgeon, as well as physician. He was state prison inspector, state senator, and held several town offices. His son, Dr. George Cornell, was assistant surgeon of the First Michigan Sharpshooters.

Dr. G. W. Carhart came to Jackson in 1850. He was an energetic young man and soon established a good practice. Dr. Carhart led a very active life for fifteen years, when his health failed, and he died quite suddenly in the prime of life.

MEDICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

As early as 1843 the physicians of Jackson county organized a County Medical As-

sociation. We find, from old files of the Gazette, that Dr. J. G. Cornell was president, Dr. Adams, vice-president, and Dr. John McLean, secretary. This society did not last long, for in 1849 we find a call for another organization, of which Dr. McNaughton was president. This association continued for several years, and then became extinct. After the war, in 1866, the society was reorganized, and Drs. Carhart, Gordon, Chittock, A. M. Crawford and others became prominent in its proceedings. This organization was kept up for about ten years, when it died of "innocuous desuetude." Some three years ago another society was organized, with Dr. A. E. Bulson at its head, which is still in a flourishing state. The conditions "when the doctors disagree" are traditional, and it is entirely problematical just how long this latest organization will survive.

THE DENTISTS.

The first professional dentist to locate in Jackson was a Dr. Mansfield, who came in 1838. He was quite a young man, and tradition does not relate that he acquired much of a reputation or a competence at his profession in Jackson. He remained here only two or three years.

Dr. Ebenezer Farnham came in 1840, and practiced his profession for many years, dying in the harness in 1860. Dr. Farnham was a good workman, but was of a strong convivial turn, and this overshadowed his professional reputation.

Dr. George P. Bennett came to Jackson in 1842. He was a nephew of Isaiah W. Bennett, one of the original settlers of the place. Dr. Bennett had studied dentistry with a cousin before leaving New York, and he procured a set of dental instruments and itinerated, doing what business he could pick up for a time, and eventually establishing an office with Dr. Gorham, then a prominent practicing physician. He was the pioneer dentist by some years in this section of Michigan. Dr. Porter, of Ann Arbor, afterward his partner, acquired the details of his profession in Dr. Bennett's office. Dr. Bennett afterward returned to New York and took a course of instruction of Dr. Wanzer, of Rochester. He returned to Jackson, where he practiced until 1859; meanwhile he engaged in farming and breeding fine blooded stock. A pair of Devonshire cattle and eleven Cotswold sheep, the first of these breeds introduced into Jackson county, were imported by him. In 1859 he went to St. Louis and opened an office, but after a year was compelled to leave on account of war sentiment, when he went to Alton, Illinois, where he remained some years. In 1863 he reopened the St. Louis office and conducted business there by proxy about eight years. In 1868 or 1869, he went to Carrollton, Green county, Illinois. In 1877 he located in Louisiana, Pike county, Missouri, returning to Jackson in 1880. At twenty-five years of age he married Charlotte M. Buck, of Grass Lake. She died in 1870 in St. Louis, leaving a son and daughter, the latter now in Denver, Colorado. In 1872 Dr. Bennett married, in Buffalo, Fanny Sleight, of Carrollton, Illinois. Four years later she died in Carrollton. Dr. Bennett died in St. Louis in 1879.

Frederick M. Foster came to this city in 1844, and engaged in the practice of dentistry, which he continued until his death, in 1889. He was a very successful man in his profession, and stood high in the community. He was a Mason and one of the

leading Odd Fellows of the state, having passed all the chairs, and was for many years a prominent member of the grand lodge of that order for the United States. Mr. Foster was something of a politician as well, and held the office of city treasurer two terms, and also city recorder for two full terms. He was also an alderman and supervisor for his ward. Personally popular, he always had plenty of friends, and a large clientage in his profession. He was for years a member of the old volunteer fire department, and took an active part in furthering public interest. For forty years Jackson had but few more useful and public-spirited citizens than Dr. Foster.

Dr. J. A. Robinson came to Jackson in 1857. He was a native of Concord, Massachusetts, and possessed many of the instincts and traits of the genuine New Englander. He had practiced his profession in the east, and came here with a reputation already made. He soon became a leader in the profession, and in social circles. He had a large fund of humor, which made him a welcome guest at all times and places. He was a great reader and a great worker. He was recognized as an authority in scientific matters outside as well as in his profession He was invited on many occasions to lecture to the students in the Michigan University. He took a great interest in Sunday schools, and used to say they were the model schools of the world. He was president of the Jackson Literary, and of the Jackson City Reform Club, and of several other organizations. He was a prolific writer, was the author of a number of essays, and several poems of merit, also a frequent contributor to the local papers. Politically he was a strong anti-slavery man, and during the Civil war was very active in recruiting and doing everything possible in aid of the Union cause. He removed to Grand Rapids in 1880 and died there in 1889. He was a worker all his life, and it might be truly said of him that he literally wore out. Mr. A. B. Robinson, of this city, is a son.

Dr. George H. Mosher was born in Jackson, a son of Oliver C. Mosher, who was accidentally killed in his machine shop, as hereinbefore noted. Mr. Mosher began his studies with Dr. Foster and afterwards perfected them in Ann Arbor. He practiced his profession with good success for many years, until, three years ago, he went to Colorado, on account of his health, and there he now resides. Dr. Mosher was always highly esteemed, and still has a host of friends among the foremost people of Jackson.

There was in 1860 a dental association existing in Jackson county, but it did not last long and was allowed to decay and die. It was another of these efforts to consolidate interests and form associations for mutual benefit and improvement, which were born only to seemingly add to the long list of fiascos that have marked the past history of the city and county.

CHAPTER XVII.

NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPER MEN.

Of all the treasures which the arts and sciences have bestowed upon the world of civilization, the press ranks among the first. It is the great portrayer of public thought and the principal agent in the triumph of progress. It is the teacher and director of the governed and the critic of the governors.

From a brief review of the journals of Jackson it will be evident that their part in the play which rendered this country the home of a prosperous and happy people has not been insignificant. The local journals led in every movement, and have grown with the country's growth. Some eminent publicist has stated that "The steam engine does no day's work so marvelous in its whole result as that which is done by the steam printing press; the wire flashes no such weight of interest, the railroad carries no such freight as the last edition, while the artist has no such opening as this that transfers work at once to the block and then sends the picture flying into the hearts and brains of a million men. As the newspaper makes tributary to its purpose the finest results of art and science and discovery, so it captures some of the choicest powers in our current thought and life. Dr. Chalmers said, many years ago, that the best writing, and a good deal of the best thinking, of his day was done for the newspapers. It is not too much to say that the newspaper articles are as much better now than they were then as the papers are better than those on which Chalmers based his wonder. Not content with the best thoughts, the newspaper secures the choicest enterprise. Do the hidden forces break out in an earthquake? A man springs up with his note-book and pencil, while the land is rocking under his feet, and begins to write and flash his words over the first wire he can lay his hands on. Is the fire burning up a city? There he is among the flames, scratching at his paper, the coolest man you shall find. Is the war afield? The newspaper will give you news of the battle far ahead of anything the governments can get, who are most deeply involved, and vastly more true as a rule. Nothing escapes this ever-present and all-present eye. It mirrors the great markets in one page and tells you of an oyster supper in the basement of a church, and reports impartially a murder or a sermon. Does the old lion roar over there in Europe, or the bear growl, or the eagle scream? You hear them all through this wonderful telephone of the newspaper. It brings to you the froth and foam of the chalice of our life, and reports the vast and awful movements which belong to all the centuries and are felt all around the world."

IN THE BEGINNING.

Jackson owes the inception of its first newspaper enterprise to William R. DeLand, Norman Allen, Russell Blackman, Phineas Farrand and Dr. B. H. Packard. These men in discussing the subject expressed themselves as willing to give a good bonus to anybody who would start a newspaper in Jacksonburg. Mr. Allen had a brother-in-law in Vergennes, Vermont, who was a printer, and he wrote to him about it. The brother-in-law, William Hitchcock, was not able to undertake the task, but he turned the letter over to a friend, who had a small office in Vergennes, named Nicholas Sullivan, who replied that he would be glad to come if he could be guaranteed the expense of moving himself and family, estimated at three hundred dollars. Mr. Sullivan had a brother, William Sullivan, who was a minister, and who also urged him to come. The Reverend Sullivan came to Jackson and consulted the people here, and the parties above named guaranteed that the sum should be paid, and raised one hundred dollars to send to Mr. Sullivan in Vermont, taking William Sullivan's obligation to repay it, if his brother failed to fulfill the bargain.

Nicholas Sullivan left Vergennes the 5th of July, 1837, and arrived in Jackson about the first of August. Teams were dispatched to Detroit for his office and family, and they were soon landed in Jackson. The building on the corner of Jackson and Courtland streets, now owned by Mr. Carter, was just being erected, and the office was established in the second story, fronting on Jackson street. The first number of the Jacksonburg Sentinel was issued the first Wednesday in September, and the writer, a lad of ten, was elected to distribute a copy to every house in the village, which was quite a task, for the place was then one of "magnificent distances."

The Sentinel was a four-page, twenty-column sheet, twenty-four by thirty-six inches, set up in long primer type, which is several sizes larger than any now in newspaper use, with plain, full-face headings. It was printed on an old-fashioned Ramage press, mostly made of wood, and required four impressions to print a single paper. The ink was spread on the type with buckskin balls, about the size of a dinner plate, which was spatted over the form. A man and a good stout boy could print about one hundred copies in an hour. But it was quite a neat and tidy looking paper, and the people were all proud of it.

We once had a considerable number of Sentinels stowed among our archives, but the lapse of sixty-six years, and the prevalence of the custom of house cleaning, which is a necessity in all regulated families, has played sad havoc with these old treasures. From the few fragments left we have already taken a few relics for previous pages.

Mr. Sullivan was an excellent man, candid, industrious and honorable. He was not a brilliant editor, but his effort was to make a good family paper, and the Sentinel became at once popular. It was Whig in politics, but not partisan, and was a great help to the growth of Jackson.

Soon the spirit of partisanship began to run high and the Democrats began to take steps to have a paper of their political faith in the county. In March, 1838, George W. Ranney, of Penn Yan, New York, came to Jacksonburg and issued the first number of the Michigan Democrat. Mr. Ranney was

a small, nervous, fussy person, and it was not long before the political fire began to fly. The Democrat did not flourish very well the first year, and in the fall of 1839 the firm was changed to Ranney & Cheeny. Reuben S. Cheeny was a very smooth, pleasant and plausible man, and he soon became very popular, and the paper increased in ability and influence. The Democrat was published by Ranney & Cheeny until 1844, when Ranney sold out and went west.

In 1839 Seymour B. Treadwell came to Jackson and began the publication of a paper called the American Freeman. It was anti-slavery, and was the organ of the then just inaugurated Abolition party. Mr. Treadwell was an able man and writer, and the Freeman was one of the strongest papers in the state. It gained quite a state circulation, as the only advocate of anti-slavery doctrine in the state. It flourished for several years, until it was merged with the Anti-Slavery Advocate, published in Detroit.

In 1840 the great Washington Temperance movement began to sweep over the country, and Rev. William Sullivan established the Michigan Temperance Herald. It was published by his brother, Nicholas, who had sold the Sentinel, and lived about three years, when Nicholas Sullivan died and the paper was discontinued.

In the spring of 1840 Nicholas Sullivan sold the Sentinel to Morgan S. Moore, of Rochester, New York. Mr. Moore was one of the bright, energetic and stirring young men sent west in 1839 and 1840 by Thurlow Weed and the Whig syndicate of New York, to establish Whig papers in the Western states. Among others was George Dawson, who came to Detroit; Charles L. Willson, who established the Chicago Journal; S. P. Jermain, the Adrian Expositer; Seth Lewis, the Marshall Statesman, and others. Mr. Moore changed the name to the Michigan State Gazette, and published a red hot "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," paper through the campaign of 1840. Mr. Moon died of pneumonia in February, 1841, and the paper went into the hands of his brother, Daniel D. T. Moore, of Rochester, New York, who took in for a partner Wiliam Hitchcock, who had come from Vergennes, Vermont, to visit his brother-in-law, Mr. Allen. Mr. Moore retired in 1842, and began the publication of the Michigan Farmer as a monthly, and J. M. Allen became a partner in the Gazette. During the campaign of 1844 the Gazette was edited by Herman H. Heath, a very brilliant young man, who later removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and was for years editor of the Gazette, until he died in 1853. Mr. Thomas S. Myrick then became editor of the Gazette, until 1849, when he went to California. The Gazette left the Whig party in the campaign of 1848, and supported Van Buren, and with the expiration of that campaign, and the death of Mr. Hitchcock it died in the spring of 1849.

In the spring of 1845, the Michigan Democrat having gone into "innocuous desuetude," it was revived a few months later, by Mr. Wilbur F. Story. Story was a native of Middlebury, Vermont, where he was educated and learned the printer's trade. He came to South Bend, Indiana, in 1849, and started the Register. He was brother-in-law to R. S. Cheeney, of the Michigan Democrat, and having sold the Register to Schuyler Colfax, he came to Jackson, purchased an interest with Cheeney, and started the Jackson Patriot in the summer of 1845.

The next change in the newspaper line

was in 1848. The Gazette having deserted the Whig party, Mr. Henry Frink and a few Whig friends established a new paper called the Michigan State Journal, with A. A. Dorrance as publisher. The result of the election in 1848 left the Whigs the third party in Jackson county. Mr. Frink had a tempting offer to enter a law partnership in Chicago, so he sold the Journal to Munger & Patterson, who moved it to Lansing. The Gazette suspended publication in June, 1849. In August, 1849, C. V. DeLand and A. A. Dorrance purchased the Gazette office, and in August began the publication of the American Citizen, under the firm of Dorrance & Company. At the end of the first year Mr. Dorrance retired, and Mr. DeLand became sole proprietor. Since 1849, the Citizen and the Patriot have both been published continuously, the organ of their respective parties and the leading papers of the county.

There have been many changes in ownership of both papers. In 1857 Cheeney & Storey sold the Patriot to John F. Titus, from Watertown, New York. In 1854 Mr. Cheeney re-purchased the paper, and published it until 1857, when he sold it to T. F. & G. S. Benton. In 1863 the Bentons sold it to Chapin & Higgs, and the next year Mr. Higgs became sole proprietor. In 1865 W. W. Van Antwerp became a partner, and in 1866 B. L. Carlton acquired Higgs's interest, and it was conducted by Carlton & Van Antwerp until the latter's death, in 1886, soon after which it was sold to a joint stock company. The Daily Patriot was started in August, 1870, and has been published continuously since that time.

The Citizen was continued under the management of C. V. DeLand from September 1, 1850, until September 1, 1861, with the exception of less than one year in 1854, when it was in charge temporarily of DeWitt C. Smith. The first five years of its existence was a struggle. Under the aggressive policy of Mr. Storey the county had become strongly Democratic, and the division of sentiment in the Whig party on the slavery question made it almost impossible to unite Whigs and Free-Soilers in support of the same paper. The Citizen took a radical stand on the temperance question, which further complicated the question of support. Feeling was so high that on the Fourth of July, 1851, under the guise of celebrating the day, the whiskey party bombarded the office, then in the old Porter block, with fire balls, and burned it out. But DeLand revived it in six weeks, and by hard and conscientious work made such an impression on the public sentiment of the county as to reverse its political character, and secure the success of the Whig party in 1852. The organization of the Republican party, in 1854, was rewarded with greater success, and the Citizen from that on became the largest, most influential paper in the county. When Colonel DeLand decided to go into the army, in 1861, he sold the Citizen to Peter J. Avery, a lawyer, and during the next five years it changed hands as many as five times. In 1866 it became the property of Messrs. Ray & O'Donnell. Mr. Ray died in 1867, and the paper passed into the ownership of James O'Donnell, who has since been its manager and proprietor.

The first attempt to publish a daily paper in Jackson was made in January, 1848, by Storey & Cheeney, but the Daily Patriot lasted only two weeks; as it was evident the place was not then large enough to support

a daily paper. In June, 1861, the Daily Citizen was started and furnished the war news until September 1st, when it was discontinued. In March, 1865, Messrs. Ray & O'Donnell again issued the Daily Citizen. and the paper has been regularly published ever since. It was started as a morning paper, but in 1868 was changed to an afternoon paper, and has since continued as such. It is not too much to say that the Citizen has been one of the most successful papers in the state. It is the oldest Republican paper in Michigan, and has always been a reliable and able advocate of Republican principles. Mr. O'Donnell has pursued a straightforward course, uninfluenced by faction or clan. During the days of reconstruction, Greeleyism, Greenbacks, Free-Silver, the Citizen has stood for the substantial interests of the county and its party. Though sometimes overwhelmed by opposition and fusion it has, in the end, been rewarded with success.

On the 20th of August, 1868, Messrs. Carlton & Van Antwerp issued the first number of the Jackson Daily Patriot, and it has been continuously issued regularly ever since. It has been a morning paper, and has filled a useful and valuable field. It has been Democratic in politics, that is to say, it has been anti-Republican. As an advocate of local interests and prosperity the Patriot has been a great advantage to the public. It has always had a generous support and its full share of prosperity. It has changed hands a few times, but, under the ownership of the present joint stock company, its permanence and prosperity seem assured. It is ably edited, and is one of the vigorous and prosperous papers of the state.

The Jackson Daily Courier was started in September, 1883, by Parly W. Heaton as a four-column folio, and an independent local paper, devoted to local interests and news. Six months later it was enlarged to a five-column quarto, and in 1885 to a six-column paper. In 1887 it was purchased by Henry Hunt, and in the fall of the same year was purchased by a joint stock company. In 1898 it was merged with the Patriot, and the name changed to the Evening Press, and has since been published as the evening edition of the Jackson Patriot. It has long since lost its independent character and become compounded with its Democratic associate.

During the year 1851, caused by the celebrated railroad conspiracy trials, a paper called Public Sentiment was started by a lawyer named B. F. Burnett. It was a most wonderful and unique paper. It championed the cause of the so-called conspirators, and followed the long trial, comments on the testimony, exposes of the character of the witnesses for the railroad company, reviews of the rulings and decisions of the presiding judge, that exhibited an acumen, audacity and mendacity that astonished the bench and bar of the whole state. Not since the celebrated "letters of Junius" had there been a greater sensation. Burnett had no reputation beyond that of an ordinary country lawyer, but before his pen the arguments and sophistry of James F. Joy, Jacob M. Howard, James A. Van Dyke and Chief Justice Wing faded like a morning dew. Who started the paper, or where its financial backing came from, nobody ever knew. Burnett kept his own counsel, and resented all offers to write for any other paper. After the citizens imprisoned for the conspiracy were pardoned, Burnett announced that the

mission of Public Sentiment had been accomplished, and the paper was discontinued. It was an adventure and a freak in journalism without a parallel in the history of Michigan.

Beginning during the Greenback craze in 1878, several attempts were made to start weekly papers. W. H. White started the Liberator, but it soon expired. Later it was renewed by M. G. Lonnecker as the Industrial News, a Populist organ. Mr. Lonnecker published it successfully until 1900, when he sold it to Mr. Hensley, who is still its publisher. It is a prosperous weekly paper, which pays special attention to labor interests, but has strong Democratic sympathies. It fills a large field and fills it well, and enjoys a good patronage.

The Saturday Evening Star was established in 1880, by Myron W. Tarbox, is an independent family paper of considerable influence and circulation. Mr. Tarbox is an accomplished newspaper man, and his judgment and opinions on local subjects are tersely expressed and have influence and weight. The Star fills a useful field and the hope is that it may continue to shine on indefinitely.

The Volkesfreund is the only German paper published in Jackson county. It was established in 1876 by Rudolph Worsch, and has continued to furnish our German fellow citizens a paper in their mother tongue ever since. Mr. Worsch is a finely educated man, and his paper is very popular among his fellow countrymen. He is a Democrat, but his paper is not partisan in the strict sense of the word, though it is quite apt to lean to that side of public questions. The Volksfreund fills a place all its own and receives a generous support from all families with the language of the "father land."

Of the papers published outside of Jackson there are several that deserve notice.

The Concord Independent is the oldest of the so-called country papers. It is conducted on the strictly local non-partisan basis. Frank McKenzie is a popular and well-known citizen, and deserves the generous support of his constituency.

The Grass Lake News is and has for years been an excellent local newspaper. Mr. Carlton, who did so much to build it up, has a worthy successor in E. E. Brown, who is making it a paper worthy a true metropolitan center. We congratulate the people of Grass Lake upon such an exponent of their local interests.

The Brooklyn Exponent has long been a credit and a benefit to that enterprising village. It is bright, clean and newsy, and always contains something of local interest.

The Hanover and Horton Local is another fine suburban paper that fills completely the place of a good local chronicle. Nothing of interest transpires in its field that is missed in its weekly issues.

The Parma News keeps the world posted on all that transpires in its thriving section of the county, and is also a valuable family paper. It deserves prosperity because it strives to win it.

The Springport Signal is a credit and benefit to that busy and prosperous village. Springport is a progressive town, and its people appreciate a live newspaper. It is what they need and in turn it needs them to keep alive. Each must reciprocate, and that is what we urge the people in each place to do.

In this age of the world there is no one public utility that excels the public newspaper. The only trouble is we have too many of them, and the public do not discriminate in their choice. The most valuable is the well arranged, candid and truthful home paper. That treats of all subjects of immediate home interest, and keeps you posted upon what is going on right about among your neighbors. The home journals should receive first encouragement and patronage, and those printed in great cities next. With the rural mail delivery, the paper is brought to your door every day, and the nearer the printing press is to your home the fresher the markets and news. The great trashy papers that boast their hundreds of thousands of circulation seldom contain a word or a line of direct or pecuniary interest to you, while the Jackson papers are always full of home news, local facts and incidents and business intelligence and propositions that are valuable. The better the support of the home paper the more interesting and valuable it will be made, and the more nearly the subscriber will get the full value of his subscription.

CHAPTER XVIII.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF LOCAL POLITICAL HISTORY.

A full review of the several political campaigns in any extended manner is impracticable, because such a mass of campaign items and literature as this county alone would furnish would fill several large volumes, and because the mass of our readers are content with the quadrennial instruction they receive in their campaign literature. And besides this, there is very little in political campaigns that is noted for its usefulness in either its educational, charitable or Christianizing aspects.

Politics, instead of being "the science of government," is too generally regarded as the science of getting the offices and emoluments. In the early days it was the dogma that "the office should seek the man," but in these latter days the reverse is true, and the man has to seek the office.

Politics in Michigan has always been a strenuous pursuit. The state was born when the country was in the throes of agitation between the radicalism of early Democracy and the conservatism of the old Republican and Whig parties. The Democrats were in the majority, and the whole machinery of the state was used to perpetuate their power. The tide of emigration had set in from the old world, and the emigrant was always a disciple of Democracy, and to utilize his influence the first constitution of the state was so fixed as to nullify the naturalization laws of the United States, requiring five years as necessary to citizenship, by allowing all foreigners to vote as soon as they had filed their declaration of intention. Thus a foreigner could become a voter before he had learned to speak the English language.

This put the balance of political power for years in the hands of ignorant and clannish foreigners, not always for the public welfare.

The reorganization of parties in 1854 on pro-slavery and anti-slavery lines in a measure corrected this tendency and re-adjusted parties more nearly on the basis of well understood principles. The Civil war was another great influence in classifying and purifying the general politics of the country.

But the constant tendency toward corrupt practices has not been much decreased. The exhibition in Michigan of the past few years of the open purchase and sale of the highest offices of the state has caused a strong agitation for some new method to destroy the virus of corruption that is spreading over the county. It is hardly likely to be entirely successful until public opinion is strong enough to prescribe and inflict criminal punishment on those who make merchandise of political and governmental politics.

The first presidential election in which Michigan was a participant was that of 1840. It was a remarkable campaign, waged at a time when the country was in the midst of a great financial panic. It was a whirlwind of excitement and denunciation. Hard cider and log cabin, coon skins and campaign songs and oratory formed its salient features. The election of General Harrison gave promise of relief to the county, but the death of Harrison and the split among the Whigs on tariff and currency legislation was their undoing, and the Democrats soon returned to political power. The campaign of 1844 was fought over the annexation of Texas, and the aggressive slave power triumphed. A split in the Democratic party in 1848 gave the presidency to General Taylor, but again death stepped in and practically robbed the Whigs of the fruit of victory. From then till 1860 the pro-slavery Democracy dominated the government, and when the rising sentiment of freedom triumphed inaugurated the great Rebellion. The political history since 1860 is so recent and well remembered there is no need to review it here in the nation or the state. It has been an almost unbroken triumph of Republican successes and the country has advanced in prosperity beyond the most sanguine expectations.

The political history of Jackson county has been a checkered one. Always close, it was almost solidly Democratic from 1840 to 1852, when it became Republican and has remained so most of the time. The almost phenomenal wave of Greenbackism and free-silver that had their day found Jackson county "easy picking" for a campaign or two, but the craze over, the political status resumed its normal condition. The following tables will show the results of the several elections, the proportion of political vote and the names of candidates voted for and which were elected. These figures are official and therefore valuable for reference. To save space we shall omit some of the minor candidates, but give enough to indicate the strength of the various political parties. The first column of figures indicates the total vote cast for each candidate, the last column indicating the successful candidate's plurality:

FIRST ELECTION IN 1835.

GOVERNOR.

Steven T. Mason, Dem.....	920	109
S. V. R. Trowbridge, Whig.....	811	

NOVEMBER, 1837.

GOVERNOR.

Steven T. Mason, Dem.	1269	191
John Briddle, Whig.	1078	

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Isaac E. Crary, Dem.	1178	73
James W. Gordon, Whig.	1105	

ASSISTANT JUDGE.

Nehemiah P. Stanton, Dem.	1255	247
Henry A. Francisko, Whig.	1008	

NOVEMBER, 1839.

GOVERNOR.

William Woodbridge, Whig.	1331	362
Elon Farnsworth, Dem.	969	..

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Alvin Clark, Whig.	1153	107
Henry Austin, Dem.	1046	

CORONER.

Gordon Case, Whig.	1247	308
Oliver Russ, Dem.	939	

COUNTY TREASURER.

John N. Dwight, Whig.	1084	182
Joseph C. Bailey, Dem.	902	

NOVEMBER, 1841.

GOVERNOR.

John S. Barry, Dem.	1127	265
Philo C. Fuller, Whig	862	
Jabez S. Fitch, Abol	147	

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Norman Allen, Dem.	1122	288
Elihu M. Gould, Whig.	834	
Reuben H. King, Abol.	159	

NOVEMBER, 1842.

SHERIFF.

Henry Tisdale, Dem.	872	2
James A. Dyer, Whig.	870	
Harvey Austin, Abol	383	
Miscellaneous	8	

COUNTY CLERK.

Czar Jones, Dem	937	16
Henry Frink, Whig.	921	
Lucien H. Jones, Abol.	257	
Miscellaneous	38	

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Hiram Thompson, Dem.	1080	265
George Bryan, Whig.	815	
Norman Allen, Abol.	300	
Miscellaneous	4	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Leander Chapman, Dem.	1027	145
Berthier H. Sheldon, Whig.	882	
Thomas Cottin, Abol	243	
David Bingham.	27	
Miscellaneous	12	

CORONER.

Marcus Wakeman, Dem.	1058	206
B. Hill Deming, Dem	1021	224
Caleb Culver, Whig.	832	
A. Van De Bogart, Whig.	787	
James St. Johns, Abol	314	
Josiah Whitman, Jr., Abol.	288	
Miscellaneous	37	

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Caleb A. Canfield, Dem	1062	279
A. Van De Bogart, Whig.	783	
Austin Pomeroy, Abol.	317	
Miscellaneous	2	

NOVEMBER, 1843.

GOVERNOR.

John S. Barry, Dem.	1172	497
Zina Pitcher, Whig.	675	
James G. Birney, Abol.	391	

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

Lucius Lyon, Dem	1119	453
Joseph R. Williams, Whig.	666	
Rufus B. Bement, Abol.	401	

NOVEMBER, 1844.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Democratic electors, Polk.	1389	87
Whig electors, Clay.	1302	
Abolition electors, Birney.	475	

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

John S. Chipman, Dem.	1410	133
Henry W. Taylor, Whig.	1277	
Edwin A. Atlee, Abol.	476	

STATE SENATOR.

James Videto, Dem.	1427	163
Henry Acker, Whig.	1264	
Seymour B. Treadwell, Abol.	469	

SHERIFF.

Henry Tisdale, Dem	1405	141
Wm. Clapp, Whig	1264	
Henry Austin, Abol	493	

COUNTY CLERK.

Czar Jones, Dem	1370	88
Marion A. Daily, Whig	1282	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Leander Chapman, Dem	1424	158
Henry Frink, Whig	1266	
Norman Allen, Abol	481	

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Hiram Thompson, Dem	1449	201
Sylvester G. Abbot, Whig	1248	
Foster Tucker, Abol	471	

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Samuel Higby, Dem	1426	159
Asher B. Bates, Whig	1267	
David Bingham, Abol	479	

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Henry A. Hatch, Dem	1429	145
John T. Durand, Whig	1275	
Austin Pomeroy, Abol	480	

NOVEMBER, 1845.

GOVERNOR.

Alpheus Felch, Dem	1150	84
Stephen Vickery, Whig	1066	
James G. Birney, Abol	335	

NOVEMBER, 1846.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Edward Bradley, Dem	1239	52
James W. Gordon, Whig	1187	
Erastus Hussey, Abol	318	
Miscellaneous	4	

SHERIFF.

Lewis D. Welling, Dem	1330	241
Sherman Eastman, Whig	1089	
Frederick Johnson, Abol	313	

COUNTY CLERK.

James A. Dyer, Whig	1264	119
Edward Higby, Dem	1145	
Seymour B. Treadwell, Abol	306	
Miscellaneous	18	

COUNTY TREASURER.

James C. Wood, Dem	1221	28
Gordon Case, Whig	1192	
Norman Allen, Abol	316	

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Peter E. Demill, Whig	1211	2
Henry H. Bingham, Dem	1209	
Robert Davis, Abol	316	

COUNTY JUDGE.

William J. Moody, Dem	1210	46
Nehemiah H. Joy, Whig	1164	
Thomas McGee, Abol	316	
Miscellaneous	7	

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Anson H. Delamater, Dem	1252	82
A. Van De Bogart, Whig	1170	
Homer A. Hodge, Abol	323	

NOVEMBER, 1847.

GOVERNOR.

Epaphroditus Ransom, Dem	1296	226
James M. Edwards, Whig	1070	
Charles Gurney, Abol	256	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Charles E. Stuart, Dem	1178	73
James W. Gordon, Whig	1105	
William C. Denison, Abol	212	
Charles Stewart	99	

CORONER.

Joseph Tunnicliff, Dem	1202	122
M. A. McNaughton, Whig	1080	
Daniel Cook, Abol	191	
Scattering	50	

NOVEMBER, 1848.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Democratic electors	1547	476
Free Soil electors	1071	
Whig electors	968	

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Wm. Sprague, Whig and Free Soil	2048	466
Charles E. Stuart, Dem	1582	

SENATORS.

Dwight Webb, Dem	2076	518
Beriah King, Whig	1558	
William Finley, Dem	2075	538
George Skinner, Whig	1537	
Miscellaneous	21	

COUNTY TREASURER.

James C. Wood, Dem	1537	417
Berthier M. Sheldon, Free Soil	1120	
Henry Frink, Whig	940	

SHERIFF.

Lewis D. Welling, Dem.	1619	577
Benjamin Davis, Whig.	1042	
Bela F. Van Brooklin, Free Soil.	953	

COUNTY CLERK.

Walter Buddington, Dem.	1477	349
James A. Dyer, Whig.	1128	
Jerome M. Treadwell, Free Soil.	1027	
Scattering	5	

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Orson W. Bennett, Dem.	1620	457
Austin Blair, Free Soil.	1163	
Abram Van De Bogart, Whig.	861	
Scattering	2	

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Gardner H. Shaw, Dem.	1519	447
Hiram Thompson, Free Soil.	1072	
Peter E. DeMill, Whig.	1044	
Scattering	5	

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Anson H. Delamater, Dem.	1555	471
Benjamin F. Burnett, Free Soil.	1084	
Ira W. Kellogg, Whig.	968	

NOVEMBER, 1849.

GOVERNOR.

John S. Barry, Dem.	1427	
F. J. Littlejohn, Free Soil.	1464	63
William Woodbridge, Whig.	1	

STATE PRINTER.

Rensselaer W. Ingalls.	1415	
Hubbard H. Demkler.	1533	18

MAY 6, 1850.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Warner Wing, Dem.	1577	121
Abner Pratt, Dem.	1557	86
Sandford M. Green, Dem.	1574	168
Henry Chapman, Whig.	1456	
Samuel H. Kimball, Whig.	1471	
Charles Draper, Whig.	1458	

AUDITOR GENERAL.

John Sweegles, Jr., Dem.	1566	359
Elisha P. Champlin, Whig.	1207	
J. M. Harmond, Free Soil.	254	
Miscellaneous	2	

STATE TREASURER.

Barnard C. Whitmore, Dem.	1579	381
James Birdsall, Whig.	1198	
Dallamore Duncan, Free Soil.	257	

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charles H. Taylor, Dem.	1577	361
George Martin, Whig.	1206	
Joseph Chedsey, Free Soil.	257	

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

William Hale, Dem.	1600	182
Austin Blair, Whig.	1418	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Charles E. Stuart, Dem.	1516	
Joseph R. Williams, Whig.	1516	

SHERIFF.

Amos Pickett, Dem.	1509	14
Gordon Case, Whig.	1495	
Miscellaneous	3	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Reynolds Landon, Dem.	1585	153
Charles W. Penny, Whig.	1432	
Miscellaneous	4	

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Gardner H. Shaw, Dem.	1641	268
William Clapp, Whig.	1373	
Miscellaneous	11	

COUNTY CLERK.

Walter Budington, Dem.	1579	143
William Aldrich, Whig.	1436	
Miscellaneous	4	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Samuel Higby, Dem.	1636	320
John C. Spencer, Whig.	1316	
Miscellaneous	4	

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Anson H. Delamater, Dem.	1624	306
Benjamin F. Bennett, Whig.	1318	
Miscellaneous	3	

APRIL, 1851.

GOVERNOR.

Robert McClelland, Dem.	1284	
Townsend E. Gridley, Whig.	1359	75
Miscellaneous	14	

NOVEMBER, 1852.

GOVERNOR.

Robert McClelland, Dem.	1824	
Zachariah Chandler, Whig.	1873	49
I. P. Christiancy, Free Soil.	350	
Miscellaneous	2	

STATE TREASURER.

Bernard C. Whitteman, Dem.	1859	127
Sylvester Abel, Whig.	1732	
Silas Holmes, Free Soil.	439	

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

William Hale, Dem.	1849	109
Nathaniel Breen, Whig.	1740	
Miscellaneous, Free Soil.	299	

FOR CONGRESS, FIRST CONG. DISTRICT.

David Stuart, Dem.	1532	
Wm. A. Howard, Whig.	2238	936
Miscellaneous	79	

SHERIFF.

Amos Picket, Dem.	2023	928
Daniel Larzalere, Whig.	1095	
Scattering	1	

COUNTY CLERK.

Milton H. Myrech, Dem.	1858	
Horace G. Bliss, Whig.	2100	242
Miscellaneous	3	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Reynolds Landon, Dem.	2063	185
James M. Jamison, Whig.	1878	
Miscellaneous	4	

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Levi P. Gregg, Dem.	1993	68
Alexander G. Bell, Whig.	1925	
Miscellaneous	6	

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

G. Thompson Gridley, Dem.	1885	
Jonathan L. Vedito, Whig.	2033	148
Miscellaneous	9	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Samuel Higby, Dem.	1715	
Austin Blair, Whig.	2180	465
G. T. Gridley.	1	

CIRCUIT COURT.

Fidus Livermore, Dem.	1671	
Eugene Pringle, Whig.	2164	493
Miscellaneous	4	

STATE SENATOR, ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Alfred Paddock, Whig.	576	74
James Vidito, Dem.	502	
Miscellaneous	31	

STATE SENATOR, TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Jerome B. Eaton, Dem.	891	
Moses A. McNaughton, Whig.	1137	246
Miscellaneous	3	

REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST DISTRICT.

D. McWhorten, Whig.	690	53
G. Coolbaugh, Dem.	637	

REPRESENTATIVE, SECOND DISTRICT.

James C. Bell, Dem.	649	
Amos Root, Whig.	694	45
Miscellaneous	2	

REPRESENTATIVE, THIRD DISTRICT.

C. M. Chapell, Whig.	594	42
D. D. Trumbull, Dem.	532	
I. C. Mott, Abol.	335	
Miscellaneous	36	

JUNE 27, 1853.

For prohibition	2441	1635
Against prohibition	806	

NOVEMBER, 1854.

GOVERNOR.

Kinsley S. Bingham, Rep.	2061	306
John S. Barry, Dem.	1755	
Scattering	10	

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William L. Bancroft, Dem.	1924	110
John W. McKinney, Rep.	1814	

STATE TREASURER.

Silas M. Holmes, Rep.	2069	305
Derastus Hinman, Dem.	1764	

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Jacob M. Howard, Rep.	2073	315
Benj. F. H. Witherell, Dem.	1758	

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Whitney Jones, Rep.	2061	295
John Sargles, Dem.	1766	

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Ira Mayhew, Rep.	2069	314
Francis W. Sherman, Dem.	1755	

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, FULL TERM.

John R. Kellogg, Rep.	2065	300
Chauncey Joslin, Dem.	1765	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

William A. Howard, Rep.	2178	587
David Stuart, Dem.	1591	
Scattering	14	

NOVEMBER, 1854.

SHERIFF.

William Wycoff, Rep.	2007	203
Hiram J. Paddock, Dem.	1804	
Scattering	1	

COUNTY CLERK.

Dewitt C. Smith, Rep.	1932	90
Joseph M. Griswold, Dem.	1842	
Scattering	6	

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

Levi P. Gregg, Dem.	2084	355
Alexander G. Bell, Rep.	1729	
Scattering	4	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Norman Allen, Rep.	1814	
Amos Picket, Dem.	1992	178
Scattering	2	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Eugene Pringle, Rep.	1816	841
Fidus Livermore, Dem.	975	
Scattering	3	

NOVEMBER, 1856.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican electors, Fremont.	2996	877
Democratic electors, Buchanan.	2119	

GOVERNOR.

Kinsley S. Bingham, Rep.	2971	777
Alpheus Felch, Dem.	2194	
Scattering	1	

SECRETARY OF STATE.

John W. McKenny, Rep.	2994	815
Fitz Henry Stephens, Dem.	2179	

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

George Willard, Rep.	2994	813
Daniel Blackman, Dem.	2181	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

William A. Howard, Rep.	3024	874
George V. N. Northup, Dem.	2150	

SHERIFF.

William Wycoff, Rep.	2960	762
Robert H. Anderson, Dem.	2198	
Scattering	1	

COUNTY CLERK.

Alexander G. Bell, Rep.	3008	850
Abram Van De Bogart, Dem.	2158	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Anson Townley, Rep.	2991	814
Elisha S. Robinson, Dem.	2177	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Eugene Pringle, Rep.	2984	797
Orson W. Bennett, Dem.	2187	

CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONER.

William K. Gibson, Rep.	2973	788
Fairchild Farrand, Dem.	2185	
Scattering	1	

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Austin Pomroy, Rep.	2998	830
Anson H, De Lamater, Dem.	2158	

CORONER.

Ransom C. Robinson, Rep.	3003	
J. Reed Crowell, Dem.	3003	
Harry R. Nichols, Rep.	2158	
George W. Taylor, Dem.	2158	

NOVEMBER, 1858.

GOVERNOR.

Moses Wisner, Rep.	2752	498
Charles E. Stuart, Dem.	2254	
Scattering	3	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

William A. Howard, Rep.	2721	439
George B. Cooper, Dem.	2282	
Scattering	3	

SENATOR, TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Ira C. Backus, Rep.	2717	43
Amos B. Gibson, Dem.	2279	
Scattering	3	

SHERIFF.

George L. Smalley, Rep.	2700	401
Amos Pickett, Dem.	2299	
Scattering	1	

COUNTY CLERK.

Daniel Upton, Rep.	2798	589
Abram Van De Bogart, Dem.	2209	
Scattering	1	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Anson Townsley, Rep.	2743	483
Reynolds Landon, Dem.	2260	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Eugene Pringle, Rep.	2664	340
Fidus Livermore, Dem.	2324	

REPRESENTATIVE IN LEGISLATURE.

George W. Brown, Rep.	885	94
Lewis F. Pickett, Dem.	791	

SECOND DISTRICT.

Peter B. Loomis, Rep.	928	137
George W. Gorham, Dem.	791	
Scattering	3	

THIRD DISTRICT.

William F. Goodwin, Rep.	916	238
Lewis Brown, Dem.	678	
Scattering	1	

APRIL, 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Alpheus Felch, Dem.	2321	
George Martin, Rep.	2702	381

NOVEMBER, 1860.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican electors, Lincoln.	3396	800
Democratic electors, Douglas.	2596	
Electors, Breckenridge	46	

GOVERNOR.

Austin Blair, Rep.	3340	639
John S. Barry, Dem.	2701	
Scattering	1	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Bradley F. Granger, Rep.	3366	737
George V. N. Lathrop, Dem.	2629	
John D. Conely, Buck.	48	

STATE SENATOR.

C. V. DeLand, Rep.	3340	670
James Videto, Dem.	2670	

REPRESENTATIVE, FIRST DISTRICT.

C. B. Wade, Rep.	1094	377
R. J. Haind, Dem.	717	

REPRESENTATIVE, SECOND DISTRICT.

E. Pringle, Rep.	1098	203
J. B. Eaton, Dem.	895	

REPRESENTATIVE, THIRD DISTRICT.

R. J. Crego, Rep.	1002	246
G. W. Kennedy, Dem.	756	

SHERIFF.

G. L. Smalley, Rep.	3405	737
J. E. Ferguson, Dem.	2668	

COUNTY CLERK.

D. Upson, Rep.	3374	708
A. Van De Bogart, Dem.	2666	

COUNTY TREASURER.

L. F. Grundy, Rep.	3385	711
R. Landon, Dem.	2674	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

W. K. Gibson, Rep.	3232	706
F. Livermore, Dem.	2526	

JUDGE OF PROBATE.

J. E. Beebe, Rep.	3205	684
G. T. Gridley, Dem.	2621	

REGISTER OF DEEDS.

L. H. Ludlow, Rep.	3210	523
W. Buddington, Dem.	2687	

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

J. R. DeLand, Rep.	3198	545
E. Bancker, Dem.	2653	

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Austin Pomroy, Rep.	3376	700
Merritt S. Cook, Dem.	2676	

NOVEMBER, 1862.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. R. Montgomery, Rep.	2655	55
James P. Porter, Dem.	2600	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Bradley F. Granger, Union.	2672	70
John W. Longyear, Rep.	2602	

SHERIFF.

Jacob K. Smalley, Rep.	2650	82
Abram V. Berry, Union.	2568	

COUNTY CLERK.

Daniel Upton, Rep.	2657	55
Lewis M. Powell, Union.	2602	

TREASURER.

Anson Townley, Union.	2654	40
Luther F. Grandy, Rep.	2614	

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Henry Bean, Union.	2673	76
Austin Pomroy, Rep.	2597	

APRIL, 1863.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James C. Campbell, Rep.	2935	262
David Johnson, Dem.	2673	

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Edmun Lawrence, Rep.	2944	278
Lyman D. Norris, Dem.	2666	

NOVEMBER, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican electors, Lincoln	3002	93
Democratic electors, McClellan	2909	

GOVERNOR.

Henry H. Crapo, Rep	3005	95
William M. Fenton, Dem	2910	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

John W. Longyear, Rep	3603	102
David Johnson, Dem	2901	

SHERIFF.

David H. Lockwood, Rep	3278	308
James E. Furguson, Dem	2970	

COUNTY CLERK.

Daniel Upton, Rep	3352	428
Lewis M. Powell, Dem	2924	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Luther F. Grandy, Rep	3261	261
Anson Townley, Dem	2990	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Austin Blair, Rep	3421	438
Bradley F. Granger, Dem	2983	

SHERIFF.

George Jeninngs, Rep	3469	511
Edwin Smead, Dem	2958	

COUNTY CLERK.

Robert D. Knowles, Rep	3248	82
Franklin Johnson, Dem	3166	

NOVEMBER 1866.

GOVERNOR.

Henry H. Crapo, Rep	3410	398
Alpheus L. Williams, Dem	3012	

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Oliver S. Spaulding, Rep	3432	431
Bradly M. Thompson, Dem	3001	

APRIL, 1867.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Benjamin F. Graves	2332	392
Sandford M. Green	2724	

NOVEMBER, 1868.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ELECTORS.

Republican Electors, Grant	4033	403
Democratic Electors, Seymour	3630	

GOVERNOR.

Henry P. Baldwin, Rep	4025	369
John Moore, Dem	3656	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Austin Blair, Rep	3960	245
Isaac M. Crane, Dem	3715	

SHERIFF.

George Jennings, Rep	4069	456
Joseph Sammons, Dem	3613	

COUNTY CLERK.

Robert D. Knowles, Rep	4059	443
Girbens Gardner, Dem	3616	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Luther H. Ludlow, Rep	4039	401
James I. Hawley, Dem	3638	

NOVEMBER, 1870.

GOVERNOR.

Charles Comstock, Dem	3395	55
Henry P. Baldwin, Rep	3340	
Henry Fish, Temper	137	

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

Austin Blair, Rep	3365	15
D. Darwin Hughes, Dem	3350	
John Russell, Tem	116	

SENATOR.

Theodore Bennett, Rep	3570	453
Lewis F. Pickett, Dem	3117	
William G. Brown, Tem	127	

SHERIFF.

Daniel W. Shaw, Dem	3475	243
Isaac N. Smalley, Rep	3232	
Leonidas W. Jones, Tem	105	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Reynolds Landon, Dem	3529	307
Frederick A. Kennedy	3222	
Josiah Bigelow, Tem	110	

COUNTY CLERK.

Robert D. Knowles, Rep	3432	130
William H. Terpening, Dem	3302	
Forrester Keeler, Tem	119	

NOVEMBER, 1872.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican Electors, Grant	4093	608
Democratic Electors, Greeley	3485	
Greenback Electors	135	
Temperance Electors	46	
Miscellaneous Electors	2	

GOVERNOR.

Austin Blair, Dem	3682	
John J. Bagely, Rep	4047	365
Henry Fish, G'back	154	
Scattering, Temp	37	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

George Willard, Rep	4044	398
John G. Parkhurst, Dem	3646	
Scattering	132	

SHERIFF.

Ogden A. Green, Rep	3944	239
James E. Furguson, Dem	3705	
Scattering, Pro	104	

COUNTY CLERK.

Luther H. Ludlow, Rep	4004	300
Josiah Hammond, Dem	3704	
Norman Allen, Pro	140	
Scattering	1	

COUNTY TREASURER.

Mark H. Ray, Rep	3933	329
Reynolds Landon, Dem	3794	
Scattering	146	

APRIL, 1873.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

W. Irvine Bennett, Dem	3642	
Edward P. Grandy, Rep	2696	54
Scattering	49	

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Isaac P. Christiancy, Rep	6385	

NOVEMBER, 1874.

GOVERNOR.

John J. Bagley, Rep	3165	
Henry Chamberlain, Dem	4153	988
Charles K. Carpenter, Pro	411	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Fidus Livermore, Dem	4210	1124
George Willard, Rep	3086	
Dan. P. Sagendorph, Pro	404	
Scattering	5	

STATE SENATOR.

Lucius D. Hawkins, Dem	4013	750
Caleb Angevine, Rep	3763	
William G. Brown, Pro	269	
Scattering	124	

SHERIFF.

Wm. R. Brown, Dem	4400	1469
John R. Pool, Rep	2931	
Benjamin Peckhan, Pro	406	
Scattering	5	

COUNTY CLERK.

A. M. Tinker, Dem	4199	1068
Luther H. Ludlow, Rep	3131	
Henry N. Archer, Pro	401	

APRIL, 1875.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Ben. F. Graves, Rep	7347	3255
Lyman D. Norris, Dem	4092	
Isaac Marston, Rep	3193	

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Geo. M. Huntington, Dem	3955	601
Alex. D. Crane, Rep	3354	
Lucien Reed, Pro	125	

NOVEMBER, 1876.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican Electors, Hayes	5255	342
Democratic Electors, Tilden	4913	
Miscellaneous	122	

CONGRESS.

Fidus Livermore, Dem	5634	1080
Jonas H. McGowan, Rep	4554	
M. C. Woodmancy, Pro	79	

GOVERNOR.

William L. Weber, Dem	5332	487
Charles M. Croswell, Rep	4845	
Levi Sparks, Pro	24	
Albert Williams	86	

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Martin Morris, Dem	5267	380
Otto Kirchner, Rep	4887	
Miscellaneous	118	

APRIL, 1877.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Thomas M. Cooley, Rep	3915	107
Henry Severens, Dem	3808	
Scattering	1	

GOVERNOR.

Henry F. Smith, Gr'b	3570	519
Charles Croswell, Rep	3051	
Orlando M. Barnes, Dem	1829	
Wason Snyder, Pro	244	

NOVEMBER, 1878.

SHERIFF.

William R. Brown, Dem	3281	
Norton M. Terry, Gr'b	3245	43
Alvin C. Smith, Rep	2808	
Benjamin Peckham	223	

COUNTY CLERK.

William D. Taylor, Gr'b	3303	419
Elmore L. Griffin, Rep	2884	
Alm. M. Tinker, Dem	2574	
Henry N. Archer, Pro	221	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

John Dawson, Gr'b	3396	382
Jonas H. McGowan, Rep	3014	
James S. Upton, Dem	1972	
Samuel Dickey	300	

APRIL, 1879.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

John P. Shipman, Gr'b	4710	1402
James V. Campbell, Rep	3308	

NOVEMBER, 1880.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican Electors, Garfield	4485	741
Democratic Electors, Hancock	3744	
Greenback Electors, Mann	1817	
Scattering, Pro	129	

GOVERNOR.

David H. Jerome	4329	459
Fred. M. Holloway, Dem	3870	
David Woodward, Gr'b	1893	
James McKur, Pro	129	
Scattering	11	

CONGRESS.

Edward C. Lacey, Rep	4564	1277
Eugene Pringle, Dem	3287	
Hiram C. Hodge, Gr'b	2196	
George Landon, Pro	125	

SHERIFF.

David H. Lockwood, Rep	3718	48
Eugene D. Winsey, Dem	3670	
Norton M. Terry, Gr'b	2621	
Henry E. Francisco, Pro	117	

COUNTY CLERK.

W. Henry Van Horn, Rep	4333	856
John C. Covant, Dem	3477	
Aaron Moe, Gr'b	2006	
Fred. E. Palmer, Pro	126	

NOVEMBER, 1882.

GOVERNOR.

David H. Jerome, Rep	3805	
Josiah Bigols, Fusion	5192	1387
D. P. Sagenduph, Pro	258	

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.

Edward C. Lacey, Rep	4317	
H. L. Hodge, Fusion	4730	422
John Lanston, Pro	201	

SENATOR.

M. Shoemaker, Fusion	4907	777
John O. Gunnison, Rep	4130	
S. V. Smalley, Pro	204	

REPRESENTATIVE FIRST DISTRICT.

Abil N. Howe, Fusion	2367	307
B. G. Sttimsons, Rep	1970	

REPRESENTATIVE SECOND DISTRICT.

Patrick Hankard, Fusion	2636	666
Judi K. Ausin, Rep	1970	

SHERIFF.

James N. Winney, Fusion	5163	1263
D. N. Lockwood, Rep	3900	
Geo. Sweezey, Pro	205	

CLERK.

Charles N. Snow, Fusion	4864	656
W. N. Van Horn, Rep	4208	

REGISTER.

Aaron Townley, Fusion	5512	1995
Amos Townsend, Rep	3577	

TREASURER.

Richard Townley, Fusion	4925	1853
Luihu H. Ludlow, Rep	4072	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Frank A. Hewlett, Fusion	4729	540
John C. Sharp, Rep	4180	
I. C. Patchin, Pro	221	

APRIL, 1883.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Austin Blair, Rep	4046	962
J. W. Champlin, Fusion	3084	
T. J. O'Brien, Rep	3887	
Thos. Sherwood, Fusion	4163	276
J. A. Jatun, Pro	231	
D. P. Sagendorph, Pro	231	

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Republican Candidates	3736
Fusion Candidates	4315

NOVEMBER, 1884.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican Electors, Blaine	4865	
Fusion Electors, Cleveland	5454	549
Prohibition Electors	646	
Greenback Electors	51	

GOVERNOR.

Russell A. Alger, Rep	4705	
J. W. Begol, Fusion	5326	542
David Preston, Pro	760	

CONGRESS.

James O'Donnell, Rep	5134	27
H. F. Pennington, Fusion	5107	
M. J. Fanning, Pro	626	
Miscellaneous	8	

SENATOR.

Eugene H. Belden, Rep	4910	
M. Shoemaker, Fusion	5811	401

REPRESENTATIVE FIRST DISTRICT.

P. Hankard, Fusion	2920	214
Geo. W. Austin, Rep	2706	

REPRESENTATIVE SECOND DISTRICT.

Daniel Boyinton, Fusion	2351	128
Alonzo McCain, Rep	2223	
S. V. Smalley, Pro	523	

PROBATE JUDGE.

J. C. Sharp, Rep	4849	
Lewis M. Powell, Fusion	5371	522

SHERIFF.

Francis F. Fifield, Rep	5246	208
E. D. Winnis, Fusion	5088	

CLERK.

Albert Stiles, Rep	4807	
Chalres E. Snow, Fusion	5428	531
Aaron B. Clark, Pro	561	

REGISTER.

Nelson C. Lowe, Rep	2920	
Allen Townley, Fusion	5337	417

TREASURER.

H. D. Blackman, Rep	5319	256
Richard Townly, Fusion	4963	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Charles A. Blair, Rep	4592	
Frank A. Hewlett, Fusion	5630	1038
Charles E. McGill, Pro	614	

SURVEYOR.

Robert E. Williams, Rep	4938	
John Holcraft, Fusion	5332	394
Chester N. Taylor, Pro	627	

APRIL, 1885.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Thomas M. Cooly Rep	4456	
A. M. Moore, Fusion	4940	484
H. C. Cliever, Pro	614	

REGENTS.

M. W. Field, Fusion	4753	
J. F. Whitman, Fusion	4475	
C. S. Draper, Rep	4068	
W. J. McAlvery, Rep	4055	
E. M. Ellis, Pro	612	
J. W. Crane, Pro	613	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Austin Blair, Rep	5516	1720
Frank Hewlett, Fusion	2716	

APRIL, 1887.

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

James V. Campbell, Rep	4263	214
Levi T. Griffin, Dem	4049	
O'Brien J. Atkinson, Gb	691	
N. W. Chiems, Pro	675	
Charles D. Long, Rep	4332	801
Charles H. Camp, Dem	4031	
J. C. Blanchard, Gb	608	
Lemuel Chito, Pro	680	

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Ervetus Peck, Fusion	5159	1502
R. C. Ostrander, Rep	3567	
James E. Nichols, Pro	649	

NOVEMBER, 1888.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican Electors, Harrison	5647	477
Democratic Electors, Cleveland	5170	
Prohibition Electors	587	
Greenback Electors	164	

GOVERNOR.

Cyrus G. Luce, Rep	5630	389
W. R. Bush, Dem	5241	

CONGRESS.

Jas. O'Donnell, Rep	6175	1486
Eugene Pringle, Dem	4689	
Prohibition	523	

SHERIFF.

Mark S. Ray, Rep	5748	642
D. J. Neall, Dem	5106	

PROBATE.

J. D. Hammond, Rep	5795	714
Lewis M. Powell, Dem	5081	

CLERK.

H. D. Blackman, Rep	5618	428
Charles E. Snow, Dem	5190	

REGISTER.

C. E. Townsend, Rep	5847	826
B. F. Burgess, Dem	5021	

TREASURER.

Geo. D. Winehold, Rep	5436	
A. D. Welling, Dem	5329	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Michael Kinney, Rep	5163	
J. A. Parkinson, Dem	5809	646

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

H. E. Edwards, Rep	5769	513
Elmer Kirkly, Dem	5256	

NOVEMBER, 1892.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican Electors, Harrison	5130	126
Democratic Electors, Cleveland	5004	

GOVERNOR.

John T. Rich, Rep	5111	5
John Moore Dem	5106	
J. W. Ewing, Peoples	665	
John Russell, Pro	568	

SHERIFF.

A. J. Peck, Rep	5152	200
John Boyle, Dem	4952	
J. D. Hinckley, Peo	714	
Geo. Fiquet, Pro	561	

CLERK.

A. M. Baker, Rep	5151	162
J. Trundull, Dem	4988	

PROBATE JUDGE.

J. H. Hammond, Rep	5208	240
C. E. Snow, Dem	4968	

TREASURER.

Jas. Winehold, Rep	5070	
Ad. R. Smith, Dem	5082	12

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

H. E. Edwards Rep	5074	
Elmer Kirkly Dem	5126	52

CONGRESS.

James O'Donnell Rep	5393	583
J. S. Gorman Dem	4810	
Geo. Peters Pop		667
A. C. Stafford Pro	498	

CORONER.

R. H. Davis, Rep	5170	230
A. M. Crawford Dem	4940	
Farley, People	701	
Baird, Pro	570	

NOVEMBER, 1894.

GOVERNOR.

John T. Rich, Rep	5796	2248
S. O. Fisher, Dem	3548	
A. N. Nichols, People	758	
A. M. Todd, Pro	572	

CONGRESS.

George Spalding ,Rep	5722	1474
T. E. Bartworth, Dem	4248	
D. W. Grandon, Pro	516	

SENATOR.

John W. Watts, Rep	5838	2443
Chas. H. Manley, Dem	3395	
Wm. J. Sharp, People	698	
Joseph B. Stem, Pro	554	

SHERIFF.

A. J. Peck, Rep	6099	2942
James Videto, Dem	3157	

CLERK.

A. M. Baker, Rep	5786	2331
Jno. Trumbull, Dem	3455	

REGISTER.

C. E. Townsend, Rep	5625	1887
Chas. P. Hunt, Dem	3738	

TREASURER.

Joseph Winehold, Rep	5622	1929
Add. R. Smith. Dem	3693	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

George H. Blair, Rep	5670	1764
Elmer Kirkby, Dem	3906	

SURVEYOR.

William C. Fargo, Rep	6287	2738
Henry F. Bean, Dem	3449	

NOVEMBER, 1896.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican Electors, McKinley	6211	
Democratic Electors, Bryan	6518	307

GOVERNOR.

Pingree, Rep	6256	
C. R. Sligh, Dem	6322	66

CONGRESS.

Geo. Spalding, Rep	6109	
T. E. Barkworth, Dem	6571	462

SHERIFF.

James W. Dey, Rep	6342	
Porter S. Harrington, Dem	6399	57

PROBATE JUDGE.

J. T. Hammond, Rep	6389	18
Grover H. Wolcott, Dem	6371	

CLERK.

George Preston, Rep	6144	
Gifford, Patch, Dem	6579	435

REGISTER.

John C. Fox, Rep	6300	
Wm. E. Ware, Dem	6420	120

TREASURER.

Joseph Winehold, Rep	6604	505
Nilman F. Wing, Dem	6069	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Henry E. Edwards, Rep	6230	
Elmer Kerkby, Dem	6565	335

SURVEYOR.

William G. Fargo, Rep	6279	
A. S. Landon	6463	184

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. J. Peck, Rep	3266	122
Jas. J. Kieley, Dem	3144	
S. E. St. John, Rep	3017	
N. M. Teft, Dem	3283	166

NOVEMBER, 1900.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Republican Electors, McKinley	6327	116
Democratic Electors, Bryan	6211	
Prohibition Electors	346	

GOVERNOR.

Aaron I. Bliss, Rep	6047	
W. C. Maybury, Dem	6525	473
Goodrich, Pro	345	

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Robinson Rep	6268	
Ramsdall, Fusion	6271	3

CORONER.

Talbert Slanon, Rep	6311	
R. A. Hobart, Fusion	6319	8

CONGRESS.

Henry C. Smith, Rep	6425	267
M. Lonecker, Dem	6158	
Corbett, Pro	290	

SENATOR.

Loesser, Rep	6584	631
Ward, Dem	5953	

SHERIFF.

A. W. Dwelle, Rep	6639	718
J. W. Boardman, Dem	5921	

PROBATE.

J. T. Hammond, Rep	6632	597
Wm. E. Ware, Fusion	6035	

CLERK.

W. A. Cunningham, Rep	6423	284
Geo. Douglass, Fusion	6139	
Geo. D. Pritty, Pro	284	

REGISTER.

Wesley Sears, Rep	6571	543
George Evans, Fusion	5800	

TREASURER.

Anthony Patch, Rep	6767	967
Andrew Murray, Dem	5800	
L. F. Kuler, Pro	314	

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Charles H. Smith, Rep	6313	
H. C. Badgley, Fusion	6415	102

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILROADS OF JACKSON COUNTY.

Although railroads were not introduced into this county until 1830, the people of this state were quick to perceive their advantage and early to make attempts to be benefited by the new means of communication. As early as 1834 a company was organized to construct a railroad from Toledo, Ohio, to the supposed head of navigation on the Kalamazoo river in Michigan, at Marshall. This company was chartered in Ohio and also by the territorial council of Michigan. It was named the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company. The charter conferred the power to establish one or more banks, as part of its privileges. The company was duly organized and proceeded to construct the road through the Black swamp, a nearly impassable morass, to the village of Palmyra in Lenawee county. It was graded about eight miles out of the city of Toledo, and when it reached the swamp, that was regularly cross-wayed with logs the entire width. On this ties and wooden rails were laid and to these rails iron bars, two inches wide and three-eighths of an inch thick, was laid and fastened with spikes. Over this road ran a small engine, that drew four or five cars about twice the size of a lumber wagon. This train made one trip a day, but it was a great improvement in time and amount of freight handled by trains, for it frequently took a loaded team two or three days to get through the swamp alone. The advent of this railroad into southern Michigan was a great thing and greatly stimulated emigration and business. The road is still in existence, as part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern system, the stockholders drawing a nice dividend every year for the use of their franchise, which is perpetual. It is said to be the most profitable piece of railroad property in the country, as it is all income.

THE JACKSON & PALMYRA ROAD.

The territorial council, in 1836, granted a charter for a railroad from the village of Palmyra to the village of Jacksonburg, in said territory, and in all the towns along the line subscriptions were taken to the capital stock of the road, at Palmyra, Raisin, Tecumseh, Clinton, Napoleon and Jackson. My father, W. R. DeLand, signed for one hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. Among his old papers I find the following:

MR. WILLIAM R. DELAND,
Jackson, Mich.

SIR: You are hereby notified that an installment of Five Dollars on each share of the stock you own in the Palmyra & Jacksonburg Railroad will be required to be paid in to the Treasurer of the company by the first day of February, March and the second day of April next. I am directed to urge to the stockholders the absolute necessity of prompt

payment of their installments in order to enable the directors to fulfill their engagements to the contractors. By order of the board.

Yours, etc.,

EZRA BROWN, Treasurer.

CLINTON, LENAWA COUNTY, MICH.,
January 1, 1838.

This certificate is endorsed on the back: "Paid, but it cost me a good farm. W. R. D."

The railroad promoters of that day were honest and simple-minded men. They had not learned the art of building railroads on wind, or of getting towns to vote them bonds to make the road bed, then bonding that to complete it, then lease it to some big corporation at a good rate of interest, and then sit down at home and draw interest on the stock. They thought to pay something themselves, and therefore they "burnt their fingers" and many were financially ruined.

But the early settlers did their best. They struggled along and built the road to Tecumseh, but could get it no farther. It was a great benefit to Jackson, as it shortened the teaming of their produce to thirty miles and furnished a new outlet and inlet, dividing the business between Detroit and Toledo. But this railroad adventure was destined to bear fruit later. When the state sold the railroads, in 1847, Mr. Blair, our representative in the legislature, received a promise of the purchasers of the Michigan Southern to complete the Palmyra road to Jackson. In the biography of Amos Root the story is told of the use made of that promise, and the result was that in 1857 the road was completed and opened for business. An account of this matter was published in the Citizen, which we will copy:

OPENING OF THE RAILROAD TO TOLEDO.

The event was commemorated by an excursion over the road to Toledo and return. Messrs. P. B. Loomis and Amos Root, as the invitation committee, issued cards of invitation to citizens, and on the 14th of January, 1858, the excursion train started from this city at nine and one-half o'clock A. M., consisting of twenty-two passenger cars, loaded with rejoicing and happy people. All along the route the train was greeted with the cheers of hundreds of waiting spectators, and at every station the number of passengers was increased by citizens and invited guests in waiting. At the Junction the train was met by a special train from Adrian, bearing the guests from that thriving city.

The train arrived at Toledo at one o'clock P. M. where a formidable array of citizens, headed by the mayor and council, were in waiting to welcome the Jacksonians.

On alighting from the cars, Mayor Wood was introduced to the mayor and council of Toledo. As is usual in such cases, Wood returned the compliment by introducing the dignitaries of Jackson to his new Buckeye acquaintances. Wood put on his "happiest expression" and went through the roll of aldermen present with much grace and dignity. It was Alderman Bascom, Alderman Beebe, etc., to the end of the council; but the mayor did not stop there; he proceeded right on, taking each Jacksonian near and "putting him right through" something in this form: "Gentlemen, Alderman Thurber, Alderman Livermore, Alderman Tunnicliff," but about this time sundry exhibitions of uproarious mirthfulness among the Jackson boys called to the Mayor's mind that he was in great danger of overflowing the council, and the party immediately adjourned to the platform, where speeches were made by Mayor Wood and Mr. Blair, of Jackson. These gentlemen won golden opinions from all who heard their remarks. They were followed by Mr. Baker, Judge Myers and others, of Toledo, with well-timed and appropriate addresses. The hospitalities of that city were freely extended, and a most delightful visit was enjoyed. At the Collins House Frank Eggleston made some remarks which "brought down the house," and the toasts and dinner went smoothly down together.

After the return of the excursion train from Toledo, at nine o'clock P. M., the guests and citizens repaired to Bronson Hall, where a sumptuous supper had been prepared by D. B. Hibbard. Over

five hundred persons were seated at the table, and the merits of the supper was heartily and satisfactorily discussed. After the cloth was cleared the Mayor announced the regular toasts, which were read by E. Pringle, Esq., as follows:

"The Jackson Branch."—The joyful sound "it is completed" has at last been heard—the long desired event has transpired, and it is a reality—it brings us into communication with our southern neighbors—makes another outlet to the great commercial centers of our country. May it be a source of gain to us and not a useless or unprofitable appendage to the main "trunk."

Responded to by Hon. A. Blair, who traced the history of the railroad conflict which we of Jackson had waged for twenty years, until at last the victory was ours, and the branch was here.

"The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad."—A gigantic enterprise for my country or people—it stretches its iron band from the shores of Lake Erie to the Garden City of the West—while along the way it has feeders imparting strength and life to the great central artery—it pours the immense productions of the west into the lap of the east—may it flourish indefinitely, and not a single "branch" of it wither or die.

Responded to by P. B. Loomis (in the absence of Department Superintendent Campbell, who was "taken off" early in the evening by a pressure of family affairs). Mr. Loomis paid the road a high compliment, ranking it among the most extensive and important public works of the country, and when well managed, with its main line, air line and extensive branches, it must ultimately be not only one of the most magnificent but one of the most profitable enterprises of the northwest.

"The Directors and Officers of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad."—Worthy of the high trust reposed in them—their prudent and economical management of its affairs give assurance that they will relieve it from all embarrassments—although the "bears" and "bulls" have done their utmost to destroy it, yet they shall not be allowed to overcome the herculean efforts of its honorable board of directors to sustain its credit and make it once more the pride of its stockholders.

"Ransom Gardner."—To his great perseverance and untiring energies we are mainly indebted for the accomplishment of a work of such importance to us. Amid the financial disasters that have swept over the commercial world, and the great decline in the value of that which constitutes much of his fortune, he has pressed on successfully to the final result. We shall hold him in grateful remembrance, and trust that he may yet realize the reward to which he is properly entitled.

Responded to by F. Livermore, Esq., in a very appropriate manner. He thought that if there was such a thing as a railroad king, Gardner was one.

"The Excursion."—By the kind consideration of the railroad company we have been favored with a delightful trip over the well-built "branch" to our now neighboring city of Toledo—we shall cherish a kind regard for this manifestation of good feeling, and hope that it may subserve the interests of those who have furnished us so much enjoyment.

O. M. Barnes, Esq., of Mason, responded.

"The Mayor, Common Council and Citizens of Toledo."—Such high-souled, hospitable fellows that, though as good "Jackson men" we stand by the "Monroe doctrine," we shall be as happy to establish relations with our Buckeye friends as though they were, as they ought to be, genuine Wolverines.

Responded to by three cheers.

"Lansing—The Seat of Government—A Beautiful and Thriving Town, Yet Still Without Railroad Communications."—Although that magnificent enterprise, the "Amboy, Lansing and Grand Traverse Bay" Railroad, via Saginaw and the rest of the world, may possibly fail of success, we trust that the "branch" may double its length so that we may yet reach the political center of the state by "riding on a rail."

D. L. Case, of Esq., of Lansing, said when he first visited Jackson there was but one log shanty in the county and this beautiful city entirely "in prospect." But it had grown and prospered and he rejoiced in its prosperity.

"The Ladies."—

"The earth was vacant, Eden was a wild,
And man, a hermit, sighed till woman smiled."

Music by the Band.

"Our Invited Guests."—We thank them for the compliment of their presence.

Hon. William B. Arms, of Oakland county, responded briefly and happily to this sentiment.

"Our Energetic and Public Spirited Citizen—Amos Root." [Three cheers.]

Mr. Root responded in a few modest and appropriate remarks, thanking the audience for their remembrance and partiality.

By Mr. Pringle: "The Press."—Grateful for its past efforts in our behalf, we bespeak a continuance of its favors.

By Mr. Root: "Division Superintendent Camp-

bell and Deputy Superintendent Webster."—To them we are indebted for the ample facilities, orderly arrangements and good management of the excursion—May their whole lives be as pleasant and all their undertakings crowned with equal success.

By Hon. A. Blair: "Mr. Henry O. Bronson."—By his liberality in always giving the free use of his commodious hall for railroad meetings and this celebration, he is entitled to our thanks and kindly remembrance from his fellow citizens.

By C. V. DeLand: "Our Conductor."—Attentive, prompt and gentlemanly in the discharge of his duties—we "Wood-bury" the remembrance of his exertions in our behalf to-day deep in our hearts, wish him a safe passage and a "straight track" for the journey of life; and may he arrive at its "last station all right and on time." [Dwight Woodbury, afterwards colonel of Fourth Michigan Infantry, killed at the battle of Malvern Hill, Va., in 1862.]

By Mayor Wood: "The Jackson Band and all its Friends."

The band gave "Hail Columbia."

By Mr. Blair: "Our Friend, D. B. Hibbard."—Always ready to do the clean thing—and no questions asked.

By H. H. Smith, of Lansing: "The Jackson and Lansing Railroad."—Push it along—we have all learned to-day how much more pleasant it is to ride lengthways than "cross-ways" of the rails.

By Hon. J. McKinney, of Paw Paw: "The cities of Toledo and Jackson."—Fraternally connected by bonds of iron—may these last while the promise endures of seed time and harvest, and while locomotion may be necessary to man.

By the Mayor: "The Committee of Arrangements, Amos Root and P. B. Loomis."—By happily arranging the weather, and well ordering the excursion, this day has been full of enjoyment and satisfaction.

At twelve o'clock the company dispersed, and so ended one of the most pleasant, orderly and well arranged railroad jubilees that was ever held. It is the commencement of a new era in our history as a city, and will be long remembered as one of those pleasant and profitable occasions the mind delights to recur to and the memory shall cherish, at least so long as those iron bands shall last, or man shall fellowship his brother in the grand march of improvement and social progress. The importance and value of this new artery of travel and communication has more than justified the sanguine expectations of its warmest friends and supporters.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

In the session of 1835 the territorial council chartered the Detroit & St. Joseph Railroad Company of Michigan, to run from Detroit westward through the second tier of counties to "a point on Lake Michigan." It was duly incorporated in Detroit and stock taken in the towns along the line as far west as Marshall. My father again nibbled at the prospect of being a railroad stockholder, as did nearly everybody in Jackson. The company graded a road bed as far as Dearborn and the panic of 1837 made it bankrupt. It was financed by the old State Bank of Michigan, which sued about a thousand stockholders, got judgment and took mortgages on their property. It was the means of ruining many of the old settlers, among them Russell Blackman, E. T. Cutchett, Jerry Ford and many more. Since I was of age, I paid to Joy & Porter, of Detroit, the last of the mortgage father put on his farm on the Clinton road, as the last of his contributions. When the old State Bank failed the state took the railroad to satisfy its claims and when it projected its system of internal improvements it used this old road bed as the beginning of the Michigan Central road. The state built the road to Marshall and partially to Kalamazoo. In 1846 the road was sold to a company of Boston capitalists, with J. N. Brooks as its head, for two million dollars, who immediately began to improve it and to extend it to Chicago, which point it reached in March, 1852.

From 1841 to 1844, when the line was completed to Albion, Jackson was its terminus, and consequently controlled much of the business of the surrounding counties. It has been authoritatively stated that the

prosperous citizens of Jackson at present are those who in 1841-4 commenced their commercial career in the village. Most of them, it is said, possessed only a limited capital, but yet sufficient confidence in themselves and their adopted village. The interests of the road were henceforward identified with those of Jackson, in consequence of the leasing to that company of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw, the Grand River Valley and the Air Line railroads. This concentration of roads at Jackson necessitated the establishment of railroad workshops and official headquarters here, and thus led to the employment of the thousands of men who took part in building up the prosperity of the city.

AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Together with the main line, the Michigan Central Company operate another connecting link between Jackson and Niles. The road was finished to Niles after it was leased to the Michigan Central Railroad, or in February, 1871. The intention of the original projectors of this road, in 1868, was to create a great iron highway between the east and Chicago by making a grand trunk connection at Ridgeway, or with the St. Clair branch of the Great Western Railroad of Canada. The project was very popular. The city of Jackson voted a loan of forty-six thousand five hundred dollars, and the county one of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; however, the zeal of the people was checked by the decision of the state tribunal, and the proferred loans were consequently not required. The officers of the first organization included president, Jerome B. Eaton, Jackson; secretary, O. W. Bennett, Jackson; treasurer, R. W. Landon, Niles; chief engineer, N. Boardman, Jackson; attorney, Eugene Pringle, Jackson, and executive committee members, J. B. Eaton, M. A. McNaughton and R. W. Landon.

The Michigan Central enters the county at the southwest angle of Parma, passes through Concord, Sandstone, Blackman, Jackson city, Leoni and Grass Lake. The Air Line traverses Pulaski, Concord, Spring Arbor, Summit and Jackson city.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

That part of the Michigan Air Line Road that was intended to connect Jackson with Port Huron was promoted by the same parties as named in the above Air Line, but it was leased or sold to the Grand Trunk of Canada, which line was seeking a route to Chicago. Subsequently the Grand Trunk acquired the Peninsula line, that runs from Port Huron via Flint, Lansing, Battle Creek and South Bend to Chicago, and the proposed line from Jackson west was abandoned. The road is now operated as a branch, but it furnishes Jackson a good line to Detroit, via Pontiac and to Port Huron via Ridgeway, and is a very valuable addition to its business accommodations and facilities and is liberally patronized.

GRAND RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

The legislature of Michigan granted a charter to the incorporators of the Grand River Valley Railroad May 4, 1846. The shareholders held their first meeting June 23, 1853, when Joseph E. Beebe was elected president. In the fall of 1867 the road was completed to Onondaga; in July, 1868, to Eaton Rapids; in September, 1868, to Charlotte; in April, 1869, to Hastings, and in March, 1870, to Grand Rapids. The in-

dividual subscriptions of the citizens to the capital stock were large, while the vote of the city itself recognized the propriety of a fifty thousand dollar loan, minus direct interest, save that which might be declared as dividend on the capital stock. The first directors of the road were Amos Root, M. A. McNaughton, W. H. Withington, H. A. Shaw, E. W. Barber, E. S. Lacey and N. Barlow. Amos Root was elected president; Eugene Pringle, secretary; P. B. Loomis, treasurer; R. H. G. Minty, of Jackson, general superintendent, and Nicholas Gleeson, chief engineer.

The track of this road runs northwest from Jackson, through Blackman, Rives and Tompkins townships. At Rives village a junction is formed with the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw road.

JACKSON, LANSING & SAGINAW RAILROAD.

This corporation was organized February 23, 1864, under the name of the Jackson & Lansing Railroad Company, with Henry A. Hayden, president, and W. D. Thompson, treasurer. A year later the title was changed to the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company. The city of Jackson contributed a sum of fifty thousand dollars to the stock of the new company, and many leading citizens encouraged the work by their liberal purchases of shares. The road was completed to Lansing in 1866, and on December 6, 1867, was reported open to Wenona. In 1866 the railroad builders of Jackson purchased all the rights and privileges of the Amboy, Lansing & Traverse Bay Railroad Company, together with the line from Owasso to Lansing. As early as 1875 these enterprising citizens had completed this road to Mackinaw City, a village three hundred and thirty-six miles north of Jackson.

THE JACKSON, FORT WAYNE & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY

was organized in September, 1868, in Michigan, and in October the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company was organized in Indiana, and the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, as now existing, was organized February 25, 1869, by the consolidation of the companies in accordance with the laws of Michigan and Indiana. Authorized by a vote of the electors, the city of Jackson made a loan to this company of twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars on the same terms as that made to the Grand River Valley Railroad.

The first officers were H. H. Smith, president; P. B. Loomis, treasurer, and E. Pringle, secretary. The road was completed and running from Jackson to Reading, Michigan, November 22, 1869; to Angola, Indiana, January 17, 1870, and to Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 25, 1870. The first report after completion was made in February, 1871, by P. B. Loomis, president. He says: "I cannot close, however, without referring with regret to the resignation of Hiram H. Smith, who has served in the capacity of president from the organization of the company until recently. And while success has been secured by the full, hearty, cordial and united efforts of the people residing along the entire line, we may here, in parting with him as our chief executive officer, justly and gracefully say that to his untiring efforts, more than to any other one individual, we are indebted for success."

THE CINCINNATI NORTHERN.

In 1900 this road, which had been in process of construction for ten years, was finally completed to Jackson. It runs directly south from Jackson to Hudson, in this state, thence by a direct line to the city of Cincinnati, on the Ohio river. It is an important line and is doing an increasing busines. It connects at Cincinnati with the Chesepeake & Ohio system, making a direct line to Washington, Richmond and Newport News on the Atlantic ocean. In the not distant future it will be one of the most important roads in the country.

That much of the prosperity of Jackson has been brought about by the securing of these railroad connections goes without saying. As a railroad center no other city in the state can excel it and few are its equals. It has direct connections with all the leading cities and points of the country. There are seventy or more passenger trains leaving the Union Depot daily, and over one hundred freight trains. Factories line its tracks and spurs and find ease and dispatch in shipping their products. In addition the extensive repair shops and car plants cover hundreds of acres and employ upwards of two thousand workmen. The railroad works and employes make a city by themselves, and are constantly increasing, and the future promises still greater developments. So long as this interest continues to develop the city is certain of increased development. It is in this one direction that our capitalists have shown most wisdom and sagacity and reaped the largest profits.

CHAPTER XX.

EVENTS THAT HAVE PASSED.

It is not pleasant to write the history of the failures, especially when they embrace many things that reflect upon the enterprise and public spirit of the public. But we must, as truthful historians, trace their rise and decadence, and write the epitaphs of projects that affect the growth and the honor of our people. Conspicuous among them was the

JACKSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was first organized in 1841. The society did not prosper and we believe never held a fair. The country was too new and public interest centered too much in other and more profitable directions. It was revived in 1853 and the first fair was held in October, of that year. The display of cattle, hogs, horses and sheep was made on the public square, while the court house was utilized for exhibiting grain, vegetables and floral and fancy exhibitions. It was a crude affair, but it was a beginning. After this beginning fairs were held regularly down to 1880. In 1855 it was voted to purchase the fair ground at the north end of Jackson street, and it was purchased of John T. Durand for one thousand five hundred dollars. During the summer it was fenced and some buildings erected. E. J.

Connable, C. V. DeLand and J. E. Bribe raised one thousand two hundred dollars by subscription for buildings and improvements. The fair of 1856, on the new grounds, was a great success. The receipts amounted to three thousand four hundred dollars and the society cleared about nine hundred dollars. The fairs continued successful for several years, until 1874, when the state fair was held in Jackson. This necessitated the enlargement of the grounds, the erection of new buildings, etc. The city of Jackson advanced two thousand five hundred dollars, and the county some twelve thousand dollars for these purposes, taking liens on the grounds and property. The state fair was held here three years and then the county fairs were suspended. When the state association moved, the county organization found they had a "white elephant" on their hands. The next fall the big state buildings were almost vacant, the attendance was small and the receipts were meager. The people began to realize that the state fair had killed the local organization. It had left the county society about twenty thousand dollars in debt and the local managers were discouraged and disheartened. No fairs were held until 1890, when a few enterprising citizens determined to reorganize the society. John C. Sharp was chosen president, C. V. DeLand, secretary, A. M. Tinker, treasurer, and J. G. W. Dean, of Hanover, B. F. King, of Parma, Mark L. Ray, of Concord, A. H. Delamater, of Columbia, W. H. Adams, of Tompkins, A. L. Parsons, of Grass Lake, M. Meyers, of Levin, and M. Harmon and J. H. Boardman, of Jackson, directors. Energetic efforts were put forth, and three fairs held, but they were not successful financially and the society was bankrupt and dissolved, the county closing out its property for the indebtedness.

This ended the life and usefulness of the Jackson County Agricultural Society. Several times there has been talk of reviving it, but it was too dead to come to life and hence we stand today the fourth county in population, wealth and agricultural resources and products in the state, too poor and too indolent to compete with sister and neighboring counties in holding an annual farmers' jubilee. We do not hesitate to say it is a shame to the people of both city and county, and will continue so until they repent of their selfishness and reform their shiftlessness in this respect.

"AND THERE ARE OTHERS."

Among the other institutions that have flourished and died, and which we shall not attempt to write up in detail are the Jackson Horse Breeders' Association, the Jackson Horticultural Society, the Cattle Breeders' Association and several sheep breeders' associations and the Grange and Patrons of Industry. At present there are a number of farmers' clubs and four granges in the county, that represent the energy and engage the attention of the agricultural population.

We might fill dozens of pages with the obituaries of societies and associations which have "been born to die" in the city, such as young men's associations, musical organizations, lecture associations and the like. But public opinion is ever changeable, and social organizations take constantly new forms. There are many such in the city now, a few of the most important of which we shall try to mention on other pages. As the city grows the tendency to group into sets and

classes increases and there is little chance of success of any large general organization. As those of the past have dissolved and gone, so will most of those of the present be obsolete, out of date and dead. To cumber history with them will serve no good purpose, for the most of them, if mentioned, would only provoke the inquiry

"Since I am so early done for
I wonder what I was begun for."

CHAPTER XXI.

FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

MASONRY IN JACKSON COUNTY.

The history of Jackson county would not be complete unless it was accompanied by an account of the birth and growth of an institution that is as closely interwoven with the progress of the past and present of society as its educational or religious institutions. Dating as far back as the oldest, it has left its mark on the history of every people and state that has made a history that has survived to the present time. While it does not claim to be a system of education or a religion, it embraces within its scope what is worthy in both. As an educator it teaches what is practical in our common life and in religion, without sectarianism, it embodies the morale of all Christianity, and it has practiced its rites at nearly all points in Jackson county where are now found, in lieu of the forests of years ago, the clustering habitations of men.

The early history of Masonry in this county is of necessity somewhat obscure, the primal actors having, it is believed, all passed away. From what we have been able to gather (and at the outset we find that statements conflict), the first lodge was organized in the village of Brooklyn in the summer of 1838, and worked under a dispensation issued by the grand master of the state of New York, under the name of St. John's Lodge, their place of meeting being in a chamber over Tiffany's store. The following were the officers: William Jones, worshipful master; Mason W. Southworth, senior warden: Abram S. Bolton, junior warden. Among its founders were George Stranahan, Samuel Selden, William S. Brown, Ebenezer Farnham, James Ganson and Elijah Spenser. The first work done in the lodge, and consequently in the county, was the initiation of James A. Dyer, and with him Wright Chittock, father of Dr. Chittock, of Jackson.

After operating for a few years in Brooklyn, the lodge was moved to the new stone tavern at Napoleon, built by Colonel Bolton, where it remained until about 1843 or 1844, when A. P. Cook erected his store in Brooklyn, and rooms for the accommodation of the Masons were obtained in its second story. The order continued its workings here until 1845, when the grand lodge of Michigan granted a charter to St. John's Lodge No. 3, in Jackson village, and soon after the

Brooklyn lodge disbanded, most of its members uniting with the organization at Jackson. The charter was dated June 5, 1845.

St. John's Lodge No. 3 began active operations in their hall in the old Merriman block, north side of Main street. In the summer of 1847, by vote of the members, the charter and property was surrendered to the grand lodge.

In this lodge were made many of the Masons who have since figured prominently in the order in this county, but in the then mixed condition of society it was impossible to guard against the discordant elements where dissatisfactions finally resulted in the dissolution of the lodge. After a few weeks' quiet a number of the fraternity, whose successful policy had secured the surrender of the original charter, petitioned for and obtained of acting Grand Master E. Smith Lee a dispensation for a new lodge, with Paul B. Ring as master, Czar Jones as senior warden, and William N. Choate as junior warden. At the session of the grand lodge, January 4, 1848, a charter was granted to this organization under the title of Jackson Lodge No. 17. Meanwhile those who had been unexpectedly disconnected with the order by the surrender of the charter as stated, were not idle, and in 1849 they obtained a dispensation for a lodge, of which Dr. Moses A. McNaughton was named master, but the existence of this organization was of brief duration, as it failed to obtain a charter from the grand lodge. Jackson Lodge No. 17 has at present the following board of officers, viz.: A. E. Huntley, worshipful master; Alfred Daines, senior warden; F. A. Traynor, junior warden; A. H. Traver, treasurer; Frank H. Newkirk, secretary. The present membership is two hundred and sixty-four. The regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

CONCORD LODGE NO. 30.

In 1848 Grand Master E. Smith Lee issued on petition of the following master Masons, Reed B. Loomis, Edwin Perry, William S. Collins, Moses Benedict, Henry Cross, Warner J. Hodge, William O. Cross and Charles Cross, a dispensation for a new lodge, to be located in the village of Concord, and named Reed B. Loomis as worshipful master; Edwin Perry, senior warden, and William S. Collins, junior warden. At the next annual communication of the grand lodge, January 10, 1849, a charter was issued to Concord Lodge No. 30, since which time it has made a glorious Masonic record, having added to its members over four hundred, with a present active membership of one hundred and twenty-five. In the winter of 1878 this lodge lost by fire its furniture, charter, and nearly all its records, but it soon recovered and is now more prosperous than ever. Its sessions are held Tuesday on or before the full moon of each month.

MICHIGAN LODGE NO. 50, JACKSON.

From January, 1849, when Concord Lodge was chartered, until January, 1852, that and Jackson Lodge were the only sources of Masonic light in the county, except the short term of St. John's Lodge, U. D. At that date, inspired by love of the order and desire for its increase, Fidus Livermore, Michael Shoemaker, James C. Wood, Leander Chapman, Dr. Ira C. Backus, Frederic M. Foster, Jerome B. Eaton, Henry Foster, Henry O. Bronson, and Reu-

ben S. Cheney applied directly to the grand lodge for a charter, which was granted January 15, 1852, and the first meeting, when the lodge was instituted and the officers installed, was held at the hall of Lodge No. 17, in the village of Jackson, February 3, 1852. During the spring and early summer of 1852 this lodge held its meetings in the rooms of No. 17, but this continued only until they had furnished a lodge-room of their own. In 1853, with the other Masonic bodies of Jackson, they removed to a new hall on the corner of Main and Jackson streets. In 1870 they took up their quarters in the Keystone block, at the intersection of Mill and Liberty streets. The accretion of members made their hall too small for convenience, and in December, 1877, all the Masonic bodies established themselves in a commodious suite of rooms in the Bennett block, on the southwest corner of Main and Jackson streets. Since the organization of the lodge in 1852, it has had fifteen successful masters, about three hundred initiations, with more than that number raised and admitted by demit. The nights of meetings are the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

EXCELSIOR LODGE NO. 117, GRASS LAKE.

Excelsior Lodge dates its origin from a dispensation granted by Grand Master William M. Fenton, November 12, 1858, on petition of the following: Dr. O. L. Rider, John M. Allen, O. R. Dibble, Oscar F. Pease, William D. Pease, Samuel Jaynes, John Mark, James B. Watson, O. C. Williams, E. F. Gay, James E. Thomas, and named the following as first officers: O. L. Ryder, worshipful master; O. R. Dibble, senior warden; W. D. Pease, junior warden; James B. Watson, treasurer; O. C. Williams, secretary. The first meeting of lodge was held on 16th of the same month, and the working was continued under a dispensation until chartered by the grand lodge January 13, 1860, with the following officers: O. R. Dibble, worshipful master; W. D. Pease, senior warden; Samuel Bunker, junior warden. This lodge first erected its altar in a room over the furniture store of C. Colley, where they remained temporarily until they filled up rooms in the Lord & Fargo block. As soon as practicable, they built for themselves a hall over the brick store of Curtis, McDonald & Company. The extent of their room is eighty feet by twenty-six. The hall proper includes a space fifty feet by twenty-six. It is beautifully frescoed with Masonic emblems, handsomely furnished and well ventilated. A fine reading-room and library is attached, amply provided with newspapers and periodicals and over one hundred volumes of standard Masonic and general reading. The hall was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies by Grand Master Hugh McCurdy, December 22, 1873, assisted by members of the fraternity from Jackson, Clinton and other lodges. After the dedication, the grand master gave an eloquent address, which was followed by a banquet in the town hall. This lodge during its chartered life has been prosperous to a marked degree, and very harmonious in work, dispensing charity in large measure to the unfortunate, both in and outside of the brotherhood. The lodge sessions occur on Friday on or before the full moon in each month.

BROOKLYN LODGE NO. 169, BROOKLYN.

On the 13th of January, 1865, the grand lodge of the state granted a charter to Brook-

lyn Lodge No. 169, to the following brothers: John M. Stowe, worshipful master; William S. Culver, senior warden; Chauncey S. Webster, junior warden; A. S. Palmer, George W. Green, Thomas Murray, V. F. Randall, L. Gardner, H. S. Palmer, L. M. Jones, George P. Cook and Rufus Dubois. The lodge was instituted January 16, 1865. The following is the list of some of the masters: John M. Stowe, 1865; William S. Culver, 1866-67-68-72-73-74-77-78; W. S. Palmer, 1869-70-71; E. N. Palmer, 1875-76-80-81; J. A. Porter, 1879. This lodge has had since its organization two hundred and eighty-six members; its present active membership is ninety-six. The lodges at Liberty and Napoleon owe their existence chiefly to the members of this lodge. Regular meetings are held on Monday of each month, on or before the full moon.

PARMA LODGE NO. 183, AT PARMA,

was chartered by the grand lodge January 11, 1866, with the following brothers: John J. Hinchey, Alson Landon, S. H. Bristol, Amasa M. Buckman, Reynolds Landon, W. W. Landon, Decatur F. Moe and William M. Conant. The lodge was instituted January 26, 1866, by Past Master Joseph B. Tomlinson, acting as the representative of the grand master, and the following officers were installed: John J. Hinchey, worshipful master; Alson Landon, senior warden; Smith H. Bristol, junior warden; Amasa M. Buckman, treasurer; Reynolds Landon, secretary; William W. Landon, senior deacon; Charles Ferguson, junior deacon; E. A. Miller, tyler; George W. Chapel and Samuel Chapel, stewards; George A. Armstrong, chaplain. The first work done in the lodge was the initiation of Jonathan Scott; he was the first master Mason made in the lodge, and the senior in years among the members. Regular meetings are held Saturdays of each month on or preceding the full moon.

PLEASANT LAKE LODGE NO. 185.

This lodge received its charter direct from the grand lodge without first working under a dispensation from the grand master. Its charter is dated January 11, 1866, on which day it was instituted. The officers were installed February 8, following, by Past Masters Porter and Mitchell as proxies for the grand master and deputy. The following were the charter members and officers: Henry B. Hawley, worshipful master; Branch M. Clark, senior warden; John P. Hawley, junior warden; Leroy J. Layton, treasurer; William S. Pixley, secretary; Elias B. Brown, senior deacon; Francis Gregory, junior deacon; William Pickett, tyler; Nathaniel Earl, George W. Colston and Daniel Kellogg. This lodge is pleasantly located about ten miles northeast of Jackson and near the banks of "Pleasant Lake," from which the lodge takes its name. The regular meetings of the lodge are on Tuesday on or before the full moon of each month.

LIBERTY LODGE NO. 209.

A dispensation to form and open a lodge at Liberty was issued by Grand Master Salathiel C. Coffenburg November 27, 1866, to the following brothers: H. C. Kimball, worshipful master; E. Tompkins, senior warden; D. W. Alverson, junior warden; B. Tuthill, secretary; W. H. Foot, treasurer; A. W. Freeman, senior deacon; Noah Tut-

hill, junior deacon; H. Tuthill and A. W. Marsh, stewards; P. P. Bele, tyler. The lodge was chartered by the grand lodge January 10, 1867, and was constituted and its officers installed March 19 of the same year by Mr. Benj. Porter, acting for the grand master, and the same officers were continued as under the dispensation. The regular meetings are held on Tuesday in each month, on or before the full moon.

SPRINGPORT LODGE NO. 284.

A dispensation was granted to this lodge June 6, 1870, by Grand Master A. T. Metcalf, with the following charter members: George E. Harris, worshipful master; Fay H. Ludlow, senior warden; Edward Saxton, junior warden; Lewis E. Scoby, treasurer; Oscar F. Smith, secretary; William Bullen, senior deacon; Theron D. Fellows, tyler, and the first work done was on the 23d day of June. At the next session of the grand lodge, a charter was granted January 12, 1871, with Fay H. Ludlow, worshipful master; Benjamin P. Burgess, senior warden; Edward Saxton, junior warden; George Burgess, treasurer; Oscar F. Smith, secretary. The regular meetings are held on the third Saturday in each month.

HANOVER LODGE NO. 293,

located at Baldwin's, in the town of Hanover, was chartered by the grand lodge January 12, 1871, with the following charter members as first officers: Henry M. Eddy, worshipful master; Wallace J. Weeks, senior warden; Albert G. Ayres, junior warden; Royal W. Frazier, treasurer; Joseph W. Weeks, secretary; Lewis L. Fowler, senior deacon; Noahdiah P. Gildersleeve, junior deacon; Harrison B. Tripp, tyler; Edwin K. Danahy, Jefferson H. Cook, Barnabas C. Hatch, Jr., Leonard Rogers and Thomas Stevens. The first meeting of the lodge was held March 30, 1871, when it was instituted, and its officers installed by Alfred Paddock, acting for the grand master. The first work of the lodge was done June 26, following, and James Fleweling was the candidate initiated. Fifty-two master Masons have been made in the lodge, and its present membership is sixty-eight. The regular meetings of the lodge are held on Monday, on or before the full moon in each month.

NAPOLEON LODGE NO. 301.

This lodge was organized under a dispensation granted May 3, 1871, to the following officers and charter members: John C. Covert, worshipful master; C. C. Dewey, senior warden; J. H. Stark, junior warden; Willard C. Weeks, treasurer; C. D. Fitch, secretary; George Benton, senior deacon; R. D. Hildreth, junior deacon; James Davis, tyler; O. A. Green and James Bolton. The grand lodge directed a charter to be issued to this lodge at its annual communication January 10, 1872. Since the organization the lodge has built and furnished a fine hall, and is in prosperous condition. The regular meetings of the lodge are held on the last Friday in each month.

TOMPKINS LODGE NO. 326.

A dispensation to open a lodge at Tompkins was directed to be issued by the grand lodge at its session, January 28, 1874, which was done immediately by the grand master, Hugh McCurdy, and on the 2d of February following the first regular meeting was held, with the following charter members and offi-

cers: Joseph C. Wood, worshipful master; J. Henry Townley, senior warden; George G. Gould, junior warden; Henry Haynes, treasurer; John C. Southworth, secretary; Joel D. Boardman, senior deacon; Thomas Kirkley, junior deacon; Edward W. Ford, tyler, and Teter Blair and William Boss. On the 27th of January the grand lodge ordered a charter to be issued to this lodge. During the period of its incipiency it received the determined opposition of Winfield Lodge No. 197, at Onondaga, and it was only after a hard struggle that the charter was obtained, but the lodge, the youngest in the county, prospered from the beginning and continues to thrive. The regular meetings of this lodge are held Monday on or before the full moon in each month.

JACKSON CHAPTER NO. 3, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

On the 20th day of February, 1847, on petition of Czar Jones, Paul B. Ring, Benjamin Porter, Samuel Selden, Peter Brown, J. D. Davis, James Videto, David G. McClure and William Jones, a dispensation was granted by Deputy General Grand High Priest Joseph K. Stapleton, of Baltimore, Maryland, to the above named companions, to form and open a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the town of Jackson, and the three first named were the first three officers of the chapter. The first meeting of the chapter was held at Odd Fellows Hall, in Jackson, March 31, 1847, and the first work done was conferring the mark master's degree on the following brothers: George F. Gardner, Lewis Bascom, James A. Dyer, William N. Choate, Benjamin Porter, Jr., and James Billings. The first exaltation was June 17, 1847, when G. F. Gardner, Lewis Bascom and James A. Dyer were the candidates; on the same evening Benjamin Porter, Jr., James Billings and Jeptha H. Wade were exalted to the Royal Arch degree. At the triennial session of the general grand chapter, held September 10, 1847, at Columbus, Ohio, a charter was granted to Jackson Chapter No. 3. Soon after the three chapters of the state—No. 1 at Detroit, No. 2 at Niles and No. 3—united to form the grand chapter of Michigan, which act was consummated in January, 1848. The first officers under the charter were the same as under the dispensation. January 12, 1874, Benjamin Porter being grand high priest of the grand Royal Arch chapter of Michigan, a new chapter was given to Jackson Chapter. Its regular meetings occur on the first and third Thursdays in each month.

BROOKLYN CHAPTER NO. 90, R. A. M.

On the petition of a constitutional number of companions at Brooklyn, recommended by Meridian Chapter No. 48, at Manchester, Most Eminent Grand High Priest John W. Finch, on the 8th of May, 1873, issued a dispensation for opening a chapter and named therein Companions William S. Culver, high priest; Hiel Woodward, king; and John R. Ladd, scribe. The first meeting of the chapter was held on the 10th of June following; charter members in addition to the above named were E. N. Palmer, J. B. Martin, A. C. Ennis, A. S. Palmer, J. M. Stowe, D. C. Hait, L. M. Jones, H. C. Clark, R. W. French. At the next session of the grand chapter, January 24, 1874, a charter was granted and numbered 90 on the role of the grand chapter, with the officers named. The chapter numbers eighty-one members. The regular meetings are

held on or before the full moon of each month.

GRASS LAKE CHAPTER NO. 98, R. A. M.

That they might enlarge their sphere of usefulness the companions at Grass Lake, in January, 1876, petitioned the grand chapter for a charter, which was granted January 19, 1876, with the following officers: Samuel Bunker, high priest; Michael Dwelle, king; Horatio F. Smith, scribe; M. H. Raymond, captain of the host; Jere. B. Watson, principal sojourner; Charles Yarrington, royal arch captain; Oscar F. Peare, third veil; F. W. Scofield, second veil; James B. Watson, first veil. The chapter was constituted and its officers installed February 7, 1876, by Grand High Priest William Brown, assisted by Past Grand High Priest G. H. Mitchell, and the other companions from Jackson. After the ceremonies at the hall had been concluded, the companions, with their wives, participated in an ample banquet at Lake House. The chapter has an active membership of sixty-five. The regular meetings are held Monday on or before the full moon in each month.

JACKSON COUNCIL NO. 32, R. & S. M.

The first, and at present the only, council of Royal and Select Masters in the county was instituted under a dispensation granted September 24, 1870, by the Hon. Oliver L. Spaulding, thrice illustrious grand puissant, to the following officers and charter members: John L. Mitchell, thrice illustrious master; Ira H. Smith, deputy thrice illustrious master; Thomas J. Wilder, principal conductor of the work; Benjamin Porter, Michael Shoemaker, James C. Wood, Fidus Livermore, James L. Holmes, James A. Dyer, John J. Drier. A charter was granted by the grand council January 11, 1871, since which time the council has been in a very prosperous condition. The regular night of meeting is on the second Friday of each month.

JACKSON COMMANDERY NO. 9, K. T.

Some forty or more years ago a number of Masons of Jackson, imbued with a desire to extend the benefits and enjoy the pleasures of the higher degrees of the order, sought to establish a commandery of Knights Templar. Only a few had received the orders and the nearest commandery was at Hillsdale. Thither they went, and among them was companion Benjamin Porter, Jr., who was the first knighted in Eureka Commandery No. 3, at Hillsdale, in 1855 or 1856. With him was Henry Foot, Dr. Fred. M. Foster and Charles A. Weismore, who as early as 1856 received their orders at Eureka Commandery. James A. Dyer was knighted at Detroit. Subsequently they united with them Sirs Stillman Blanchard, S. S. Walker, Sol. V. Green and Rev. S. S. Brown to fill the constitutional number to petition for a new commandery. A dispensation was finally granted to them, February 13, 1860, by Grand Commander Nathaniel P. Jacobs. The first assembly of the new commandery was held on the 15th of February, when the first work done was conferring the order of the Red Cross on Companions William Wheat, James L. Holmes and Oscar H. McConnell. On the 17th the order was conferred on Companions William Norris and Jonathan Hastings, and on the 22d on Companions Douglas Gibson, William B. Merriman and Michael Shoemaker. On the 28th of February, 1860,

Sirs Holmes, Norris, Shoemaker, Hastings and Wheat received the orders of the Temple and Malta. The officers of the commandery were Benjamin Porter, eminent commander; James A. Dyer, generalissimo; Harvey Foote, captain general; Charles A. Weismore, prelate. On June 6, 1868, a charter was granted by the grand commandery.

Sir Benjamin Porter, the commander, was re-elected every year until 1869, when, declining re-election, Sir John E. Mitchell was elected, and served two years. Hollis F. Knapp, George W. Baker, Homer Fisher, Daniel V. Bunnell and Thomas H. Williams have each served two years.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

On the 15th of January, 1902, Michigan Lodge No. 50 celebrated its golden jubilee, or the fiftieth anniversary of its installation. The court was largely attended. A banquet was laid, and speeches, toasts, songs and congratulations were in order. The secretary of the lodge, Charles E. Ulrichson, read a history of the lodge, which was full of interest.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

The history of Odd Fellowship in Jackson would be most interesting if written by one competent to perform the task, this being one of the first places in the state in which a lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was formed, and that while the village was yet in its infancy.

When the necessity of fraternal communion was found to exist between the few brothers of the three links who had their lot cast in Jacksonburgh, it was ascertained that there were but three or four who had attained the scarlet degree; and to accomplish their purpose two members were imported for the occasion from Detroit. A dispensation was asked for and granted by the grand sire, and Jackson Lodge No. 4 was instituted August 17, 1844, by District Deputy Grand Sire S. York Atlee. The charter members were William N. Choate, Czar Jones, Charles W. Penny, of Jackson, and B. G. Stimson and James Mullett, of Detroit. Of these Mr. Choate and Mr. Penny are at this writing still living in the city of Jackson. The first officers were: W. N. Choate, noble grand; Czar Jones, vice grand; Charles W. Penny, secretary, and Peter E. DeMille, treasurer. This was in the same year, but before the organization of the grand lodge of Michigan, which was organized in Detroit in November, 1844.

Jackson Lodge No. 4 has continued to grow and prosper, and to dispense its blessings, both pecuniary and fraternal, to the present time. It has placed nearly six hundred members on its rolls, and now has about one hundred and fifty active members.

Wildey Encampment No. 5 is one of the oldest and most influential encampments of the higher branch of the order in the state. It was instituted February 4, 1847, by Most Worthy Grand Patriarch James Winder. Martha Lodge No. 2, Daughters of Rebekah, is one of the oldest of the branch of the order devoted to the ladies, and was instituted in 1860, but received the charter from Grand Master James Servoss, February 22, 1879, under the new law reorganizing the Daughters of Rebekah as a distinct branch of the order. This lodge is one which has done more for suffering humanity at home and abroad than any other in the country. These all occupy the hall of Jackson Lodge No. 4. The meeting night of No. 4 is Mon-

day of each week; that of Central City No. 162, Friday of each week; Wildey Encampment No. 5, the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, and Martha Lodge No. 2, the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias society is represented in this city by one lodge named Rowena Lodge No. 29, instituted February 7, 1876, by Hon. Chas. D. Little as grand chancellor of Michigan. The first officers of the new lodge were: John E. Tyrrell, chancellor commander; Edward L. Lee, vice chancellor; Lyman J. Baskin, past chancellor; Jerome T. Harrington, master of exchequer; James M. Sutton, keeper of records and seal; number of charter members, twenty-five.

Major H. S. Sanford, also a charter member, assisted by John E. Tyrrell, are entitled to the credit of its original organization.

From a modest beginning the new lodge rapidly gained in membership and bid fair in a short time to claim equal footing and perhaps outrank the older societies in the city. It first surprised the uninitiated by making an attractive public parade on the occasion of the celebration of Decoration Day, May 30th, within three months after its organization.

As a society, its next enterprise was a popular excursion to the Centennial Exposition in the following August. At that time the luxury of cheap excursion rates to the Centennial could only be obtained in Detroit and larger competing points, but in spite of determined opposition of railroads west of Detroit, and the fact that the society was obliged at the last moment to pay full fare both ways from Jackson to Detroit, the excursion proved a great success both numerically and financially. John E. Tyrrell, Jerome T. Harrington, E. L. Lee and Powell McRoberts, the committee in charge, had the pleasure of seeing their guests, to the number of five hundred, well taken care of, and transported via Great Western railway and Lehigh Valley in a special train of eleven Pullman coaches.

In November, 1878, the Endowment Rank, an insurance feature of the order, was added to the lodge; this rank is now flourishing with a good membership, having lost but one member, E. H. Cobb, since its establishment in this city. It is divided into two classes, one an insurance of two thousand dollars, and the other one thousand dollars, and confined strictly to Knights of Pythias in good standing. The first officers of the new rank were: President, John E. Tyrrell; vice-president, John B. Morris; secretary and treasurer, Daniel Milspaugh.

The Uniform Rank, the military branch of the order, was instituted in January, 1879, by Major H. S. Sanford, with the following officers: Sir knight commander, John E. Tyrrell; lieutenant commander, Dr. Philip Porter; herald, James S. Gorman; recorder, Cyrus W. Higby; treasurer, J. C. Fuller; guard, Powell McRoberts; sentinel, O. Moe. The very neat and showy uniform of the new rank attracted public notice and flattering compliments from the local press.

The latest enterprise of this excellent and wide-awake society was the undertaking of a public celebration of the 4th of July, 1880, under the auspices of the society. A great amount of labor and expense necessarily attended the project, but the word "fail" was entirely erased from their vocabulary, and the result was, the citizens enjoyed the finest

celebration, procession and amusements that had ever been given in the city.

Before closing this sketch, it would be unfair to pass by the latest and perhaps most popular enterprise, that is the organization of the Knights of Pythias Cornet Band of fifteen pieces, under the leadership of Prof. Louis F. Boos, the eminent cornet soloist. Rather than have Prof. Boos leave the city for proffered engagements, the Knights individually pledged him a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, with full freedom to earn all he could in the public service. The band was immediately put on good footing, and a fine uniform costing eight hundred dollars procured for them. Boos' band is still the most prominent musical organization in Jackson.

The following is a complete directory of all the societies and associations in the city of Jackson, as shown by the last edition of Polk's City Directory:

Michigan Lodge No. 50, Free and Accepted Masons. Regular meeings first and third Wednesdays of each month. Edward R. Stinson, W. M.; Ellsworth E. Russell, S. W.; John R. Bailey, J. W.; T. H. Williams, treasurer; C. E. Ulrickson, secretary.

Jackson Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons. Regular meetings first and third Thursdays of each month. Robert Hunt, H. P.; Charles H. Patterson, K.; Sanford Hunt, scribe; George T. Brown, C. of H.; Robert A. Smith, P. S.; John Helmer, R. A. C.; George B. Caldwell, secretary; A. H. Traver, treasurer.

Jackson Council No. 32, Royal and Select Masons. Regular assembly second Friday each month. John V. Lindermer, T. I. M.; George T. Brown, D. M.; H. H. Corwin, P. C. W.; Robert H. Hunt, treasurer; L. J. Brooks, recorder; Fred A. Kies, C. of G.; John A. Russell, C. of C.; F. H. Newkirk, steward; C. F. Beeman, sentinel.

Jackson Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar. Regular meetings second and fourth Wednesdays. B. C. Hill, E. C.; C. E. Markham, generalissimo; H. L. Hunt, C. G.; A. H. Traver, prelate; P. W. Haefner, S. W.; W. P. Hannaford, J. W.; P. B. Loomis, Jr., treasurer; A. D. Lathrop, recorder.

Fern Leaf Chapter No. 66, Order Eastern Star. Regular meetings first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Masonic Hall. Mrs. Ida Schlenker, W. M.; James H. Adams, W. P.; Mrs. Maud Ulrickson, A. M.; Mrs. Jessie Northrup, secretary; Mrs. Sarah Peppett, treasurer.

St. Nicholas Lodge No. 12 (colored), Free and Accepted Masons. Meets first Monday of each month at 104 West Main. H. G. Gough, W. M.; John Wesley, S. W.; Allen Tillis, J. W.; Wm. A. Peterson, secretary; Oliver Hall, treasurer.

Division No. 1, Jackson County, Ancient Order of Hibernians. Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. in A. O. H. Hall. Patrick Casey, C. P.; John McGraw, president; John Burke, F. S.; John O'Neill, R. S.; H. Casey, treasurer.

Eventide Lodge No. 4, Degree of Honor. Meets first and third Friday afternoons of each month, Bennett Block. Mrs. Ellen Turner, P. C. of H.; Mrs. Ida Schlenker, C. of H.; Mrs. Anna Croul, L. of H.; Mrs. Lucena Champlin, C. of C.; Mrs. Minnie Carr, recorder; Mrs. Hattie E. Southworth, financier.

Friendship Lodge No. 13, Degree of Honor. Meets first and third Friday evenings of each month in K. of P. Hall, Library

Block. Mrs. Florence S. Loomis, P. C. of H.; Mrs. Minnie Mayhew, C. of H.; Mrs. Carrie Maxwell, L. of H.; Mrs. Emma C. Cole, recorder; Helen A. Freeman, financier.

Jackson Lodge No. 72, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Meets every Friday evening, K. of P. Hall. F. H. Skinner, P. M. W.; I. B. Rich, M. W.; O. W. Pierce, foreman; S. B. Davis, overseer; Frank H. Hodges, recorder; L. J. Brooks, financier; Frank McLean, receiver.

Schiller Lodge No. 43, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month, Foresters' Hall. W. F. Lubahn, P. M. W.; C. J. Rehfuss, M. W.; John Kirchberg, F.; August Kessler, G.; Dr. C. R. Wendt, recorder; George J. Schlenker, financier; Jacob Simon, treasurer.

Twilight Lodge No. 5, Ancient Order of United Workmen. Meets every Friday evening in Bennett Block. George Tilbury, M. W.; Milburn Fletcher, F.; O. G. Hazen, G.; W. A. Sutton, recorder; H. C. Eddy, financier; Chris Van Horn, receiver.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks No. 113. Regular meetings every Monday evening at Elks' Temple. E. J. Murphy, E. R.; F. P. Van Horn, E. L. K.; C. L. Aird, E. L. K.; J. F. Helmer, E. L. K.; F. A. Palmer, secretary; Charles Rutson, treasurer.

Edward Pomeroy Post No. 48, Grand Army of the Republic. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Court House. Orrin F. Kaywood, C.; S. B. Davis, First V. C.; John S. Sample, J. V. C.; O. D. Welling, Q. M.; M. J. De Bar, chaplain; A. W. Martin, O of D.; H. Mellencamp, O. of G.

Homer D. Nash Camp No. 203, Spanish American War Veterans. Meets in G. A. R. Hall first and third Tuesdays of each month. Sanford Hunt, Com.; E. A. Finney, S. V. C.; Samuel J. King, J. V. C.; Samuel B. Davis, chaplain; L. J. Collins, Q.; Percy B. Moore, Adjt.; C. L. Stearns, O. of D.; H. W. Johnson, O. of the G.

Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Edward Pomeroy Post No. 48, G. A. R. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in G. A. R. Hall, Court House. Elizabeth Kaywood, Pres.; Matilda Zuber, S. V. P.; Dora Morris, J. V. P.; Emma K. Haskin, secretary; Mary A. Gifford, treasurer.

C. B. Griffith Command No. 24, Union Veterans' Union. Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Webb Block. C. H. Brown, Col.; P. Reattoir, L. C.; W. K. Brown, major; O. B. Discoll, treasurer; Michael Cross, adjutant.

Jackson City Lodge No. 256, Independent Order of B'Nai B'Rith. Meets first Sunday of each month at Sauer's Hall. Marvin Heuman, Pres.; J. L. Loeb, Vice-Pres.; David Heuman, secretary and treasurer.

Court Gibraltar No. 1489, Independent Order of Foresters. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in hall, Webb Block. Thomas L. Rogers, C. R.; G. J. Genebach, P. C. R.; Robert F. Meek, V. C. R.; Claude Green, Rec. Sec.; James M. Adams, Fin. Sec.; C. R. Cummings, treasurer.

Court Van No. 3524, Independent Order of Foresters. Meets first and third Thursdays of each month at K. of P. Hall, 1410 E. Main. Charles A. Elliott, C. R.; George W. Popp, V. C. R.; C. J. Barnes, R. S.; Frederick Hamlin, F. S.

Jackson Council, Knights of Columbus. Meets every Wednesday in A. O. H. Hall. Edward J. Murphy, G. K.; A. G. Meade,

D. J. K.; James J. Noon, chancellor; James B. Crowley, Rec. Sec.; Wm. J. Riley, Fin-Sec.; L. J. Harrington, treasurer; J. J. Keeley, lecturer; M. J. Smith, advocate; Wm. H. Maloney, warden; Rev. John F. Needham, chaplain.

Central City Tent No. 139, Knights of the Modern Maccabees. Meets every Monday at K. O. T. M. Hall. John F. Henigan, C.; A. W. Ellsworth, L. C.; F. W. Travis, R. K.; Edward M. King, F. K.

Jackson Tent No. 366, Knights of the Modern Maccabees. Meets every Wednesday at K. O. T. M. Hall. J. M. Thomas, C.; J. E. Rings, L. C.; A. D. Smith, R. K.; F. A. Bradley, F. K.

Social Hive No. 356, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees. Meets third Thursday of each month at A. O. U. W. Hall. Ida M. Doane, L. C.; Amelia Gaebelein, L. L. C.; Ida Schlenker, L. R. K.; Hattie E. Southworth, L. F. K.

Progress Lodge No. 191, Knights of Pythias. Meets every Thursday in K. of P. Hall, 1410 E. Main. A. J. Murphy, C. C.; Steve Springett, V. C.; E. J. Aiken, M. of W.; George Contrell, K. of R. and S.; A. Rothrock, M. of E.; Joseph Schuler, M. of F.

Rowena Lodge No. 29, Knights of Pythias. Regular convention every Tuesday evening at Castle Hall, corner Mechanic and Washington. George Fifield, C. C.; George W. Hazen, V. C.; F. V. Smalley, M. of W.; Dr. W. Waite, K. of R. and S.; John Holton, M. of E.; J. T. Troman, M. of F.

Rowena Company No. 1; Uniform Rank. Meets weekly at Castle Hall, corner Mechanic and Washington. A. M. Wigent, sir knight captain; Robert Allen, sir knight first lieutenant; Frank Knickerbocker, sir knight second lieutenant; Charles N. Wilt, sir knight recorder.

Utopian Temple No. 14, Rathbone Sisters. Meets first and third Mondays of each month in Castle Hall. Mrs. F. A. Gallagher, E. C.; Mrs. J. Driscoll, E. S.; Mrs. Emma Weed, E. J.; Mrs. W. B. Cochrane, manager; Mrs. Wagner, M. of R. C.; Mrs. G. W. Van Vleek, M. of F.; Mrs. Sarah Cole, P. of T.; Mrs. Emma Wright, O. G.

Maple Leaf Camp No. 2569, Modern Woodmen of America. Meets Thursday evening at Castle Hall. F. P. McQuillan, V. C.; J. D. Osborn, W. A.; Wm. H. Shaimet, B.; John Stark, clerk.

Woodbine Camp No. 317, Royal Neighbors of America. Meets alternate Wednesdays at Castle Hall. Mrs. L. Stillwell, O.; Mrs. Anna Gould, V. O.; Mrs. Mary Drake, receiver; Mrs. Rose Dunlap, recorder.

Globe Council No. 190, National Union. Meets first and third Mondays of each month at Reliance Hall, Union Bank Block. J. C. Richardson, president; E. L. Smith, senate deputy; R. P. Comstock, secretary; F. L. Henderson, financial secretary; E. W. Chapin, treasurer; R. B. Balcom, chaplain.

Jackson Lodge No. 4, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Meets every Monday in Hall, 138 W. Cortland. O. A. Gale, N. G.; B. Steele, V. G.; A. M. Greggs, R. S.; W. F. Johnson, F. S.; J. W. Hoyt, treasurer.

Wildey Encampment No. 5, Patriarchs Militant. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. A. M. Barber, H. P.; Conrad Pfetzing, C. P.; J. P. Voelker, S. W.; W. F. Johnson, scribe; J. W. Hoyt, treasurer; J. C. Cotton, J. W.

Martha Lodge No. 2, Daughters of Rebekah. Meets first and third Tuesdays of

each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Emily Abbey, N. G.; Mrs. Susie Gould, V. G.; Mrs. Ida Hitchcock, R. S.; Bertha Brainard, F. S.; Mrs. A. M. Johnson, treasurer.

Jackson Home Commandery No. 18, Order of the Red Cross. Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Kate Avery, P. C.; Mrs. Florence Dewey, C.; Mrs. Clara Harmon, scribe; Mrs. Mary Gifford, financier; Mrs. T. E. Harris, treasurer.

Victor Commandery No. 24, Order of the Red Cross. Meets alternate Fridays in Red Cross Hall. R. W. Murphy, C.; George White, scribe; James Boland, financier; Albert Frank, treasurer.

Victor Commandery No. 14, Independent Order of the Red Cross. Meets first and third Fridays in Hall, Sauer Block. Mrs. Mary Chapman, C.; Wm. H. Suthers, L. C.; Mrs. Mary Collum, P.; Mrs. Emma Suthers, recorder; Jacob Parsons, financier; Harry Nichols, treasurer; Dr. W. H. Chivers, medical examiner.

Amity Council, Royal Arcanum. Meets first and third Thursday evenings of each month, I. O. O. F. Hall. Ben Lane, R.; E. G. De Bar, V. R.; E. J. Murphy, P. R.; R. F. Allen, collector; George L. Crippin, treasurer; Ernest Clark, chaplain.

Ilderim Court No. 9, Tribe of Ben Hur, Meets I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Thursdays. Clarence Dilley, C.; Carl Trumble, scribe; Leonard Sutton, K. of O. G.; W. Smith, K. of I. G.

CHAPTER XXII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF SOME EARLY PIONEERS.

THE BLACKMAN FAMILY.

Lemuel Blackman was born near Windsor, Connecticut, in the year 1772, the youngest of a family of ten children. His father was a farmer of English descent and good parentage, who at the outbreak of the Revolutionary war joined the Continental army and served until nearly the close of the war, with two or three of his oldest sons. Soon after the close of the war he moved to central New York, and settled in Tioga county. Lemuel Blackman became a lumberman and followed that business for fifteen years, when, the timber from their land being exhausted, he became a farmer. In 1798 he married Miss Eunice Keith, at Berkshire, Tioga county, and to them were born ten children, nine of whom grew up to manhood and womanhood, and eight of whom emigrated to Michigan in 1830 and settled in Jackson. The story of how they came to make Michigan their home has already been told in these pages.

Mr. Blackman was a man of strong build and of an energetic and rather imperious temperament. He was a great worker and his experience as a lumberman had inured him to hardships and cultivated his strenuous disposition so that he knew

no such word as fail, which peculiarly fitted him for the life and adventures of a pioneer. His wife was of Scotch descent and was a hardy, equally energetic person, well educated and a devout Christian woman. Their family, as I knew them, consisted of five sons and four daughters, who will be separately mentioned in their proper order.

Lemuel Blackman was fifty-eight years old when he came to Jackson and his wife was six years younger. Both were the picture of health and full of energy and hope. They had just begun to realize their hope of comfort in their pioneer home, when, in August, 1834, Mr. Blackman was stricken with malarial fever. After an illness of several weeks he seemed to have revived and resumed his active work, but during a trip to Detroit, in October, he was caught out in a heavy rain, and suffered an attack of acute pneumonia, which caused his death, October 26, 1834, at the age of sixty-two years.

The death of Mr. Blackman was a severe blow to his family and to the whole settlement, as it removed "the patriarch of the flock," as well as the most energetic and resourceful leader in the work of progress and improvement. Sadly and sorrowfully he was buried in the new Blackman cemetry, on the west side of Blackstone street, in the block north of Pearl street, the first one to occupy the ground he had reserved for burial purposes. Subsequently this cemetery was vacated and the remains removed to their present resting place in Mount Evergreen.

Of the children of Mr. Blackman, all but one of whom were closely identified with the pioneer settlement of Jackson, we make the following brief record:

Russell Blackman was born in 1800. He spent his boyhood at home with his father in lumbering and farming, and was thirty years old when he came to Michigan, He figured quite conspicuously in the early history of the county. After the death of his father he assumed control of the old Blackman tavern and when it burned, in the winter of 1837, he erected a large three-story frame building on the site, which was called the American House, afterward the Marion House. The erection of this building embarrassed him greatly, and after struggling for two years against hard times and poor health, he sold the property to David F. Dwight and in 1845 joined the Mormon settlement at Nauvoo, Illinois. He died at Joliet, Illinois, in the spring of 1850, in the fiftieth year of his age. He left a wife but no children. The wife survived him only a few years. The following obituary notice was published in the Jackson paper:

Died, at Joliet, Illinois, on the 18th ultimo, Mr. Russell Blackman, aged fifty-one years. Mr. Blackman was on his return to this village from Nauvoo, where he had been residing for some three or four years past, but being in a very low state of health, he was only enabled to reach that place, when his earthly probation was terminated. His remains were brought to this place for interment. Mr. Blackman was for many years a resident of this village and one of the earliest settlers of Jackson county, and essentially aided as a generous and faithful pioneer in its first settlement and improvement. Being a large proprietor of the village plat, he was for a number of years actively engaged in building up the place, and will long remain identified with some of its best improvements. From a state of affluence, however, Mr. Blackman became comparatively poor, and by means of a great de-

preciation in the value of village property, he was forced to yield to the stern decree of fortune. However, he ultimately found a more enduring inheritance than earthly riches or prosperity can bestow, an interest in the Redeemer of mankind, and after a painful and protracted illness, which he endured with Christian fortitude and resignation, he died in the full hope of a glorious immortality.

Horace Blackman was born in Tioga county in 1802, and, like his elder brother, was a farmer and lumberman. He was married in 1829 to Mary Putnam, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and it was this wedding trip that was the inception of the idea of the removal of the family to Michigan. Horace Blackman devoted himself mostly to farming after coming to Jackson, the first six years in and around Jackson, but in 1836 he located a new farm in Rives township, about two miles west of Pleasant Lake, which he improved and occupied until his death, in the fall of 1850, in the forty-eighth year of his age. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters: Frank, Lyman, Eliza, Celia and Martha, of whom the three first named are dead, the two latter still living in Jackson, the only two of the Blackman family still living. Mrs. Mary Blackman survived her husband nearly twenty years.

Died, in the town of Henrietta, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June last, Mr. Horace Blackman, aged forty-nine years. Mr. Blackman was born in Berkshire, Tioga county, New York. He came to this state in 1829 and made the first location in this county, there being no inhabitants nearer than Mill creek on the east and Prairie Ronde on the west. Himself and three other men appropriately celebrated the 4th of July upon the bank of Grand river near where the Indians had a burying ground, and where Mrs. Reed now resides. After putting up a log house, Mr. Blackman returned to the state of New York, and in the spring of 1830 came back, bringing with him the partner who now mourns his loss, accompanied by his father's family. Their route from Ann Arbor to this place was upon an Indian trail. The land upon which this beautiful village is located was mostly covered with heavy oak timber. A thick tamarack swamp, commencing near where the Methodist church now stands, extended some distance to the southwest. In this the new settler often heard the music of wolves and night-birds. A little east of Mechanic street commenced the timbered bottoms of the Grand river, extending to near where the Temperance Hotel now stands. In this there were often seen deer and other large game. The deceased and his friends encountered many hardships, and yet were very happy in such a sympathy as pioneering engenders.

Numerous recollections are suggestive to the minds of those early few, as we assist in bearing one away to the grave, to whom we had become so endeared by his amiable characteristics.

Mr. Blackman, possessing a kind and obliging disposition, shared largely the esteem and confidence of the early settlers of the county, and was honored with their suffrages in several important offices, among which the office of sheriff, the duties of which were discharged by him to the satisfaction of the entire community.

Having penetrated the forest by that spirit of enterprise which usually distinguishes a descendant of New England, he lived to see the dark and shadowy path of the red man along which he pressed his way become the great thoroughfare of man—of wealth and business; the ponderous cars, laden with the vast imports and exports of the country, majestically rolling along its line; while the more important telegraphic dispatch flies to and fro with electric speed. He lived to see the spot where he first rested his foot become a large and flourishing village, and the plains and meadows over which the Indian pursued his game in all the freedom of undisturbed and unquestionable right converted into the rich and cultivated domain of the white settler. This was a great source of satisfaction to him to reflect that he had in some degree contributed to the grand march of improvement by aiding and assisting in the advancement of the emigrants and settlers who had just then commenced journeying into Michigan. By his upright and friendly intercourse with the Indians, who were then numerous in this part of the territory, he gained their respect and confidence, which was ever reciprocated on their part by friendly acts and relations. He died as he lived—honored and respected by all who knew him.

An aged mother with seven children in the spirit world and seven yet upon the earth has one

less ligament binding her here; a companion is to meet the undivided toils and anxieties of a parent; children are to try this rugged world and be disciplined for the great future without a father's guardianship. Brothers and sisters are to identify a brother's name only with past remembrances; early companions who first met them as strangers to learn the entwining sympathies of a forest life are to be admonished that we are all strangers and sojourners upon the earth and that we should seek a city which hath foundations whose builder and maker is God.

Francis Blackman, the next son, was born in 1811, and he also came to Jackson with his parents at the age of nineteen, and died in 1839, the next in the family to succeed his father.

George Blackman was born in 1815, and was only fifteen years old on his arrival in Jackson. George spent most of his time assisting his brother Russell about the tavern until 1849, when he went to California, where he remained about two years. He died in 1858, at the age of thirty-three years.

Levi was the youngest son and was born in 1818, and was twelve years old when the family came to Jackson. After his father's death he spent his time with his brother Horace, in farming and died at the home farm in Henrietta in 1852, at the age of thirty-four years.

It will be seen that the male members of the Blackman family all died comparatively young. Only Horace left any family. The girls, on the contrary, lived to a good age, and all left families, more or less of whom are still living.

Mary, the oldest daughter, was born in 1804, and married Dr. Miller, of Watkins, New York, at the age of twenty-four. They had three sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead. Two sons were killed in the Civil war, and the other, the late R. B. Miller, died in 1898 in Chicago. Dr. Miller died in 1886, and his wife the next year, at the age of ninety-three years.

Silence D. Blackman was born in 1806. She was a school teacher, but came to Jackson in 1830, and three years later was married to John T. Durand. She died in 1889, at the age of eighty-three years. She left two children, Mrs. Mary Green, who resides in California, and Charles R. Durand, a well-known citizen of Jackson.

Lucy Blackman was born in 1809, and also came to Jackson in 1830. In 1833 she married James Acker, of Concord, who died two years later. She afterwards married Robert L. Spear. She died in 1862, in the fifty-third year of her age, and left two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Spear removed to Wisconsin in 1855 and died there a few years later.

Julia Blackman was born in 1812. She was married to E. B. Chapman in the spring of 1830, and her wedding trip was their emigration to Jackson. She was the mother of the first white child born in the settlement and had a family of four girls and two boys, of whom only two are living. She died in 1895, at the age of eighty-two years, the last of the original Blackman family. Her husband died in 1892, at the age of eighty-eight. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman left eight grandchildren, all of whom are married and live in Jackson, and two who live in Illinois. The oldest son died last February in California.

Mrs. Eunice Blackman died in 1853, at the age of seventy-five years. She lived to see all her sons pass away before her, and all but one of her daughters survived her. She was a noble woman, full

of good works, a sincere Christian, who well fulfilled her part in life, and left a blessed memory in the hearts of all who knew her.

Thus has passed away the Blackman family, the one above all others whose memory is most inseparably linked with the history of our city and county.

THE DURAND FAMILY.

John Durand was born in Westfield, Connecticut, in June, 1760. His father was Sir John Arthur Durand, an English esquire, who emigrated to America in 1750, and purchased a large landed estate in the colony of Connecticut. His family consisted of two sons and several daughters. John, the youngest son, was educated at the schools in New Haven, and was intended for the profession of medicine. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary trouble, the elder Durand was intensely loyal to the crown, but the son John was a sympathizer with the patriots or revolutionists. While at school and soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, John joined the "minute men" of New Haven. This act called down on him the ire and enmity of the rest of the family, and they cut him off from all further association and support. When Washington invested New York city, the "minute men" were called out and sent to Long Island, where they occupied the Brooklyn Heights. Young Durand participated in the military movements around the city of New York, which terminated in the battle of White Plains, after which the Americans retired across the Delaware river. Here young Durand's company became incorporated in the "Connecticut line" as regular Continental troops, and so continued to the end of the war. We next find him in the army of General Gates, at Saratoga, where he participated in the battles leading up to the surrender of General Burgoyne and his army. In the battle of Saratoga, the captain of his company was killed, and young Durand was promoted to fill the vacancy. He was soon after attached to the army of General Anthony Wayne, and was in the column that drove the British out of their stronghold at Stony Point, and restored free use of the Hudson river and communication between the New England states and the west. He was afterwards attached to Washington's army and continued in the service to the end of the Revolutionary war.

After peace was declared he returned to Connecticut to find that the property of his father had been confiscated and he had been banished as a Tory, and he returned to England, where he died. The general assembly of Connecticut voted to restore the homestead to Captain Durand for his patriotic services, and he soon found a way to restore it in part to two sisters, who were poor. In 1810 he went to Washington county, New York, and a few years later he removed to the Western Reserve, in Ohio, where he located a farm on a Revolutionary land warrant. His son, John T. Durand, became a school teacher and surveyor, and was employed in 1829 and 1830 on the government surveys in Michigan. He came to Jackson in the latter year, and concluded to settle here. He purchased a farm on section 4, west of the village, and built a log house, and the next spring his parents came here to reside with him, where he remained until his death in 1852, at the age of ninety-two years. His wife died in 1838, in her sixty-sixth year.

Captain Durand's family consisted of two sons, John T. and Roswell, and one daughter, Mercy Ann.

John T. Durand married Miss Blackman and continued to reside in Jackson until his death in 1882. Mr. Durand played an important part in the development of Jackson, from his first arrival until his death, as shown in different parts of our narrative.

Roswell Durand was always a farmer, He purchased a farm in Eaton county in 1842, and died there a few years later. The daughter married Joel D. Brown, a carpenter, and both remained in Jackson until their demise.

Captain John Durand was a man of strong frame and mind, and a sincere Christian. He was a Federalist in early life and later a Whig, earnest and sincere in his political convictions as in his religious, and in his business relations with his fellowmen. He took great pride in his military record, and joined enthusiastically in celebrating American independence. After he became unable to work he was always carried to the celebrations and given a place on the platform and pronounced the benediction. He never tired of reciting to the young the scenes and experiences of the Revolution, and of educating the youth in the spirit of true patriotism and love of liberty. He was the last Revolutionary patriot to die in Jackson, and his funeral was the occasion of a popular outpouring of respect from the people of the entire city and county.

THE DELAND FAMILY.

William Rufus DeLand, who was one of the pioneers of Jackson, traced his family for more than four hundred years. They were natives of the province of Du Norde, in France, and had a long record before coming to America. There were many of them soldiers, not only in France, but in other countries. The name was originally de Lannes, and one of Napoleon's most celebrated field marshals was a direct descendant of the old family.

The branch of the family that came to America were Protestants, or French Huguenots, who were compelled to leave their native country on account of religious persecution. Some went to the British Isles and some to Holland. Jean Carlos de Lannes and his brother Paul emigrated to America from Holland in 1636, landing in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1649, they went to Newbury, in Massachusetts, where our ancestor, Paul, married Jane Atkinson, a Scotch woman, in 1650, as shown by the town records, and the name is entered on the records as DeLand. Paul had three sons, Charles, Paul and Benjamin. These sons all left Salem when grown up. Charles settled in New Hampshire. Paul settled in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, in 1694, where he married Patience Green, daughter of a noted Indian fighter and lieutenant of the famed Captain Lovell, who finally succeeded in defeating the Pequoit Indians at the end of the ten-year war. Benjamin settled in Beverly, Massachusetts, and the town records show that he assumed the name of DaLand. The DaLand family are still quite numerous in New England.

When Paul DeLand settled in North Brookfield it was a little hamlet of about a dozen houses. Captain Green had built a house of hewed hemlock logs, forty feet square, two stories high, on what was

known as "Slate Hill." The doors were of hewn plank, and the windows had similar protection, and the roof was made of thin slate rocks taken from the ledges of the hill. The house was "loop-holed" above and below, so the inmates could use their fire arms in case of an attack from Indians. In the historic Indian massacre at North Brookfield, by the Pequoit Indians, this house was the only one that was not burned, and its inmates the only people of the settlement that escaped the cruel tomahawk and the bloody scalping knife. It contained about twenty people, eleven men and the rest were women and children. My father's great-grandfather was one of the inmates, then a suckling babe of six months old. For eight days they were besieged. They had provisions, but very little water, and that was caught in the rain troughs. The "rangers" had been drawn away by a feint by a part of the Indians towards New Hampshire, and did not get any word of the massacre for several days. It was the slate roof that saved the Green house from being burned, as every other one in the settlement was burned, by the Indians shooting burning arrows upon the roofs. The massacre at North Brookfield so aroused the Pilgrim fathers that from thence on they waged a continuous warfare until the Pequoits were exterminated.

Paul DeLand left five sons, of which our line came from the eldest, Daniel. He in turn, had three sons, one of whom, Paul, the third, was next in line and he was succeeded by Jedediah and four others. William R. was the youngest son of Jedediah DeLand, and the writer succeeded as the fifth generation of the family born in the old Green house in North Brookfield.

Four of the five DeLands served in the Revolutionary army. My grandfather and three brothers enrolled in Colonel Cutler's Worcester county regiment immediately after the battle of Lexington and served during the entire war, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, save that George was killed at the battle of White Plains, and Joseph was killed at Princeton. After the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Charles went to South Carolina and became a planter. Daniel settled in Windsor county, Vermont, and Jedediah retired to Brookfield, where he married Persis Gregory, and reared a family of four boys and one girl. Earlier in this work we have told the story of my father's life up to the time he came to Michigan, and but little remains that will not be found on other pages of this work. The following sketch is copied from Thomas's Gazetteer published in 1867:

We have before alluded to Judge William R. DeLand, the pioneer and the village patriarch, the magnate of the Arcadean age of our primitive history—as indeed we could not avoid doing, as his name is so closely associated with all our beginnings. A more detailed account of Mr. DeLand, however, is necessary to make up our record. William R. DeLand is a native of Massachusetts, and was born July 20, 1794, at North Brookfield, Worcester county, sixth son of Jedediah DeLand, a soldier of the Revolution and a respectable citizen of that town; was brought up in the rural pursuits of husbandry; received a good common school education, of which he became a "high graduate." Taught school for five or six years—from his twentieth to his twenty-sixth year, in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. Was married February 25, 1823, to Miss Mary G. Keith, at Caroline, Tompkins county, New York. Returned to his native town in 1824. Emigrated to Michigan in the spring of 1830, leaving North Brookfield April 14 and arriving on the spot on which Jackson now stands May 27, a period of forty days and a distance of about eight hundred miles, whereas the children of Israel were forty years performing a journey of

a less distance. On arrival found as "goodly a land" as those migratory Israelites, "a land flowing with milk and wild honey," and plenty of "venison" into the bargain. One of "the first settlers;" took an active part in all its improvements; in the incipient planting of the standard of civilization in this wilderness. Was appointed the first justice of the peace, the only magistrate till the organization of the county in 1833 On the organization of the circuit court, was appointed associate judge of said court for the county of Jackson for four years. Was elected justice of the peace in 1837, county clerk in 1838, for two years, by virtue of which office he was the clerk of the board of supervisors, and issued orders on the treasury for all claims audited and allowed. In 1840 was elected judge of probate.

Mr. DeLand has shared largely in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, having held many offices of honor and profit in their gift and conferred by their kind and generous patronage, and for the bestowment of which he will ever feel grateful. In the discharge of all these public duties he has been regarded as a prompt, faithful and efficient officer.

Judge DeLand has also laid his fellow-citizens under obligations for the valuable contributions he has made to our local history. Without his efforts and his care in preserving the records, the light of other days would have, in a great measure, if not wholly, faded away. He has lived to see the little hamlet of four or five houses expand into a great city, and has himself been one of the contributors to that result. May he be spared yet many years, and live to see Jackson double its present size and prosperity. His sons are Colonel C. V. DeLand, now editor of the Saginaw Republican, residing in East Saginaw, and Captain James S. DeLand, a citizen of Jackson. They were both in the service during the late war, and both severely wounded. These two sons are all the family remaining. Captain DeLand was severely wounded in the last attack on Petersburg, and has lost the use of his left arm.

Mr. DeLand's family consisted, in addition to the two sons above mentioned, of two other sons, who died in youth, and two daughters. The eldest, Semantha, married Benjamin W. Rockwell, and left one daughter, now Mrs. F. A. Palmer, and two sons, Edward W., of this city, and Thomas D., who resides in Leoni township. She died in 1854. The younger daughter, Lucy, married Dewitt C. Smith and left one son, who died in Portland, Oregon, four years ago. Mr. Smith died in 1858.

William R. DeLand died November 26, 1876, aged eighty-four. Mrs. DeLand died two years later, November 28, 1878, aged seventy-eight years. Both died on Thanksgiving day and were buried on the first day of December in each year. Both lived long and useful lives, and were greatly mourned. They had long been foremost in the promotion of all good works, as citizens and Christians, and laid down the burdens of life with no duties unfulfilled, and little to regret.

One thing that may be noticed is that of all the old pioneers, who did little or much to promote the growth and welfare of the city, their name does not appear upon any street or place in the city they worked so faithfully to build up from a primitive wilderness. But it will live in history, for no account of the founding and progress of Jackson can possibly be made up if their name and work is omitted.

THE BEEBE FAMILY.

Joseph E. Beebe came to Jackson in the spring of 1842, from Whitesboro, New York, and commenced the manufacture of wagons in the Michigan state prison, contracting for the labor of eighty convicts at fifty cents per day. He was soon joined by his two brothers, and in the fall of that year they had their plant perfected and began the manufacture of the celebrated "Jackson Wagon." They were all practical men and added to this the sterling qualities of honor and business methods, great en-

ergy and a rare spirit of public enterprise. Joseph E. Beebe was the general manager, Thomas Beebe the purchaser of supplies and Calvin T. Beebe, superintendent of the practical work. They conducted the business for ten years and built up a splendid trade and reputation. The first year they built and sold six hundred wagons, and in 1852 the output was upwards of six thousand wagons. In 1852 the business passed into the hands of Davis, Austin & Tomlinson, and later became the Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Company, in which form it is still continued, partly with convict and partly with free labor.

Joseph E. Beebe soon became an active participant in local affairs. He became identified with the Congregational church, and it was to his activity and generosity, more than any one man, that the society owes its present splendid and commodious church edifice. He was an active Whig and soon became identified with politics. Upon the organization of the Republican party, he was one of its most active promoters, and was chosen to represent this city in the lower house of the legislature in 1854-6, and in the senate in 1857-8. In 1860 he was elected judge of probate and filled that office four years with ability and credit. His wife, Mrs. Hetty Beebe, was one of God's noble women, who nobly seconded her husband in his philanthropic work, and was noted for her charity and Christian virtues and works. Their family consisted of a son and three daughters. The former is a government clerk in Washington; the eldest daughter is the wife of Gen. W. H. Withington, the second married the late Ezra M. Aldrich, and both still reside in this city. The youngest daughter died in girlhood. They were a family of pleasant memory and their resting place is one of the most revered spots in Mount Evergreen.

Thomas Beebe was the oldest of the three brothers. He was a very able business man, quiet and sedate, but practical and thorough, and a devoted Christian. In politics he was a stanch abolitionist, an admirer of Garrison, Phillips, Prof. Green and Gerritt Smith. It is useless to say that in later life he was an ardent Republican and when President Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation he illuminated his house in honor of the event. But Thomas Beebe never dabbled in politics as an office seeker or holder. He was too radical and plain spoken for a successful politician. But he was a good citizen and always aimed to be on the side of justice and right. His last years were made sad by the death of his children, who passed away early in life and whom he idolized. He and his estimable wife were finally callled away, nearly together, but left behind the memory of inflexible integrity, earnest Christianity and a long list of good deeds to their fellows, both of love and charity.

Calvin T. Beebe was the youngest of the brothers. He was a big stalwart specimen of manhood, blunt sometimes to roughness, but with a heart as big as his frame, and tender as a child. He was different from his brothers, in that he was sporty and an especial favorite of "the boys." But "Cal." was all business, and as he moved through the shops, with his coat off and begrimed with dirt and soot, the work moved with a hum. "Cal." could set up a wheel, turn a tire, handle a draw shave, or a sledge hammer with equal

facility, and prided himself that he never allowed a poor job to get out of the shops. He was a member of the city fire department, and for years foreman of "No 3," the crack company in the days of hand engines, played in the band, led the church choir, belonged to all the clubs and secret orders and was for years the most all-round handy man in all departments of social life. Few men have ever lived in Jackson who were so well known and widely esteemed by all classes as "old Cal. Beebe." His family consisted of two sons and a daughter. The latter married W. S. Moore, and died young, leaving one son. She was a beautiful lady and her death cast a shadow over many hearts besides those of her devoted parents. His oldest son was a railroad engineer and was killed in a railroad wreck, caused by a washout on the Illinois Central Railroad. Calvin Beebe outlived both of his brothers and died in 1900 at the age of seventy-eight years. His memory is still green in the hearts of many of our citizens.

WILLIAM D. THOMPSON.

William Dolville Thompson was born February 24, 1815, on a farm in Chenango county, New York. The family removed to the village of LeRoy in Genesee county when William was quite young. He attended school in LeRoy, and also learned the shoemaker's trade. When the stream of emigration began to set for the west in 1828-9 and '30, it caught in its tide, among others, young Thompson. Some friends had gone from LeRoy to Michigan and settled near Marshall. To that point he directed his steps. His means were scanty, and when he reached Ann Arbor he found his money nearly gone. But he determined to move westward, and as Mr. Daniels was coming through to Jackson with household goods, Thompson decided to "walk the trail" with him. They were two days on the road, and it was a cold Saturday in November, 1830, when young Thompson, weary and foot-sore, arrived in Jackson and sought a lodging in my father's log house on Blackstone street. He was accommodated and during the evening it developed that he was a shoemaker, and as the settlement had no "footwear artist" he was persuaded to stay. The Blackman boys were to start Monday for Detroit, and it was arranged that they should bring some leather and supplies. My mother gave up one chimney corner for a shop, and during the week the teams made the trip, Mr. Thompson constructed a bench, and split and dried his shoe pegs and got ready for business. He had plenty of work all the winter. I can remember most distinctly the feeling of pride over the first pair of boots that I ever wore, the product of Mr. Thompson's skill.

In the spring of 1831, Mr. Thompson built a small shop on the south side of Main street, just east of Thompson's tavern, where he carried on business for several years. In the spring of 1832 Mr. Thompson, while hunting, became poisoned with wild shumac, and it settled in his eyes and for several months he was almost totally blind and it fell to my lot to lead him about. An old squaw finally compounded an ointment out of bark and roots that cured his eyes and restored his sight, which the doctors failed to do. This poisoning is what gave the somewhat peculiar appearance to his eyes that remained in after life. Mr. Thompson was elected county

clerk at the first election in the county and made my father his deputy during his term. He was also school director and town clerk in 1837-8. In the fall of 1838 he sold his shoe store to Mr. Walter Fish and became associated with George B. Cooper in mercantile trade.

When the Michigan Central Railroad reached Jackson, in December, 1841, Mr. Thompson was appointed as the freight and passenger agent and remained such until the road was sold by the state. The late William Norris was his assistant. He continued in the employ of the railroad for about ten years. When the road was completed to Niles in 1850, he was purchasing agent for the timber, ties and wood, and stationed at that point. Every avenue of travel towards Chicago and Wisconsin was crowded with passengers and freight, and Mr. Thompson conceived the idea of utilizing the St. Joseph river to convey them to the lake. He built a number of flat boats, and a small steamer to run on the river, and for two years, and until the line was completed to New Buffalo, "Commodore Thompson's line of boats" did a thriving business, between Niles and St. Jo. During the same time he was busy building the railroad bridge at Niles, which took about eighteen months. He, while at Niles, accumulated a capital which enabled him, on the completion of the railroad to Chicago, to return to Jackson, after closing out his stock on the river, and, in connection with George B. Cooper, to establish the banking house of Cooper & Thompson. The integrity, strict attention to duty, and business ability displayed by Mr. Thompson in the several places at which he was stationed and in the positions which he filled, were so well understood and appreciated that he, in a marked degree, retained the confidence of the managers of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and his influence was many times of decided advantage to Jackson, when questions of importance to the interest of the city were under consideration by the officers of that company. As a member of the firms of Cooper & Thompson, Cooper, Thompson & Company, and of the Jackson City Bank, he was the leading banker of Jackson. Of the Jackson City Bank, of which he was so long the head, he was always proud and it was always used for the benefit of Jackson and its business men, quite as much as for himself. Many a young business man has given Mr. Thompson credit for his success, through his kindness, assistance and advice.

Mr. Thompson married, in 1856, Miss Alma M. Mann, of Madison, Wisconsin. This family consist of a daughter and a son, the latter of whom is still connected with the City Bank.

Mr. Thompson was connected with a number of local enterprises, most of which were successful. He was one of the principal promoters of the railroad from Jackson to the straits of Mackinaw, most of which he financed with the late H. A. Hayden, and out of the land grant reaped a large profit.

While always noted for his correct and comprehensive business views, Mr. Thompson was a prudent and honest man. In all his long and active life there never was laid to his charge any act of wrong doing or oppression. He made a fortune legitimately and without defrauding, overreaching or oppressing any fellow man. As an example of integrity, strict business meth-

ods, wise liberality and public spirit, his record stands among the best. Jackson never had a better citizen or one whose memory is more highly respected and cherished.

HIRAM H. SMITH.

Among the men who sought homes in the early days in Michigan, few suffered as much, and in the end accomplished more for the county and themselves than the subject of this sketch. Mr. Smith was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, in December, 1809. His father, Oliver H. Smith, of Northfield, Massachusetts, married Miss Anna Horton, daughter of Judge Horton, of Malone, and they were the parents of seven children that grew to adult age. The subject's parents moved to Vermont when he was five years old, and he chiefly lived with his Grandfather Horton from ten to fifteen years of age, where he enjoyed excellent school privileges. His grandfather died at that time and he became self-dependent. He went into a mercantile house in Castleton, Vermont, at sixty-six dollars a year and his clothes, for three years. He then started in merchandising in Granville, New York, not meeting with success. He married, at the age of twenty-three, Miss Frances Dean Dennison, of Woodstock, Vermont. In April, 1835, he came to Michigan, and after a few months, settled in the town of Summit, Jackson county, and farmed for two years. Mr. Smith's experience on his farm was a hard one. It was during one of the hardest of winters. Mr. Smith broke up some land and put it in wheat, and spent his last dollar for the seed wheat. He husked corn and dug potatoes for Isaac Hutchins at fifty cents a day and took his pay in potatoes and pumpkins, which he lived on during the winter. During the severe winter his oxen both perished, and he skinned them, used the hide for shoes for himself and wife and picked the bones of meat to keep from starving. After two years he sold out to Dr. Peck, a wealthy emigrant from New Hampshire, and with the proceeds of the sale bought a section of land in Vevay, Ingham county, and removed there when there were but three houses in Mason. When the county was first organized he was elected the first county treasurer; served two terms and was immediately after elected county clerk. In 1842 he was elected to the legislature, taking his seat January 1, 1843. In the summer of 1844 he engaged in merchandising; moved to Lansing in 1847, continuing in the same business; built an important piece of plank road from Lansing to Howell; retired from active merchandising in 1852; dealt in real estate, erected extensive mills, etc. He has been actively identified with and was one of the originators of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad; was made vice-president, and had supervision as the chief executive man in building the road; managed its construction, etc. He left that organization in the summer of 1868, to build the Jackson & Ft. Wayne Railroad, and he, in company with P. B. Loomis, were the principal movers and builders. Mr. Smith, being president of the company, held the position until January, 1871, having completed the road in the fall of 1870. In January, 1871, he became president of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railroad, having offices in Detroit; built that road and then built the Detroit & Bay City road. In 1872-73, as superin-

tendent of construction, he built several lines, in all about seven hundred miles of railroad. Since the fall of 1873 he engaged in no active business except to look after his estate. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter.

Dwight S. Smith, son of H. H. Smith, was born in Ingham county, in 1845, and was educated in the public schools of Lansing and the State University. He was engaged in business with his father until his removal to Jackson, in 1876. Soon after coming here he engaged in several enterprises of his own, and soon became one of the leading manufacturers of the place. The firm of Smith Brothers & Collins entered into the manufacture of road carts and vehicles, built and managed one of the most extensive plants in the state and did an immense business. Mr. Smith was the projector of the street railway system, and constructed and operated it for fifteen years, until it was sold to the present company. He was an intelligent and enterprising citizen, always foremost in pushing Jackson's interests during his life time. He died at the early age of forty-three, and Jackson lost one of its best and most energetic citizens.

JOTHAM WOOD FAMILY.

Jotham Wood was a native of Franklin county, Vermont, where he was born in 1792. He married and moved to Otsego county, New York, in 1819, where he owned and operated a woolen and carding mill for a number of years. He sold the mill in the spring of 1830, and immediately came to Michigan, arriving in Jackson in September of that year. He located one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 31, now in Blackman township, and made a bargain with Alex. Laverty and Enos G. Critchett to build and enclose a frame house on his place, which was the first frame dwelling built in the county outside the city. He then returned to New York and stayed through the winter, returning in the spring of 1831, with his family. From Detroit they came through with an ox team. Mr. Wood was a fine specimen of manhood, a typical New Englander, well educated, intelligent and forceful. He was soon recognized as a valuable man, and held many public positions in the town, including that of supervisor. He was a strong Whig and had a large influence in the councils of his party. He had a large family of boys, who, like himself, were stalwart specimens of true manhood. Lincoln Wood, the eldest, is a resident of Jackson. Charles, Jotham, Joseph and George all became farmers in Tompkins township and many of their descendants still reside there. They were all good and exemplary citizens in all respects.

THE TOWNLEY FAMILY.

One of the best known families of Jackson county was that of the late Nicholas Townley. He was a native of Tompkins county, in New York, received a good common school education and learned the trade of a tanner. He carried on that business for a number of years near Ithaca, New York. He came to Michigan in 1832, and first settled in Calhoun county, near Homer. In 1835 he sold out and removed to Jackson, locating in the town of Tompkins, the first actual white settler in the town. On the organization of the township, in 1838, Mr. Townley was chosen its first supervisor. When, in 1840, the board of supervisors

was abolished, Mr. Townley was chosen one of the board of county commissioners, which position he held for ten years, until the supervisors were again restored. He had a family of five sons, all of whom were energetic and capable men.

Anson Townley succeeded his father as supervisor and was subsequently county treasurer for four years, and was register of deeds for twelve years. Richard Townley held several local offices, was supervisor for eleven years, and was also county treasurer for four years. He was also president of the Jackson County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company for fifteen years, and now resides in the city of Jackson, a hale old man, respected by all. The other Townley boys held many positions of trust in the town, and have been among its most valuable and respected citizens. All but two of the original family of eleven have been gathered to their fathers, but the family record is one of the brightest and cleanest in Jackson county.

THE DENSMORE FAMILY.

One of the most remarkable families in Jackson county is that of the sons of Abiel Densmore, living in the town of Hanover.

Abiel Densmore was born in the town of Sydney, Maine, in February, 1787. The mother, Abigail Densmore, was born on Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in April, 1794. They were married in 1814, and settled in Sydney, Maine. To them were born a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. In 1839 the family removed to Michigan and settled in the town of Hanover. The parents are deceased, but the five sons and three daughters all live in the same neighborhood and own fine farms. The elder Densmore belonged to the society of Friends and most of the children are Methodists. The sons were John W., Uriah H., Josiah F., Joshua D., Charles K. and Moses F. They are all upright and honorable men and are universally respected for honesty and integrity. They are of exemplary habits, using neither liquor nor tobacco. Mrs. Densmore at her death was mourned by nine of her own children, fifty-one grandchildren and thirty-three great-grandchildren—ninety-three descendants in all.

ZIMRI M. BARBER.

Among the early pioneers of Jackson county, who deserve an honorable mention, is the one whose name appears above. Mr. Barber was born in 1816, in Niagara county, New York. He labored on a farm until he was eighteen, with very limited advantages for education, but he then learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Michigan in 1831, and settled in Leoni. He had no capital but his hands and energy, which he put to good use. For three winters he attended school in Grass Lake, taught by the late Henry H. Bingham. In 1841 he purchased a farm from J. H. Otis adjoining Leoni village, which he afterwards made his home. He embarked in produce buying before there was any railroad, and drew the grain to Detroit, Ann Arbor and Dexter with oxen. In 1846 he entered into the mercantile business with Peter C. Lawrence. In 1850 he went to California, where he worked in the mines for five years with fair success. Returning home in 1850 he paid up the losses of this mercantile venture, which amounted to over two thousand dollars, and began business anew. He was largely instrumental

in the building of the college at Leoni, and contributed to every effort to aid the town. Mr. Barber was a strong Whig and later a Republican, and was honored by his fellow citizens with many trusts. In California he was an ardent advocate of its being made a free state, and was elected as a delegate to the legislature on that issue. His wife was a Miss Hannah Tinker, born in Pennsylvania. They had five children. Mrs. Barber died in 1878. During all his life Mr. Barber was known as a public-spirited and most honorable man.

THE LANDON FAMILY.

Among the earliest settlers in the town of Springport were E. A. and George Landon. The family were of Connecticut ancestry, and were active participants in the Revolutionary struggle, but removed later to central New York. Both Ezekiel and George Landon were born and brought up in Cayuga county, whence they emigrated to Michigan in 1837. They were men of considerable means, and located quite large farms near where the village of Springport now stands. But they were energetic and thrifty and readily acquired a competence. Both the elder Landons took an active part in local and county affairs, and soon became well known to all the older settlers of the county. Both reared families, and lived to a good old age. When Ezekiel Landon died he was one of the largest land owners in the county, his estate covering about twelve hundred acres of good farming lands, while George Landon died the owner of nearly six hundred acres of equally good farm lands. John Landon, son of George, was an exceptionally bright young man, and at the age of twenty-eight was chosen to represent his district in the legislature, but died during the session. The Landons were originally Whigs and, became stanch supporters of the Republican party. They were strong Methodists and did much for that denomination. They were also stanch temperance men and gave their influence for sobriety and good morals. They held many local offices, and were highly esteemed as honest men and excellent citizens. Their descendants still embrace some of the best people of the town.

THE SWAIN FAMILY.

There were two families of Swains settled in Jackson in the early days. which are worthy of remembrance.

We shall first treat of the family of Aaron Swain, which came in 1831, and settled on Grand river, three miles directly south on the line of Fourth street.

Aaron Swain was originally from New Hampshire, but was reared in Onondaga county, New York. He was a soldier in the last war, serving on the frontier, and was wounded at the battle of Queenston Heights. He was nearly sixty years old when he came to Michigan, and had a family of grown-up children. The two oldest, Russell and Betsy, were deaf and dumb, but smart and intelligent people. The youngest was Isaac N. Swain, who became one of the wealthiest and foremost business men of Michigan.

Aaron Swain located four hundred acres of land on sections 15, 21 and 22 in Summit township, lying along Grand river, and which was later known as the Pulver and Burchard farms. He built his house on the hill east of the river, which was crossed at the Indian ford, and began his improvements. Russell, though deaf and

dumb, was a great worker, and soon the Swain place was known as one of the best improved in the county. Russell was very fond of horses, and he owned a large span of creams, silver manes and tails, that he kept fat, sleek and shiny as if varnished. It was a wonder to see him handle this team. They knew his tones and were as obedient as kittens, but not another man could control them for a moment. Betsy was his constant companion, and was a large and beautiful woman. Isaac N. did not like the location and so he went to Spring Arbor and purchased the old Indian council ground, laid out a village, and started in to rival Jackson. He built a log house and roofed it with marsh hay, and used to head his letters, "Swain's Hay Castle, city of Spring Arbor, Michigan." In 1840 he removed to Watervliet, on the Paw Paw river, in Berrien county, amassed a fortune in the lumber business, moved to Detroit, erected a great castle on Fort street, where he died in 1887.

Aaron Swain and wife both died about two years after they came to Jackson, and were buried under a big shag-bark hickory on the hill north of the river. Their graves were protected for a while by a rude fence, but after a while both fence and tree disappeared, and from thence on the plowshare has obliterated all trace of their graves. After their death the farm was sold. Russell died at Watervliet, and Betsy at Detroit.

CALVIN H. SWAIN

was the first settler in the old town and village of Brooklyn. He located there in 1832, and, being a minister, named the little rivulet the Brook Kedron, and the village and post-office Swainsville. Mr. Swain located at that point because there was a water power, and he shrewdly guessed the country would need mills in time, so he prepared at once to erect one, a saw-mill. This was completed the next year, the machinery being brought from Detroit. A. M. Quigley was imported from Monroe to build the mill. The next thing was to induce his brother, Consider Swain, and a blacksmith by the name of French, to join the settlement. But the tide of emigration soon set in strong, and within three years he was surrounded with neighbors. Mr. Swain was a shrewd speculator, as well as a fair preacher, and between selling town lots, supplying the settlers with lumber and preaching the gospel to them, became quite forehanded. The death of Sardis B. Swain, the son of Calvin H. Swain, in the city of Jackson, called out the following obituary notice in the Jackson Patriot of April 19, 1903:

The death of Sardius B. Swain, which occurred in this city on last Wednesday, calls to mind the earliest settler and settlement in the town of Columbia, Jackson county. Peter Webber, of this city, himself a pioneer of that town, says that Rev. Calvin H. Swain, the father of Sardius B. Swain, was the first settler in Columbia in the year 1831; but Hon. Anson H. DeLamater, in a paper prepared for the Jackson County Pioneer Society more than twenty years ago, says that in June, 1832, the first settlement was made in the town by Mr. Swain, who located forty acres of land, on which, in connection with his son, Consider H. Swain, he immediately commenced improvements. Mr. DeLamater was a pioneer of 1834, and on the farm he then located, just south of Eagle Point at Clark's Lake, he lived until his death seven years ago. We will have to accept June, 1832, as the beginning of civilization in the village of Brooklyn and town of Columbia, nearly seventy-one years ago, and there is no doubt that Rev. Calvin H. Swain was the pioneer of its pioneers.

Mr. Swain selected the land he purchased of the government for the purpose of improving the water-

power afforded by the River Raisin, and immediately after building a shanty on the north bank of the river he commenced building a sawmill on the site of what is now known as the Brooklyn water-power, with the grit of a true pioneer. "The erection of the mill and dam," wrote Mr. DeLamater, "occupied the time to January 29, 1833, when the flutter wheel splashed its first note of civilization to the surrounding forest." A post office was established in 1834, called Swainsville, and C. H. Swain was postmaster. The mail was carried on horseback once a week to and from Springville, where it connected with the mail stage from Detroit to Chicago via Clinton and Tecumseh. The beautiful village of Brooklyn was first named Swainsville.

THE PORTER FAMILIES.

Among the early settlers of the city were four families named Porter, who at least deserve a passing mention. Benjamin Porter has been mentioned liberally in the previous pages, so but little remains to be said of him and his family.

David Porter came to Michigan from Westboro, Massachusetts, in 1832, and to Jackson in 1835. He was a mason by trade, and was employed as a foreman in building the west wing of the state prison. He and his wife were members of the Congregational church, and active in promoting its welfare. He had a family of seven daughters, all splendid Christian women, who had a large and satisfactory influence on the growing community. Two were wives of Francis Woodbury, and of their children two served their country during the Civil war. The other son became a minister. One daughter married Rev. John Monteith, and the other a prominent business man in Toledo. Another daughter married Ichabod Cole, and their only child is Mrs. John M. Root, of this city. Another daughter married Mr. Charles Johnson, but they had no children. Another married H. J. Hollister, a prominent business man of Chicago, and is the only one now living. All the old settlers will take great pleasure in recalling the memory of this splendid family.

David Porter, who was called "Big Dave" to distinguish him, came here from Buffalo, New York, in 1836, to work on the prison as a mason. He was a good workman and a good citizen. In 1842 he took a contract to do some building in Springport, and located one hundred and sixty acres of land near the center of the town, which he made his home till his death. He had two sons, one of whom, Frank Porter, became major in the Twentieth Michigan Infantry. He still resides in Detroit, with his son, Doctor Porter, and is past eighty-nine years of age. Orson H. Porter resided on the farm in Springport until his death, two years ago.

Daniel Porter came to Jackson in 1832, but removed to Hanover township in 1835, and located a farm. He was the first supervisor of the town and held the office for ten years.

THE JONES FAMILY.

There was a number of Jones families among the pioneers of Jackson county, but the one we shall treat of particularly is that of William Jones, who settled in Brooklyn.

The Jones family came at different times. First, Day and his two sisters, then Czar and wife, the latter being a most devoted Christian woman. Also Don Jones, and then William Jones and wife, the parents, and the youngest son, Loss. The boys had been educated at the forge by their father and all were first class mechanics. They found plenty of employment making the axes, grubhoes, beetles and wedges, making and sharp-

ening the shears and coulters of the great breaking-up plows, and in shoeing the oxen. The plows required from four to six yoke of oxen to do efficient work and the other implements mentioned were all of important use to the pioneer farmers.

William, Czar, Day and Loss were active politicians in those days. William was at one time postmaster, Czar was elected county clerk of Jackson county, Day was for many years justice of the peace and had a large practice for those days as a lawyer, and Loss became a member of the bar and was sent to the legislature in 1846. Don was satisfied with the reputation of being the best mechanic in the county. These muscular and strong willed men have all been laid away in their last sleep, their work well done.

THE COMSTOCK FAMILY.

Among the early settlers in Springport was the Comstocks, two brothers, who located farms which they improved and spent the remainder of their lives upon. They were men of energy and character, and always held a leading place in the esteem of their neighbors, and filled many of the principal public offices of the town. I remember an incident connected with the Comstocks that is interesting at least to me. In 1852 the Whigs of Springport were to raise a pole at Oyer's Corners, now Springport village. They wrote to Jackson for a speaker, and the county committee persuaded me to go. It was a long ride, twenty-two miles, and the weather damp and chilly, in September. I got to the "corners" and found about fifty people there. The "corners" consisted of a blacksmith shop, a small store and four or five dwellings. The pole was up, and Eben Comstock's lumber wagon was hauled up under it and the speech was made. In the campaign of 1892 I was again invited to speak at Springport, and found a pleasant village, a commodious opera house, and between four and five hundred people present. Charles J. Comstock, the son of E. W. Comstock, was the chairman of the meeting, and in introducing me recited the circumstances of the meeting forty years before, as the first political meeting in the town and the first political speech he ever heard, he being then only a small boy. The result of the last meeting was very satisfactory to me, whether it was to the audience or not.

The elder Comstocks have all passed away, but the second generation have kept up the good reputation of the fathers, and are still among the leading and influential residents of the township, as well as the county.

BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR.

But few perhaps will recall the fact that Benjamin F. Taylor, quite a celebrated literateur, poet, and newspaper editor, was once a resident of Jackson county. He was a young man, just out of an eastern seminary, when he came to Michigan in 1836, and formed some strong attractions in the woods and lakes of this region and in the intelligent and sturdy emigrants who were upbuilding their homes. He taught school in Brooklyn for five or six years, and was very popular. He contributed several original poems to the columns of the old Jackson Sentinel. He wrote a novel that was published by a New York house, entitled "Woodland Mysteries, a Tale of Michigan," founded upon his experiences here, but most of the characters were founded on imagination rather than upon actual facts. But his teachings in his

school gave a polished tone to the intellectual development of his scholars that was felt by all and left a lasting impression on his pupils. In later years, from 1850 to the breaking out of the Civil war, he was employed as one of the editors of the Chicago Journal. He went south as its war correspondent, and many of his letters were choice specimens of literary and patriotic composition. His description of Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, the battle on Lookout Mountain, Sherman's march to Atlanta, and the battle of Nashville were among the most thrilling contributions to the literature of the war. Many of Mr. Taylor's literary efforts and poems were published in book form, and were popular works in their day.

THE SMALLEY FAMILY.

David Smalley was a native of Vermont, but removed to Hampton, Saratoga county, New York, in 1816. He married there, and had a large family of children. He caught the fever to "go west" in the early days and came to Michigan in 1833. He located a farm in Concord township and returned to New York, but brought on his family in the spring of 1834. There were then but five houses in the town, and the family stayed with Thomas McGee until a log house was raised, when they moved in and chinked it, laid floors and put in doors and windows and built a chimney later on. Mrs. Smalley cooked and baked out of doors for several weeks; the family slept on the ground. Mr. Smalley was a typical pioneer, full of hope and energy, and with his family of boys soon had a clearing and a comfortable home. He was a strong anti-slavery and temperance man, and a member of the Baptist church. His house was at one time a refuge or station on the "underground railway." His family consisted of George Lewis, Jacob V., William J., Sylvanus and Isaac Newton, and ten daughters, only one of whom is now living.

George L. Smalley remained in Concord until 1854, when he removed to Jackson and engaged in merchandising. He was chosen sheriff in 1858, and again in 1860. He subsequently went to Chicago, where he was in business ten years and returned to Jackson. He left a wife but no children. Jacob V. Smalley came to Jackson with his brother in 1854, and still resides here. He was also sheriff of the county, elected in 1872. Another brother, Sylvanus, was engaged in trade in Jackson several years, but returned to the farm, where he died. He married Miss Harriet Whelock, and left a family of four sons, all well-known business men. William J. resides in Jackson and I. N. lives in Albion. The Smalleys have always been among our very best citizens, and been engaged in many public enterprises of great benefit to the city and county.

PETER KNAUFF

was born in the province of Hesse-Cassell, in Germany, in 1810. He emigrated to America in 1837 and soon afterwards settled in the town of Waterloo. He was the means of bringing a large number of German emigrants to the township, all of whom became good and thrifty citizens. Mr. Knauff was always a leading person in the town. He was a justice of the peace for twenty-four years and was known as the "Dutch Judge." He was three times married and was the father of twenty-four children, eighteen surviving their sire. Two of his daughters graduated at the University

of Michigan as doctors of medicine and became noted as practitioners. He was a strong Democrat and it was his pride to keep Waterloo the banner Democratic town of the county.

HENRY A. FRANCISCO

was born and reared in Tompkins county, New York, and came to Michigan in 1835 and located in the township of Grass Lake. He was elected an associate judge of the county in 1840 and held the office four years. He was an intelligent farmer. His wife was a Miss Babbitt, whose family were also early pioneers of Grass Lake. She used to tell many incidents of pioneer life, one of which was of a hungry bear attacking a neighboring family. They took refuge in the second story and pulled up the ladder. Their cries brought help and the bear on trying to escape from the house fell a victim to her father's unerring rifle. When the Michigan Central Railroad was built a station was erected on Mr. Francisco's farm that still bears his name. He died in 1858.

THE HATCH FAMILY.

Barnabas C. Hatch was a native of Pennsylvania but was reared in Steuben county, New York, from whence he came to Michigan in 1834, and settled in the town of Hanover. It is related that the family were very poor and young Hatch had very limited advantages in his youth; in fact most of his education was obtained from his wife, after their marriage, she being a very bright and enterprising woman. Mr. Hatch was a large, robust and fine-appearing man, full of energy and thrift, and soon acquired a commanding influence among his townsmen. He was a strong Democrat and had a large influence with his party. He was a justice of the peace and was supervisor several years. He was also elected an acsociate judge of the county and in 1848 was elected to the legislature. He was a very forceful man and active in many associations and enterprises. He reared a large family of boys, who have been and still are prominent and respected citizens of the county. The Hatch family are well known and highly esteemed citizens of Hanover and Spring Arbor, where most of them reside, though several are well-known residents of Jackson city.

REV. MARCUS HARRISON.

Among the men who had a large influence in the early settlement of Jackson county was Rev. Marcus Harrison. He was a native of Connecticut, of Pilgrim ancestry, and was graduated at Yale University and Andover Theological Seminary. He filled several pulpits in New England, and came west in 1830, on account of his health failing. He purchased a tract of land in Springport township, to which he moved in 1832, when there were only two other settlers in the township. He improved his farm, and erected a saw-mill on Otter creek. He preached to the new settlers, and in 1836 he moved to Jackson. He was a man of strong convictions, and intensely orthodox in his religious belief. A ready off-hand preacher and disputant, he was a formidable antagonist in argument and an earnest and impassioned preacher. He was a radical temperance man, and was more than fearless in denouncing the use of liquors, so unusual in that period. The history of his church building in Jackson is given in other pages. At the close of his

work in Jackson he moved to Van Buren county and settled in Decatur, where he died, in 1874, of consumption, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Harrison as preacher and teacher was a valuable man, and did a grand work in favor of temperance and religion in his day. His greatest fault was his tenacity and combativeness, and he often failed in his purposes because he would yield nothing of his individual convictions.

THE DWELLE FAMILY.

Among the solid men of Grass Lake were the three brothers, James, Lemuel and Michael Dwelle, who came from Connecticut and settled in Michigan in 1840. They all began life as farmers and by their energy and enterprise soon ranked among the most forehanded men in the township. James Dwelle engaged in merchandising and was for years one of the principal merchants of the place. He was supervisor for several terms and once an unsuccessful candidate for the legislature. Lemuel Dwelle was a farmer, but held several of the township offices. Michael Dwelle was also a farmer, but finally became connected with and was president of the Exchange Bank of Grass Lake. The Dwelles were originally Democrats, but all joined the Republican party at its organization and continued stanch supporters of its principles and policy so long as they lived. Several of their sons still live in Grass Lake and are influential men. Two have been supervisors, and one, A. W. Dwelle, is now sheriff of the county.

THE DANIELS FAMILY.

Frequent mention is made in the early pages of this work of John Daniels and his sons. The Daniels family came originally from Connecticut and were quite noted as active participants in the Revolutionary war. John Daniels emigrated early to western New York and settled in Genesee county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to Michigan in 1829 on a prospecting tour and penetrated as far as Grand river. He was accompanied by David Sterling and William H. Pease, but all returned east that fall. In 1830 all three returned and located farms, Pease and Sterling in Grass Lake and Daniels two miles north of Grand river. He brought with him his oldest son, Abel W. Daniels, two yoke of cattle, two loads of farming tools and household goods and all things necessary to start a pioneer farm. After selecting a site and building a log house, he returned east in the fall and left his son to continue the work of improvement on the farm. He shipped west from Rochester three hundred fruit trees, apples, pears and cherries, and Abel set out six acres of orchard and the old Daniels orchard is a land mark to this day. John Daniels and his wife returned in 1832, and continued to reside there until their deaths at advanced ages. John Daniels was a model man and citizen and was foremost in everything to promote the public welfare. His wife was a model Christian woman, whom the writer remembers with feelings of love and gratitude for her uniform kindness to the youth.

Abel W. Daniels returned to New York in 1840 and remained two years, when he returned, having married Miss Emily L. Thomas. They continued to reside on the homestead until they died, she in 1852, and he in 1868. They left four children, three daughters and one son, one of whom, Mrs.

Maynard, lives in Blackman. She and her two sons still own and carry on the old homestead farm.

Henry H. Daniels, the youngest son, grew to manhood in Jackson, and settled on a farm of three hundred acres in Blackman township, on the Clinton road, near the county poor farm. He improved it, and made it one of the best in the county. He married Miss Clarisa Denton, and they had two children, the son now remaining. Mr. Daniels died in 1880, and his remains, with those of his wife, repose in Mt. Evergreen, and are marked by one of the most beautiful monuments on the ground. Jefferson J. Daniels, the only son, lives on the homestead and is a prosperous farmer, who takes a lively interest in all public matters and enterprises.

Maria Daniels, the only daughter of John Daniels, was a remarkably beautiful and cultured woman, educated in Rochester, New York. She married N. K. Fritts, who owned a large farm adjoining the Daniels farm on the south. Mr. and Mrs. Fritts were prominent members of the Episcopal church for years and contributed liberally to its financial support. They are both deceased, leaving to their two children a competence of this world's goods.

THE QUAKER COLONY.

Among the early settlers in the west part of the county, mostly in the town of Parma, were several families of Quakers or Friends. These comprised the families of Isaac and Uriah Mott, George and William Hoag, and Samuel and Edward Upton. They built a church in the north part of Parma, which is still standing. My mother was of Quaker stock on the mother's side, being of the old Hooker stock, and by some strange instinct the colony sought her out and they became quite intimate as early as 1835-6. I can remember when a boy of riding to Parma after an ox team to visit our Quaker friends. The Quakers were all strong anti-slavery people, and it was through the influence of those Friends that father's house, on the old Clinton road, in Blackman township, became a regular relay station on the "underground railroad" of those days. The negroes used to come in installments of one to half a dozen, always in the night, and were secreted during the day and the next night forwarded to the next station. From our house they were taken sometimes to Grass Lake, and sometimes to Stockbridge. Many a weary night's ride fell to my lot, along the new and rough roads, across Leoni and Waterloo, to aid these poor fugitive slaves on their way to freedom.

The Motts left Parma about 1844, and went to join a Quaker colony in Wisconsin. The Hoags remained and the family is still numerous in Parma. George Hoag was the supervisor of the town for twenty years. The Uptons lived and died mostly on their farms, only one remaining. Daniel Upton was several times supervisor, ten years county clerk, and also a representative in the state legislature. Edmund Upton served eight years as supervisor, and still resides on his farm.

THE KENNEDY FAMILY.

One of the families that deserves particular mention is that of the Kennedys, Frederick A. and George W., early pioneers in Hanover township. They were English people, who emigrated to this country in 1830, and came to Michigan in 1835. Frederick A. came first, and located one mile west

of where Hanover village now stands. He made a good farm and soon became a prominent citizen of the county. He held the offices of justice of the peace, and supervisor of the township and was also a member of the legislature. He moved into Jackson city in 1874, and was for ten years one of the board of superintendents of the poor. He died in 1892, having lived a long, useful and honorable life. He had a family of five sons and one daughter. The latter married Willard Lewis, for many years connected with the People's National Bank, and is still a resident of the city. The oldest son, J. Benton Kennedy, enlisted in the First Michigan Infantry, at the beginning of the Civil war, rose to the rank of captain and was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. Another son, Frederick, was a lieutenant in a company of sharpshooters. Two sons still live in Hanover, able and honorable business men.

George W. Kennedy was for a number of years a farmer of Hanover, where he held numerous local offices, including supervisor, but removed to Jackson about 1876. He is eighty-three years old, a smart and active business man, popular and respected by all who know him. A paper from his pen on the pioneer history of Hanover appears in another part of this work.

DEACON BELA TURNER

was born and reared in Hartford, Connecticut, and came to Jackson in 1845. He was a man of the old-school, New England type, earnest, honest and dignified. He was an exemplary church member and belonged to the Congregational denomination. While not a very wealthy man, he had an income that enabled him to avoid work and business cares and devote his time to more congenial matters. His chief interest centered in religious duties and activities. He was a church deacon, and for many years the patriarch of his church. He had a son, Charles D. Turner, who was educated at Yale and Andover, and became a minister. He was an exceptionally bright man and an effective and popular preacher, but death cut short his career at the early age of thirty-five years. The oldest daughter, Mary, married Dr. Moses A. McNaughton, who filled a large space in religious circles for many years. She left two children, Ralph T. McNaughton and Mrs. J. W. Blakely, both well-known and highly respected residents of the city. Another daughter, Eliza, married Hugh McNaughton, who turned out to be a worthless fellow, but she was soon left a widow. She was a generous Christian woman, with a heart and hand full of charity and spent much of her time caring for the sick and distressed. Another daughter, Cornelia, married George H. Lathrop, who was a well-known business man, for many years a manufacturer and later a real estate dealer, who built the Union block and made many other improvements. The panic of 1873 put him hors de combat, financially, and he closed out his interest in Jackson and removed to Grand Traverse, where he died about ten years ago. Arthur D. Lathrop and Dr. W. W. Lathrop, his sons, are still residents of this city.

THE HARRINGTON FAMILY.

Among those who settled in Jackson in 1831 was Chester Harrington and his four sons, Charles, Chester, Stephen, Morris, and his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Rowan. They came from New York and located farms

west of the city in Summit and Spring Arbor. They were enterprising and successful men and always fulfilled their duties well. Charles Harrington was several times elected supervisor and his son, Porter S., has been sheriff of the county. A son of Stephen has been supervisor of Henrietta. They were all well-to-do, and their descendants are among our very best citizens.

THE MORRILL FAMILY.

Nathaniel Morrill and two brothers came from Maine to Michigan in 1831, and settled on the river road a few miles north of the city. They located and improved some of the finest farms in the county, and for many years the Morrill settlement was a synonym for progress and prosperity. Mr. Morrill erected a saw-mill on a small creek on his farm, and continued to manufacture lumber in the fall and spring for many years. They held many local offices and did much to advance the public prosperity as well as their own. A goodly number of their descendants still reside on the old homesteads and are still reckoned among the best people in the county.

THE FIFIELD FAMILY.

Enoch Fifield was a native of Massachusetts, but resided for a number of years in Salisbury, New Hampshire. He came to Michigan in 1830 and located a section of land three miles north of Jackson. He came with his family of three sons and a daughter, in 1831, in company with the Morrill family which they came in contact with on the Erie Canal. Enoch and his sons, George, William and Stephen, built a double log house and began improvements, and in a few years had secured comfortable homes, and were well started on the road to prosperity. They were all Baptists and aided to form the first Baptist church in the county. The father and sons continued to own and reside on their farm until their death, except William, who moved to the city. They held many positions of trust, as have some of their sons. Frances G. Fifield was supervisor for six years, and sheriff of the county for four years, and was for ten years chief deputy warden at the state prison. He returned to his farm again within the past year. George W. Fifield is a prominent undertaker in the city and one of the leading men in the First Methodist church; Jackson has no better or more popular citizen than this family.

THE BEAN FAMILY.

Moses Bean and two brothers were among the pioneers who came from York state to Michigan in 1831. They settled in Spring Arbor township, among the heavy timber bottoms that lined the Sandstone creek. The brothers were Ambrose and St. Clair Bean. They were sturdy, honest and ambitious men, and wrought out good homes and farms in one of the best sections of the county. Moses Bean had a large family and it was related of him that one time when a traveler was struggling with the mud of the creek bottom he stopped in front of Moses' house and began to upbraid him for the bad condition of the roads. Among other things he asked Moses what in the world induced him to settle in such a country for. "What can you raise in the mud" he asked. Moses drawled out that he had found it "a good place to raise Beans."

Ambrose Bean, Jr., was the first white male child born in Jackson county, in the

spring of 1832. He still resides in the township of Summit. George W. Bean was quite a noted preacher and revivalist of the Free Methodist sect. Another son, L. J. Bean, was a prominent lawyer in Adrian, who died some two years ago. Henry F. Bean is a well-known civil engineer and other members of the family are equally prominent citizens. John N. Bean, the oldest son of Moses and a wealthy farmer, died in 1900 at the age of eighty years. His last days were not his best, and his will was unsatisfactory to his family and was contested. "The Bean will case" has been a sensation in the circuit court for the last two years, but a jury at the last term declared it invalid. Outside this family quarrel the Bean family enjoy a good reputation and are regarded as good citizens.

SAMUEL O. KNAPP

was born in Royalton, Vermont, in 1816. At the age of ten years he was apprenticed to Governor Charles Paine to learn woolen manufacturing. Two years later he was put in charge of the carding department, and was made superintendent of both carding and spinning when eighteen years old. Eighteen years of close confinement in the factory injured Mr. Knapp's health, and through the advice of Mr. Paine he took charge of a hotel in Northfield for a year and a half; came to Jackson, Michigan, to set up and start some machinery just purchased for woolen manufacture in the Michigan state prison. Mr. Knapp superintended the factory about a year and a half in 1845 and 1846, then went on a prospecting tour up into the Lake Superior copper mining region, being accompanied by several others. He spent the season exploring, and among the discoveries made was a boulder of pure native copper weighing three thousand pounds, which they managed to convey by means of a rude sled and a pine-log canoe to navigable waters, some twenty-two miles, then shipped it to New York that same season. Mr. Knapp was employed by a party of New York merchants to superintend a gang of men, and open a new mine for them, and after spending the winter in the East, he fitted out for the work in Detroit, and in the spring of 1847 returned to the mines in Ontonagon county with twenty men, which was increased until in four years the miners and their families numbered three hundred. During those four years Mr. Knapp made many important discoveries of antique stone-mining implements and open mines involving great labor of the pre-historic miners. Their rude stone mining tools were found in such quantities that they were used to wall up a large spring whose water supplied their modern successors. Mr. Knapp's operations proved very successful, large quantities of ore were taken out, a smelting works was erected on the Detroit river to reduce it, and was operated the last two years of his connection with the business. Mr. Knapp sold his interest in the developed mines, and returned to Jackson in 1851. After settling down in Jackson he devoted considerable attention to nursery business and fruit growing for some years, and operated quite heavily in real estate. The present beautiful summer resort, Bay View, on the borders of Little Traverse bay, owes its origin and attractions chiefly to Mr. Knapp's judgment in selecting the site and his energy and taste in developing it. Mr. Knapp married Sarah A. Balch, of Royalton, Vermont. They had no children. Both were Methodists, and

were "pillars of the church" during their life time.

THE MARKHAM FAMILY.

David Markham was born in Avon, Ontario county, New York, June 1, 1804, was reared on a farm and received a common-school education and remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years old. In 1826 he married Miss Clarissa Noble, of Vermont. She was born in 1807, and died March 12, 1847, leaving eight children, William D., Marcus, Levant, Frank, Milo, Norman, Ransom and Ada; Luther is deceased. Mr. Markham afterward married Miss Anna A. Birch, who was born in Seneca county, New York, in 1818, and there were by this marriage nine children, Darwin F., Charles C., Wayne, Clarence E., Emma (dead), Ellen, Ida and Gertie, and one that died in infancy. In 1832 Mr. Markham came to Jackson to see the country. His father, who was with him, was not favorably impressed, and returned to New York. In 1835 Mr. Markham moved to Jackson, and located on section 21, where he built a house and commenced to make a farm. At that time there were but six frame buildings in Jackson. For their milling they went to Dexter and Adrian. They came with an ox team, as did several others, and were fifteen days in making the rip. In an early day he was a leading man in the county, taking a lively interest in all the affairs of the county pertaining to its elevation. He held the office of supervisor, and several local offices of trust, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity for over seventy years. Mr. Markham died in 1895. With the exception of a son, William D., who lives at Hart, Michigan, and another, Levant, who lives in California, the rest of the family reside in Jackson county. Marcus died in 1898 in Leoni.

MRS. ELECTA M. SHELDON.

Electa M. Bronson was born in the woods near Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, in 1814. Her father was a native of Connecticut who had emigrated to Ohio and who came to Detroit in 1812, as a volunteer soldier. He located a farm in Wayne county and moved onto it at the close of the last war. They had three children, two daughters and a son. Electa was the oldest and was a very bright and intelligent child, as well as woman. She was educated in select schools in Detroit and Ann Arbor and early developed an aptitude for literary work. She married, at the age of twenty, Berthier M. Sheldon, an educated young man who was a school teacher in Ypsilanti. Soon after their marriage Mr. Sheldon had the misfortune to lose an arm by having it crushed and broken while assisting to raise a log house. They both taught school for several years, till Mr. Sheldon secured a position as bookkeeper in Detroit. Mrs. Sheldon devoted a large part of her time to literary work and was fortunate enough to enjoy the personal friendship of Gen. Lewis Cass and the late John L. Schoolcraft. The result of their friendship was the publication of "Sheldon's History of Michigan," which was in early days used as a school text-book. In 1844 Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon moved to Jackson, where both passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Sheldon held several positions of trust, was tax collector and a justice of the peace and school inspector and director. He died in 1857.

Mrs. Sheldon was of a strong religious

turn and became a member of the church at an early age. Much of her literary work was of a religious character. She was the author of several tracts published by the American Tract Society, and of several books and tales that were published by the American Sunday School Union. She was very active in Sunday school work, and introduced the feature of Sunday school concerts. After her husband's death she learned telegraphy and was the first operator after the line reached Jackson. In 1863 she married John Stewart, a builder and prominent church member. In 1875 they moved on to a small farm at Michigan Center. She was for years postmistress at the Center, until her extreme age caused her to relinquish her duties. Mrs. Stewart died in Jackson in 1902. She was a Christain and a womanly woman. Her services to the Congregational church were of great value, as they were also to the whole community. She was too charitable to acquire property, and her whole aim in life was to do good to others. The world has altogether too few such persons and appreciates them too little.

THE LUDLOW FAMILY.

The Ludlow family were originally from New England, but Thomas Ludlow moved to Tompkins county, New York, and settled in what afterwards was known as the village of Ludlowville. They were originally tanners and workers in leather. Two of the Ludlow boys, Stephen H. and Luther H. Ludlow, came to Michigan in 1838 and located in the town of Springport. They had been harnessmakers in the east, but became farmers in Michigan. Both were intelligent and ambitious men and soon became leading citizens. Stephen H. was elected to several township offices, but did not run much to politics though he was a strong Whig. He became a sheep raiser and a very successful farmer. His sons are still among the most respected farmers of the town. Luther H. Ludlow, in addition to being a successful farmer, developed into a most successful politician. He was a justice of the peace for twelve years and supervisor for seven years. He was elected register of deeds in 1860-64, was county treasurer in 1868 and 1870. He represented the third district in the legislature in 1877-8. He was two terms county clerk, and was again elected county treasurer in 1880 and 1882. Like his brother, he was an enthusiastic Whig and Republican. He retired from his last office in 1884, and took up his residence in the village of Parma, where he died in 1889. He had two sons, both of whom are dead. Jackson county has had but few better citizens than the Ludlow family.

DEACON JOHN M'CONNELL.

Among the sturdy pioneers of Jackson county, none deserve a better mention than John McConnell. He was of Scotch ancestry, but was born and reared in Niagara county, New York. His family were farmers and his father was a soldier and fought the British regulars at Fort Niagara, Queenston and Lundy's Lane. John McConell was of heroic mold, stood six feet tall and his weight was about one hundred and eighty pounds. The family were strong Baptists and he allied himself to the first Baptist organization in the county and was for forty years one of the church deacons. He came to Jackson in June, 1830, when

there were but two log houses in the place. He located one hundred and sixty acres of land north of town, and helped my father cut the logs and raise his house on Blackstone street, the third house built in the city, and father did the same for him when he erected the log house on his farm. He was a fearless man. When the wolves were thick and troublesome he would walk from the village to his farm and back in the dark, morning and night, with his axe as his only means of defense. One time when a band of drunken Sac Indians, whe were returning from Malden, robbed his wagon, he attacked the chief with a black snake whip and made him return the property while the rest of the gang looked on, not daring to interfere. He returned to Niagara county in the winter of 1830, making most of the journey on foot, where he married Mrs. Celina Turner, and came back in the spring of 1831. The farm located by Mr. McConnell proved to be very stony, full of small cobble stones, and in order to get rid of a part of them he determined to build a cobble-stone house, which he did in 1838, and which still stands on the old place. His land was excellent wheat land and he raised as much as forty to forty-five bushels to the acre. In the year 1847 the harvest was rained out. It rained nearly every day for sixty days. Deacon McConnell had forty acres of splendid wheat. He contracted with a Mr. Goodrich to cradle, rake and bind it and put it in the shock, for two dollars an acre. Goodrich was a weather-wise old coon and he "kalkerlated" the Sunday after the 4th of July would be a fair day, and he engaged all the men in the neighborhood he could get to cut McConnell's wheat. Sure enough it was clear and sunny, but intolerably hot. Soon after sunrise, Goodrich, with ten cradles and the necessary helpers, attacked McConnell's wheat field. The Deacon saw the onslaught from the house and he promptly notified Goodrich to quit work on Sunday, as he would not pay for work done that day. "Never mind, Deacon," said Goodrich, "you jist go to church and pray for us and we will cut your wheat." The Deacon did go to church and he took the whole family with him. It was nine o'clock at night when we finished the field (for I was one who swung a cradle that day) and left it nicely shocked and capped. It stood in the field a whole month before it was stacked. When Deacon McConnell thrashed he had one thousand six hundred bushels of splendid wheat, which he sold for two dollars a bushel to neighbors whose wheat was grown and spoiled. And the Deacon paid for the harvesting. The McConnells raised five children, three sons and two daughters. The oldest son, Turner, is a farmer and resides on the gravel road. One son, Scott, lives on part of the old homestead, and Oscar H. McConnell has been for years a well known business man of the city. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell lived on the farm for over forty years, both dying in the 'seventies. They left a good property and blameless reputation to their children, who have not sacrificed either, as they are persons of good reputation and honorable standing in the community where they were all born and have spent useful lives.

LEONARD G. PERRY

was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vermont, July 20, 1809. The family was of Scotch descent. When the subject

was a lad, the family moved to Troy, New York. His father met a tragic fate in 1814, having been burned to death in a lumber camp in Essex county. Young Perry learned the cabinetmaker's trade, and started for the west when twenty years old. He came to Jackson in 1831, and was the first cabinetmaker. Many of the tables, bureaus and bedsteads of the early settlers were of his handicraft. In 1838 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land on section 21, in Summit, and built a log house and began to improve it. He built the third frame barn erected in the town, in 1835, which is still standing. He afterwards purchased forty acres more land on section 16. He was married in April, 1837, to Sarah M. Hodgkins, eldest daughter of Capt. Cyrus Hodgkins, from Niagara county, New York. She was born October 19, 1817, and died July 15, 1879. In 1849-50 Mr. Perry erected the first brick dwelling house built in Summit, making the brick himself. The lumber for it he drew in the winter on sleighs from Chesaning, in Saginaw county, and the cedar shingles from Carson City, Montcalm county. Mr. Perry's family consisted of two daughters, Mary Elizabeth, born in 1838, and Phylicta M., in 1840. The eldest married Col. C. V. DeLand in 1859. She was the mother of seven children, five of whom are now living. The oldest son is now county treasurer of Jackson county. She is the owner of the old homestead. Her sister married Dr. J. C. Johnston, who was killed by a railroad accident in 1896. Mr. Perry and his wife were both members of the Congregational church. He was a quiet, unassuming man, but highly esteemed for his integrity and solid character as a citizen and business man. He died July 20, 1895, of Bright's disease, on the day he was seventy-six years old.

THE ELLISON FAMILY.

The Ellison family were among the early settlers in eastern New York. The father of Owen Ellison was a Revolutionary soldier and after the war settled in Orange county. Owen Ellison was born in 1809 and lived at home until his father died in 1816. Owen volunteered in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Plattsburg. His mother was born in 1780 and died in Michigan in 1848. Mr. Ellison married in 1830, and removed to Michigan in 1834, settling in Summit township in 1835. Mr. Ellison was always known as a hustler, and by his energy acquired a farm of six hundred acres of land. They had a large family, of whom four sons are yet living, George W., who is a farmer in Summit; Frances M., who resides on the old homestead; Owen, Jr., who was assistant surgeon of the Thirty-first Infantry, resides at Ironton, Ohio, and Benjamin is a druggist at Alma, Michigan. Owen Ellison was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and was for years a preacher in that denomination. He was a strong anti-slavery and temperance man, and the family are all reliable Republicans. Owen Ellison and his wife both died at a good old age, and sleep side by side in the beautiful rural cemetery at South Jackson.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KIRTLAND.

The subject of this sketch descended through a long line of English ancestors. They were of that element among the people who regarded righteousness as of more importance than high church ceremonies, be-

ing ready to advance with the growing civilization.

The founder of the family in England was Gamel, Lord of Kirtland, who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066. His first estate was at Eastbourne, not far from the high plateau where the battle of Hastings was fought. One estate was in the county of Derby, another in Lancaster county. As the family grew it spread all over England. In the thirteenth century one Peter de Kirteland signed his name to a legal document in Essex county; some lived in the city of London. Many of the family made their home in the south of England, in Cumberland county; some went as far as Scotland and Ireland; hence arose the idea that the family originated in Scotland.

In the year 1616 John Kirtland, Gentleman, of Tickford, county Berks, made his will, in which he gave property to his daughters Abigail, Susanna and Mary, as well as to his sons, John, Francis and Joseph, and godson, John Kirtland, son of his brother Phillip. His wife was generously provided for and made executrix. One Phylip Kyrtland was one of the witnesses to the will. When the good ship "Hopewell," of London, sailed for New England, in April, 1635, there were two young men aboard, named Kyrtland—Phylip, aged twenty-one, and Nathaniel, aged nineteen, from Therington, in Buckinghamshire, England. The first home of the family in America was at Lynn, Massachusetts. Then with many others they went to Southhold, Long Island. Evidently their expectations were not realized. Hope was not fruition, for at least one of the brothers returned to Massachusetts, settling at Salem. Saybrook, Connecticut, was the place where many of the next generation founded homes. From Saybrook they moved farther into the interior,—it is said to keep the sons from going to sea.

Frederick W. Kirtland was born in the little village of Durham, that nestles among the Catskill mountains, on the 16th of July, 1806. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. He did not like the idea of being a farmer, as his health was quite frail, but chose to be a merchant, entering a store to acquaint himself with the business. His first independent venture in the mercantile business was at New London, Connecticut. For a number of years,—about six,—he carried on a first-class store. It used to be said that "if anyone wanted the very best, they were sure to find it at Kirtland's." Like many other young men, he became infatuated with the idea of going into the new west. In the fall of 1842 he closed up his business in New London, and came to Detroit, Michigan. Here he opened a dry-goods store in November, employing C. H. Haskell as clerk. Not finding his business at Detroit what it was represented to be, he sold out and came on to the end of the railroad, to what was then Jacksonburg. July 3, 1843, he opened what he was pleased to call the "New York Store," on the south side of Main street, about half way between Jackson and Mechanic streets. For many years he was an active, pushing business man.

Ever since his conversion Mr. Kirtland took an active part in the work of the church and Sabbath school. On coming to Jackson he aided in every way the promoting and building up of the First Congregational church. Next to his family the church held the warmest place in his affections. He was

clerk of the church for many years and was one of its deacons for nearly a third of a century. He helped to organize its Sabbath school in 1843, was its first superintendent, and continued an active worker in the school for over twenty-five years. In politics he was a Republican, always ready to meet all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, though never seeking office. During the Civil war he was a stanch upholder of the Union, being of true and efficient help to Governor Blair.

Mr. Kirtland was married to Eliza Crump Cleaveland, daughter of Judge William Cleaveland, of New London, Connecticut, who died in 1839. In 1843 he married Betsey S. Cross, daughter of Thomas and Laura (Sandford) Cross, of Portland, Maine. He was the father of eight children, one son and seven daughters, all of whom lived to grow up.

Mr. Kirtland died at his home in Jackson, at the twilight hour on the 7th of April, 1891, aged eighty-four years, eight months and twenty-two days. From an obituary notice in the Citizen we quote, "He was of a kindly, generous nature, remarkable in its quiet strength and equitable distribution. He was the friend of all good causes, and his life has made the world better for the living. By his sterling qualities of head and heart he won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. A deep regret was felt by all his friends over the end of his long and useful life."

THE CROUCH FAMILIES.

Probably no family in the county or state has acquired a wider notoriety than the Crouch family. They were originally from New England and later from New York. There were four brothers who came to Jackson at an early day and settled on farmers. Ambrose Crouch settled in the town of Liberty. He was a man of character and probity and acquired a good property, which he left to his family. Two of his sons are still living, who inherit the good name and virtues of their father. The Crouch family have never been politicians, though they have taken a lively interest in local affairs. Of his sons, Ambrose is a farmer in Liberty, Andrew is a resident of Leoni, and Richard resides in the city of Jackson.

Andrew J. Crouch settled on section 33 in the town of Summit. He was a thrifty farmer and accumulated a competence. He had a family of several girls, who married nearby settlers. Among them were Mrs. Every, deceased, and Mrs. Charles A. Webster, who still resides in Summit township. Near his house is a huge spring at the foot of the "big hills" from which runs a large brook called Spring Brook, its course leading to Grand river. This spring never varies in size or temperature, or in volume, and is well stocked with trout.

Joseph Crouch was another of the family that settled in Summit and was a prosperous farmer. He died in 1880, and left a wife and one daughter. Mrs. Freelove Hammond, who resides on the old homestead.

Jacob Crouch came to Jackson county in 1833 and located on a farm in Spring Arbor. He was an energetic, close-fisted and thrifty farmer who acquired about five hundred acres of choice wheat-raising land and a fortune of nearly one hundred thousand dollars. He had a family of three sons and two daughters. The two oldest sons were in the Union army, in the cavalry, and after the war settled in Texas. They were all

wild and reckless from boyhood. One of the girls married D. S. Holcomb, and the other married Henry White. The mother having died, White and his wife lived with the father, the youngest son, Judd D., living with the Holcomb family. It was known for several years that the family relations were not pleasant, but this was attributed to the fact that the boys were very extravagant. On the 22d of November, the community was startled with the information that Jacob Crouch, his daughter Eunice, his son-in-law, Henry White, and a visitor named Polley, from Pennsylvania, had all been murdered in their own house. It was the greatest wholesale slaughter that had ever occurred in the state. All kinds of reasons and suspicions were aroused, two deaths and several assaults grew out of it in quick succession, and the county was terribly scared and excited. No clue to the murderer was obtained for months, and finally the trial of the son-in-law, Holcomb, resulted in an acquittal. The details of this extraordinary happening will be given in another chapter. Suffice it to say that "the murder of the Crouch family" is still an unsolved mystery.

THE BRADFORD FAMILY.

William Bradford was born June 17, 1779, at East Haddam, Connecticut. He was a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth colony, who came over in the "Mayflower." His father and several brothers were prominent in the Revolutionary army, and served under General Washington. William taught school in Connecticut at the age of sixteen and for ten years after. At the age of twenty-one, in 1880, he was married to Charlotte Bonfoy, of West Haddam, who was aged twenty. She was a woman of good education and an estimable family. The fruit of this marriage was thirteen children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, married and reared families of from one to eight children each. In 1808 the family moved to Schoharie county, New York. Mr. Bradford volunteered in last war in 1812, and carried a musket in the recapture of Detroit and at the battle of the Thames. After the war, in 1815, he settled in Steuben county, and engaged in lumbering. From this place he came to Michigan in 1832, and from Detroit came to Jackson county in 1835 and settled in the town of Spring Arbor. He died in 1837, and his wife in 1839. He was a church member and was a man foremost in every good cause, a strong anti-slavery man, a strenuous advocate of temperance, and educated his children to the same beliefs and practices. Of his family of boys eight have been school teachers, two ministers, two supervisors, three justices of the peace, two school inspectors and one postmaster of the town where they lived. Martin Bradford carried the first United States mail between Jackson and Grand Rapids, in 1836. The route was by Eastern Rapids, Vermontville, Portland and on south of the river to the Rapids. Beyond Vermontville there was no road, only a "blazed" trail, and only two settlers between Portland and Grand Rapids. Paul B. Ring was contractor and cheated Bradford out of a large part of his pay, and the latter composed and had printed a long poem that caused great amusement among the early settlers. Robert Bradford had an interesting pioneer history that would fill pages. Quite a number of the Brad-

ford family still live in Jackson county, and they are widely scattered in the western states and on the Pacific slope.

THE CREGO FAMILY.

Richard Crego was a native of Herkimer county, New York, but had removed to Erie county prior to coming to Michigan. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, and a man of intelligence and integrity. He emigrated to Michigan in the spring of 1835 and located on section 11, township of Columbia. His family consisted of eight sons and one daughter. He cleared a fine farm and left a fair competence to his children. Of his sons, four settled in Jackson county and became well known citizens.

Richard J. Crego settled in Liberty township, and was not only a successful farmer but a prominent political figure. The family were all Whigs and Republicans and had a large influence in the party. Richard J. Crego was supervisor of Liberty for many years, and later a representative and state senator. He was widely known and greatly respected. Fred B. Crego, his son, has long been a prominent business man in Jackson city. William C. Crego was long one of the best known farmers in Liberty and held several local offices in the township. He left a family of four boys and several daughters, all reputable and well-known citizens. Chauncy M. Crego was a resident of the town of Columbia, where he had a fine farm under a good state of improvement. He was influential in town and county politics, and though he seldom held office, was always prominent in his party councils. He was killed by being kicked by a horse in his barn, in March, 1893. He left a family of two sons and five daughters. As examples of thrift and good citizenship, the Crego family are among the highest and best people of the county.

THE DE LAMATER FAMILY.

Probably there is not another family in Jackson county that has been more closely identified with the early history, growth and development of this, one of the most prolific counties in the Peninsular state, than Anson H. DeLamater and his brothers. Having come to Jackson county at a time when the prairies and forests were in their primeval state, he had an experience that justly earned him the venerable title of pioneer.

The genealogy of the DeLamater family is traceable as far back as the year 1656, to one Captain Isaac DeLamater, who belonged to the Huguenot sect and emigrated from Holland to America about that ime, and settled in Ulster county, New York. Further down the line of descendants, history tells of one John DeLamater, who was one of the fourth generation from Captain Isaac DeLamater, and he married Miss Maria Kipp, she being of the fifth generation of the descendants of the historical Anneke Jans, who was a conspicuous character in the days of the early settlement of New York city. Anson DeLamater was born April 13, 1811, in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York. His father, John DeLamater, was formerly a resident of Dutchess county, but moved from there to Pompey about the year 1800, where he married Miss Zoa Eaton November 13, 1803. It was here that Anson received his early schooling and afterward finished at Cazenovia Seminary. He was at this time

sixteen years age, and being possessed of an independent and enterprising spirit, sought his own support and engaged alternately in teaching and farming in Madison county, New York, until the spring of 1834, when he, with a cousin, Edward De Lamater, and their lamented friend and boyhood companion, Samuel T. Marsh, set out to seek their fame and fortunes in the then almost unbroken wilderness of the territory of Michigan, the first objective point being Detroit. From there they wended their way into the interior on foot, Indian file, following most of the time such tow-paths or Indian trails as seemed to lead to the fountain of perpetual youth and fortune, until they brought up on the north bank of Clark's lake. Following around to the opposite shore, they drove their stakes and the wisdom of their choice is verified by the fact that these three farms, located side by side, are not only first in history, but are among the finest in point of location and quality of soil in the county. Having acquired at Cazenovia something of the theory of engineering and surveying, his knowledge proved of practical use to himself and others in locating boundaries to their property, and in 1837 he was elected the first surveyor of Jackson county, which responsible position he held for twelve successive years. The duties of this office in those days were arduous and attended with much responsibility, and the accuracy and dispatch with which this work was done is due to the ability, energy and public zeal of Mr. DeLamater. His popularity as a citizen and official was demonstrated in 1842, when he was chosen to represent his district in the Michigan legislature, which he did with much satisfaction to his constituency. He was the first supervisor of his township, and filled that position for several successive years; and as a proper recognition of his valuable services as a public official, a citizen and a pioneer, he was elected president of the Pioneer Society of Jackson County in 1880, and reelected in 1881. Mr. DeLamater was twice married, his first union being with Miss Anna Alida Adams, of Lansingburg, New York, in 1831; nine years later she died. In 1842 he married Miss Lydia A. Parmater, of Steuben county, New York.

In personal appearance Mr. DeLamater was a little above the medium height, and stood erect. His genial countenance bespoke the force of character and the warm and passionate heart that made him a friend to the friendless, a father to the fatherless, and a ready helper to the poor and needy. He died on the farm he had made and sleeps as one of the best remembered of our pioneer citizens.

His brothers, Edward, Abraham and Isaac DeLamater, were not so prominent politically, but were all respectable men and good citizens. Washington DeLamater was a veteran of the Civil war. The sons of these pioneers are among the best known of the citizens of Jackson today, holding prominent positions in manufacturing, banking and other business, and ranking socially among the best people of the city and county.

DECAON CHESTER BENNETT.

The family of Chester Bennett were among the early pioneers of New England, having come from England in 1654 and settled in Connecticut. From thence he drifted into New York, and Chester Ben-

nett was born in Ontario county in 1792. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of a tanner and shoemaker. He came to Michigan in 1829, and lived for a few years in Detroit. In 1832 he came to Jackson and located a large tract of land around Bennett's lake, now known as Vandercook's. He dug a race over a mile long to secure a water power and erected a saw-mill on the highway, three miles south at the point where the Lake mills was afterwards erected. This property he afterward sold to Henry H. Vandercook, and came to Jackson and engaged in tanning leather and manufacturing boots and shoes. The tannery was located between the river and Mechanic street, and comprised the brick block lately occupied by M. F. Goodrich as a carriage factory. He also erected the three-story building corner of Mechanic and Pearl streets, occupying it as a boot and shoe factory.

Deacon Bennett was a very religious man and for years a prominent member of the Congregational church. He contributed liberally toward the erection of the first wooden church building and to both the brick churches built by this society. He had a family of four boys and two girls, all of whom are deceased except the youngest, Mrs. Ayres, who resides in California. His oldest son, George, enlisted for the Mexican war in 1846, and died from fever soon after the close of the war. Charles H., Harry and Loren, the other sons, died in Jackson. James O'Donnell Bennett, the noted newspaper critic of Chicago, is the son of Charles Bennett. William W. Bennett was a nephew.

Chester Bennett was an earnest and consistent Christian, a strong temperance and anti-slavery man. He was blunt, enthusiastic and energetic, frank in his denunciation of all wrong, and a powerful factor in supporting all that was good and moral. He was free hearted and charitable, and it was his purpose and practice to do all the good possible in the world. He was successful in business and no citizen of Jackson was more respected or beloved. He was an abolitionist and Republican in politics, and though he did not seek office, he was an ardent supporter of his party and principles. He was one of that type of men altogether too few in this world, who live to benefit his fellow men rather than himself.

THE HODGKINS FAMILY.

Cyrus Hodgkins was a native of New Hampshire, and came from England in early colonial times. His father, Nathaniel Hodgkins, was a Revolutionary veteran, who was under Gen. Ethan Allen at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga,, and under General Gates at Saratoga and the capture of Burgoyne. When Cyrus was twenty years old he emigrated to western New York and located in Niagara county, near Lockport. He was twenty-four years old when the war of 1812 came on, and immediately volunteered to defend the frontier. He was chosen lieutenant of the company and was in all the battles along the Niagara frontier. His captain was killed in the assault on Queenston Heights and he was chosen captain. He commanded the company in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and led the charges that broke the British line, captured the British artillery and turned the tide of battle in favor of the Americans. After the war he returned to his farm, until the Erie Canal was built, and took a con-

tract for quarrying stone for the locks at Lockport. After the canal was finished he ran a canal boat for several seasons between Buffalo and Rochester. He came to Michigan in 1832 and located on section 17, in Summit township. He was married in Niagara county to Miss Darling, who died in Summit in 1842. They had three sons and two daughters. Sylvester died in 1850 on the plains en route for California. Daniel became a well-known business man in Jackson, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, in January last. Joshua went to Lake Superior, in 1847 to work for the Jackson Iron Company and still resides at Marquette. The oldest daughter married L. G. Perry and died in Summit. The second daughter married William M. Youngs and died in Montcalm county one year ago. Amasa Darling, a brother of Mrs. Hodgkins, settled in Concord in 1835. His sons and grandsons now reside in Tompkins. Mr. Hodgkins married a second time, in 1848, to Arvilla Dibble, by whom he had two sons, Lewis and Charles, both deceased, and a daughter, Mrs. Powell, who still lives on the old homestead. Mrs. Hodgkins died in February, 1903, aged ninety-seven years and three months. She was the last pensioner of the war of 1812 in the county. Mr. Hodgkins was blind for several years before his death, which was in 1888, aged eighty-five.

JEREMIAH MARVIN.

Mr. Marvin was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1805. His father, Nathan Marvin, was a native of Granville, Hampden county, Massachusetts, and came to Monroe county, Michigan, in 1820, where he died in 1832. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and served under General Harrison. His wife died in Monroe in 1834. Jerry Marvin, as he was always called, came to Jackson in 1832. He brought three yoke of oxen to do breaking for the new settlers. He bought a half interest in the old Bennett & Thompson mill property and engaged in lumbering. He supplied the saw-mill with logs, oak, whitewood, basswood and black walnut, and delivered the lumber to the settlers as they needed it. In 1833 he purchased eighty acres of land and began the making of a farm. He added to it until he became the most extensive farmer in the county, owning at one time one thousand five hundred acres. He was a good business man and held a high place in public esteem. He was an athlete and many stories are told of his prowess in lifting, jumping and wrestling. One time he had a fractious steer he was trying to yoke. The steer dodged the yoke and made for the woods. Jerry took after him and ran him down, caught him by the horn and nose, led him back and yoked him to his mate. One time when Marvin was looking for timber in the Portage woods, north of town, he was confronted by a huge she bear. He had only a small hatchet, but he cut a small ironwood tree and made a club about six feet long and killed the bear with it. Mr. Marvin married Emily French, of Monroe, in 1839. He built a nice residence on the Clinton road, north of the village, and for thirty years the Marvin residence was an attraction to their friends. They belonged to the Episcopal church. Mrs. Marvin died in 1869, leaving no children. In 1876 he married a Miss Savage, by whom he had a daughter. It was the usual outcome of an old man and a young and giddy wife. Rumor had it

that his later domestic relations were not altogether pleasant. While Mr. Marvin was always an aggressive and progressive business man, he was not a politician and always avoided public office and position. Mr. Marvin died in 1879.

THE HENDEE FAMILY.

The Hendee family hailed from Vermont, having settled at Pittsford in an early day. The elder Hendee was a Revolutionary soldier, having served under General Stark in the battle at Bennington, and in the capture of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga. His son, David Hendee, emigrated to Niagara county, New York, in 1811. He was an ensign in the American army and engaged in the campaign along the frontier in the war of 1812. He became an ordained minister of the Baptist church, and came to Michigan as a missionary in 1828. He came to Jackson in 1838, and organized the first Baptist church in 1838. He and his wife both died in Hillsdale county. His wife died in 1861, and he died in June, 1869. One of his sons, Royal D. Hendee, settled on a farm in Blackman, and was for fifty years a resident of that township. Jonathan H. Hendee lived on a farm in Rives township. John D. Hendee was a farmer in Blackman. He served for three years in Company K, Eighth Michigan Infantry, during the Civil war. There is a large number of the descendants still living in Michigan, all reputable people. Three of the daughters are wives of prominent Baptist ministers. The sons are scattered about the state, and most of them are prosperous business men.

THE JACKSON FAMILY.

Major Anson William Jackson was born in New Hampshire, October 3, 1773; his wife, Hannah, *nee* Brooks, was born in Westmoreland, Herkimer county, New York, February 1, 1780. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the family lived in Great Barrington, Massachusetts. At the close of the war he lived in Montgomery county, New York, then moved to Onondaga county, in the same state, in 1796. A. W. Jackson, in 1836, moved to Jacksonburgh, Jackson county, Michigan, locating on sections 4 and 5 in what is now Blackman. In the war of 1812 he was captain of a company of minute men, and went to Oswego, New York; was a military officer till he resigned as major. In 1833 there was a postoffice named Wyoming, six miles from Jackson, on the Clinton road, and Robert Jackson, second son of A. W. Jackson, was postmaster, which office he held until he left the state in 1847. It was discontinued a few years afterward. He went to Ilinois, where he still resides. Col. Jer. Jackson, the father of A. W. Jackson, was a native of Rhode Island, born August 13, 1739; his mother was Phebe Murray, of Connecticut, of the same age, a relative of Brig.-Gen. Murray, of Nova Scotia, who fought under Wolfe at the battle of Quebec in Canada. He enlisted as a sergeant at Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia, in the English army; was at the taking of Quebec; served his time and was discharged; came to the states; enlisted in the Continental army with his three eldest sons—John, aged eighteen, Jeremiah, aged sixteen, and Matthew Murray, aged fourteen;

continued with the army till the close of the war, and was with Washington at Valley Forge. His discharge from the English army and his commission in the Continental army are still in possession of the family. He moved to Montgomery county, lived there some years, then went to Onondaga county, New York, where he died in 1809, and was buried on his farm, with military honors. His wife survived him but a few years, and was buried by his side. He owned the first grist and saw-mill in Onondaga county, known as the Jackson mills. Of a family of nine children, five are still living —Robert and George Jackson live in Illinois; three daughters in Michigan; Marion Jackson, now Mrs. Perrin, lives in Hamlin, Eaton county; Phebe Jackson, now the Widow Godfrey, lives in Blackman on a part of the homestead; Diadama Jackson, now Mrs. Beebe, owns forty acres of the same, a gift from her father. A. W. Jackson died June 20, 1857, in the eighty-third year of his age. His wife died January 4, 1842, aged sixty-two years. Sophia Jackson (Mrs Wilson) died in 1842; Eudora Jackson (Mrs. Reed), in 1842, in New York state; Hannah Jackson died in Jackson, Michigan, in 1845, and Anson Jackson died in Mason, Ingham county, Michigan, in 1853. Mrs. Skinner, of this city, is a daughter of the last named.

THE RICHARDSON FAMILY.

The Richardsons were residents of New York. Very little is known of their antecedents, until we come to Jared S. Richardson, the pioneer in Michigan, and we will let him tell his story in his own words.

Jared S. Richardson was born in Leroy, Genesee county. New York, in 1812, and was the son of Jared and Levina (Butterfield) Richardson, who were farmers. They came to Michigan in 1834, remaining until death. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of the children, and started in life for himself at the age of twenty-one years. He went to his native town, Leroy, and worked on a farm at twelve dollars per month for seven months, then worked five months for ten dollars per month. He saved ninety dollars of his earnings, and April 20, 1834, started for the west, with the family of Sherman Eastman; they came to Buffalo in wagons; arrived at Detroit April 28; remained there over Sunday; left Monday morning with two yoke of oxen and a wagon loaded with household goods; found very bad, muddy roads; arrived in Sandstone, this county, Saturday evening and remained over night at the Barry Hotel, kept by Frederick Booth. At that time the mail was carried from Jackson to Chicago in a lumber wagon drawn by two horses; this was also the only mode of conveyance for passengers. Mr. Richardson worked for Mr. Eastman seven months, at twelve dollars per month; in the fall of 1834 he went to Monroe city to the land office, a distance of about ninety miles, on foot and alone; purchased eighty acres of government land at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; went to work again, at thirteen dollars per month, and the next spring sent to Monroe and purchased forty acres more; he then bought a yoke of oxen, paying eighty dollars, and commenced breaking up his ground. December 2, 1837, he married Harriet M. Bush; built a small log cabin and moved into it. In 1853 he purchased eighty acres of land of F. E. Bush, for which he paid thirteen dollars and twenty-

five cents per acre; fifty-five acres were improved. This land he deeded to his eldest son, Henry Clay, when the latter was twenty-one years old. In 1857 Mr. Richardson built his fine brick residence, which cost over three thousand dollars. They have four living children, all married. The youngest son, Albert S., and his wife, work the farm. Mr. Richardson was a Whig and an enthusiastic Republican. He held several township offices, including that of supervisor, for several years. Henry Clay Richardson is prominent in the party and community and is one of the best and most forehanded citizens of the township of Sandstone.

THE ROCKWELL FAMILY.

The Rockwell family date back to the earliest settlement of New York city. Thomas Rockwell, of the third generation, was born there in 1782, and was married to Sarah Tyler in 1804, and was engaged in trade until 1818, when he removed to Onondaga county and purchased a farm and remained there until 1827, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and established a wholesale store in connection with Aaron King. They owned two schooners on Lake Erie and a line of canal boats on the Ohio canal. They had two sons, Edward and Benjamin, both born in New York, who were in the employ of their father. His son Benjamin came to Michigan in 1832, and, liking the country, concluded to enter business here. He brought a stock of goods to Jackson and opened a store. After two years he sold to Daniel Ford. Later he brought on a stock of crockery and stoneware and opened trade again and gradually added dry goods and groceries. In 1838 he was joined by his brother, Edward W., and they engaged in buying produce. They had several teams and carried on a freighting business to Toledo, where they shipped on their father's vessels to Cleveland. They brought in pork, beef, cheese and butter from Ohio and large quantities of general freight. The firm of Rockwell & King was burned out in 1844 and they had one of their vessels on Lake Erie wrecked in a storm. They closed out business and the elder Rockwell joined his sons in Jackson. In 1849 Edward Rockwell crossed the plains to California. His wife died in 1852, and he never returned. He was a member of the state convention that adopted the free-state constitution, and died at Shasta City in 1859. Benjamin W. Rockwell married, in Jackson, in 1844, Miss Semantha DeLand, eldest daughter of Judge W. R. DeLand, who was born in Massachusetts in 1824, and came to Michigan with her parents in 1830. She died in 1852, leaving three children.

Thomas Rockwell was from early life a church member, as was his wife. He was a member of the Congregational church and his wife was a Baptist. It was a common sight to see Mr. Rockwell gallantly escort his wife to the door of the Baptist church, bid her good bye and return to his own. They lived together fifty-four years, when he was called away in 1859, his wife surviving him ten years. Thomas Rockwell was a deacon in the church for thirty years and was known as "the good old deacon." He was a man of exemplary habits, great business capacity and integrity. After retiring from business, Benjamin Rockwell bought a farm in the south part of the city, where they lived until his death. The old residence is now occupied by his daughter,

Mrs. Palmer. His two sons both own farms in Leoni township.

THE RICE FAMILY.

Ethan H. Rice was born in Bridgeport, Addison county, Vermont, April 22, 1812, where he was reared on a farm and received an elementary education; remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years old, taught school one winter and the following year engaged as clerk for Edward R. Mason, and remained with him two years. In 1838 he came to Michigan, and to Jackson the year that the grounds of the prison were laid out. Soon after his arrival in Jackson he engaged to Dyer & Derby as clerk, and remained with them one year. At that time a party of men, thinking Michigan Center would be the principal town in the county, formed themselves into a corporation, bought lumber and went there for the purpose of building up the town. Mr. Rice was employed as general superintendent and remained in that capacity three years; then came to Jackson, where he was employed by Roots & Berry as clerk. In 1854 he engaged in the hardware trade, which business he followed twenty-four years. At the time of going out of business he was the oldest hardware merchant in the city. Mr. Rice was a consistent Christian, and respected by all. He held the office of alderman six years, and was a staunch Republican. He married Miss Gennett Sergeant, daughter of Dr. Erastus Sergeant, a native of Massachusetts; she was born August 16, 1822. There were three children—George, Emma and William. When Mrs. Rice was eleven years old her father died and she came to Ohio to live with a sister, the wife of Rev. Samuel Newbury; they came the whole way in a buggy, being as early as 1833. They remained in Ohio a short time and the same year went to Indianapolis, Indiana, when the state was one vast wilderness. In her own words, she said she "had some experience in pioneer life riding in double wagons through mud and timber, fording rivers and sleeping in log cabins." In 1838 she came to Jackson, Michigan, where she engaged in teaching until she married. A niece of Mrs. Rice, Miss Frank Newbury, married Hon. John J. Bagley, a governor of Michigan, and a nephew, John N. Newbury, was major of the Eighteenth Regular United States Infantry, and was killed in battle near the south side railroad, before Petersburgh, Virginia, in 1864. Mrs. Rice died in 1880, and Mr. Rice in 1885.

George F. Rice was a younger brother, also born in Vermont, who came to Jackson in 1842, and after clerking for several years, engaged in the hardware business with his brother. Subsequently he was attached to the firms of Rice & Gibson, Rice & McConnell and Rice, Pratt & Company. He was engaged in the hardware trade over thirty years. He was connected with the Congregational church and took a leading part in church work. He married Miss Jenny Wilcox, daughter of Deacon Lonson Wilcox. They had no children. In his later years Mr. Rice was afflicted with brain disease and for ten years was incapacitated for business. He died in 1901.

HON. AMOS ROOT.

Hon. Amos Root, farmer, capitalist, and president of the Grand River Railroad, was the third son and one of a family of five sons and two daughters of John and Roxana (Worden) Root, and was born April 8,

1816, at Fort Ann, Washington county, New York. John Root was for nearly half a century a blacksmith and manufacturer of edge tools in Fort Ann. His wife was a woman of rare excellence of character. Amos Root enjoyed such educational facilities as his native village schools could furnish and his feeble health would permit up to the age of sixteen years, when he left home to enter the employ of his two elder brothers, engaged in the mercantile business and manufacturing in Mohawk, Herkimer county, New York. During the six years of his connection with the firm of Root Brothers, Amos received a physical and mental discipline which have contributed much toward his usefulness and success in later life. In the fall of 1838 he, in company with Henry Orendorff, a fellow clerk, immigrated to Michigan and engaged in merchandising in the then promising village of Michigan Center, Jackson county. Fate having decreed that Jackson should become the inland commercial city of this portion of the state, the young firm removed here in 1841. After having pursued a successful mercantile life sixteen years longer, during which he had invested quite heavily in real estate, Mr. Root sold out his interests in the store and devoted exclusive attention to operating in lands and city property, soon becoming recognized authority in matters pertaining to real estate. Believing that flourishing cities are the result of judicious enterprise of their inhabitants, rather than advantageous locations, Mr. Root had a hope and confidence in the future of the city of his adoption which amounted to enthusiasm, and every laudable public improvement received his hearty endorsement and co-operation. His acute intellect at once perceived that railroads were rapidly superseding the slower methods of transportation by land and water, and were very soon to become the great thoroughfares of traffic and travel, and logically concluded that no considerable inland city could be created or exist without several of these life-giving arteries and veins of commerce. Jackson then had but one line of railroad—the Michigan Central. The Palmyra & Jacksonburgh Railroad Company had been incorporated in 1836, and by the help of voluntary subscriptions at Jackson and other points, and one hundred thousand dollars from the state, thirteen miles of the road, from Palmyra to Tecumseh, had been built, and was forfeited to the state. In 1846 the charter for the construction of the Michigan Southern Railroad was granted, upon the implied condition that the company should complete the Palmyra & Jackson road as a branch. In 1851, the Southern road being finished, the provisions of the charter rendered it morally obligatory that the branch should be built. The company was disposed to defer it till some future time, but Mr. Root assumed the responsibility of urging its immediate construction, and, being a member of the legislature at that time, so influenced the action of that body that lobbyists in behalf of the Southern road could only secure the measure sought by giving the personal bonds of the directors that the branch should be speedily built. Mr. Root was a prominent actor from the inception of the enterprise, in procuring the personal guarantee of the directors, in getting the books opened and securing local subscriptions to aid in its construction, and in obtaining a pledge from the contractor that the road should be finished by a speci-

fied date, and at a time when the stock of the company was depressed to six cents on the dollar. Mr. Root's sagacity and prompt action also thwarted an effort of the Michigan Central Company to hinder the connection of the Southern branch with the town. Before the completion of this line Mr. Root and others took steps to organize the Grand River Valley Railroad Company, with a view of forming a railroad connection with Lansing and the Saginaw region and Grand Rapids. In 1853 and 1854 he and Moses A. McNaughton and Joseph E. Beebe expended several thousand dollars in preliminary surveys. From this time Mr. Root became the central motive power among those whose efforts culminated in giving Jackson the Grand River Valley road. He was made president of the company, and through long years of watchful interest and incessant and persistent labor he pushed forward his cherished enterprise, making speeches to the people along the line, convincing them by his logic, and inspiring confidence by his candor and earnestness in the cause he advocated; the necessary funds were subscribed, the work of construction was begun in 1862, and the last rail laid January 1, 1869. Mr. Root felt a satisfaction in the fact that no person was rendered poorer through his railroad enterprises, but individuals, as well as communities, have been greatly benefited. The public spirit and liberality of the man has been manifested in many other ways in behalf of Jackson's progress—in assisting manufacturing institutions, in supporting churches and favoring general city improvements. Mr. Root has never been an aspirant for office, but has accepted and filled a number with approval. He represented Jackson county in the legislature in 1854; served as a member of the council a number of years before Jackson became a city, and as an alderman after; was elected the fourth mayor of the city in 1860; was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln in 1861, and acceptably filled the office until the close of the Civil war. For five years he was a member of the board of public works of Jackson, two years its president; served nine years as one of the inspectors of Michigan state prison, several of them as presiding officer of the board. In early manhood Mr. Root was a Henry Clay Whig, until the nomination of Mr. Taylor in 1848, upon a pro-slavery platform, when he became a Free Soiler; and upon the organization of the Republican party became a zealous advocate of its principles. He was an ardent supporter of the measures for prosecuting the war. While Mr. Root believes Christianity is fruitful of much good to society, and has been conspicuously liberal in the support of churches, he is not a member of any, but is an adherent to the doctrines of Swedenborg, and holds religion to be only valuable as it affects human life and action. Mr. Root has never married, and argues that he has been able to accomplish more good to society by not being encumbered with a family.

Mr. Root purchased some one thousand five hundred acres of what was known as the Portage marshes in 1858, and by a systematic placing of drainages converted what was supposed to be a worthless morass into one of the finest dairy farms in the county. His death, in 1889, was regarded almost in the light of a public calamity.

John M. Root, president of the People's National Bank, was born in Fort Ann, Washington county, New York, in April,

1824. John Root, his father, was an edge-tool maker, of Fort Ann, and married Roxana Worden, a brilliant and cultured woman, who became the mother of five sons and two daughters. Young John graduated at the State Normal School, in Albany, in the class of 1846, and engaged in teaching school a number of years. He came to Jackson in June, 1848; taught in the city schools about two years; was elected register of deeds for Jackson county, and served from 1856 to 1860; also filled the position of deputy postmaster six years; represented the second ward two years in the city council. In June, 1865, Mr. Root was chosen cashier of the People's National Bank, at its opening, and five years after became its president serving as such until his death. The career of the bank, under his administration, has been one of exceptional and continuous prosperity. Mr. Root was united in marriage with Miss Eliza P. Cole, of Jackson, April 25, 1855. Their family consists of three daughters—Minnie L., now Mrs. Benham, of Detroit; Ruth, wife of John George, of Jackson, and Bertha, at home. Mr. Root died suddenly, of heart failure, in 1901. Though not so active a business man as his brother, he was a man who stood high in the community as an exemplary citizen and a safe and honorable business man.

THE TAYLOR FAMILY.

Elihu Taylor first came to Jackson in the fall of 1830. He was a native of Connecticut, who had emigrated to central New York and spent some years in Uromia, Tompkins county. He located one hundred and sixty acres of land south of the city adjoining what is now Griswold street. He erected a log house and returned to New York, bringing his family on the next year. He had two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Taylor was a splendid woman and the family all being members of the Presbyterian church, she became a ready and influential worker in religious circles. When Elihu Taylor began to plow his land he found it contained many Indian skeletons, and it was supposed to have been an old Indian battlefield, as it was full also of arrow heads, spears and a few old muskets. It was a grewsome sight to see the bones and skulls as they were plowed and dragged out of the soil. The Indians always buried their dead in mounds, so there is little doubt these scattered skeletons were those of braves slain in battle. The bones were so badly decomposed that many crumbled to pieces as soon as exposed to the air. Deacon Taylor built the frame house now occupied by W. F. Cowham, and he had a great time getting it raised. It was the universal custom to furnish whisky at raisings. Deacon Taylor was a strong temperance man and when the crowd came to the raising they refused to handle the heavy timbers until the big brown jug was passed around, and the crowd dispersed without raising the frame. Two more attempts were like failures. Finally the church people set a day and all came to Mr. Taylor's relief and the house was raised.

Deacon Taylor died in 1841. His son John removed to St. Joseph county and bought a farm near Constantine. George Taylor was for years a well-known farmer, but he too moved to the same county and died there. One of the daughters married a Mr. Clement, of Leoni, and the other married Tunis Vrooman and lives in Summit.

THOMAS WILLMORE.

The history of Thomas Willmore is a story of hardship and privation, and of indomitable pluck, which resulted in an honorable character and a competence in this world's goods. Few men who ever lived in Jackson could tell a more interesting story.

Thomas Willmore was born in Buckingham, Buckinghamshire, England, March 31, 1809; he was the son of William and Zillah Willmore, also natives of England. William Willmore died in 1812, leaving his widow with six small children to care for. Thomas commenced daily labor at the age of seven. He worked for William Britain for four cents per day, and boarded himself. He resided with his mother until his sixteenth year, then left home to seek his fortune, roaming about a few years, seeking and finding employment. In his twenty-sixth year he removed to London, where he remained until May 23, 1838, then went to Chatham and set sail for Canada. The voyage was long and tedious, taking thirteen weeks to cross the ocean. They were nearly shipwrecked, being met by one of those tremendous gales which are prevalent on the sea. He says that for several nights in succession he fervently prayed that the ship might go down, so great were his sufferings. After the storm had passed an attempt was made by some of the passengers to mutiny, but the parties being discovered they were whipped by a cat-and-nine-tails, one man receiving fifty lashes, another one hundred, on the bare back. The attempt was made on account of a great lack of provisions. He landed at Quebec on the 16th of August. He remained in Canada until 1840, when he concluded to see Yankee land, as the states were then known; first settled in Burlington, Vermont, three years, employed by different parties, among whom were Hon. George P. Marsh and Judge Smalley. It was here he became an advocate of the Whig party in the year 1842, when G. P. Marsh first became a congressman. From Burlington he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and worked for John D. Williams, living with the family. While there he became acquainted with Miss Ellen Butler, a relative of General Ben. Butler, whom he married in 1845. They removed to Philadelphia, thence to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in the coal region, at a village called Llewellyn; he was here engaged as foreman in a coal mine, by Johanan Chockle & Sons, encountering all kinds of hardships. While here he became acquainted with Mammon Duke Hurst, formerly a missionary at Dexter, Michigan, who induced him to buy land of him without having seen it; came here the following fall and found it was not what it was represented; exchanged for another piece of land with no house upon it; moved in with Joseph Hawley, who still resides on the same farm, in Waterloo, Jackson county. As soon as the house was raised, he, with his wife and two children, moved in, without a chink being in. Many hardships met him and his family before the next harvest; at one time they were seven days without bread. There were no roads in that part of the country, and Mr. Willmore and Joseph Hawley cleared and prepared a road to Stockbridge, a little village two miles and a half from their home. About the year 1855 Mr. Willmore sent to England for his aged mother; she came with her daughter Ann and family, and her son Richard, both

of whom have since died. Mrs. Zillah Willmore was a very remarkable woman. When she was seventy-seven years of age she walked to Jackson, a distance of twenty miles, starting at about six o'clock in the morning and arriving at her journey's end at noon. She lived on the farm with her son until his removal to Jackson in 1875, and at that time seemed in perfect health; sewed and read easily without glasses. In the spring of 1876 she was taken to her last peaceful home, at the age of one hundred years and ten months. She is supposed to be the oldest person buried in Mount Evergreen cemetery. To Thomas and Ellen Willmore were born seven children, all of whom are living, three being married. Mr. Willmore always took a deep interest in religion, and was a member of the Episcopal church. He died in 1900, leaving a competence for his family, and a good name behind him.

THE WOODWORTH FAMILY.

The Woodworth family were originally from Massachusetts, though George W. Woodworth, a pioneer of Jackson, was born and reared in Genesee county, New York. Mr. Woodworth came to Jackson in 1831 and located three miles north of the village on what is now the river road. He and the other pioneers north of Jackson, Messrs. Morrill, Davis, Fifield and others, opened and worked the road six miles, the first in the county. While building their houses they subsisted on berries and wild game purchased from Indians and on fish taken from Grand river. Mr. Woodworth was an enterprising man and soon had a comfortable house started. He was sheriff of the county in an early day and a man of influence. He had a family of eight children, three born in New York and five in Michigan, and nearly all are still living. J. D. Woodworth is the oldest practicing physician in Leslie, and George in Onondaga, Michigan. LaRue is a farmer and resides on the old homestead. George was many years a keeper at the state prison. The rest of the family reside in Jackson. The Woodworths are all highly esteemed. J. D. has been a member of the legislature, and LaRue represented his town on the board of supervisors, and they have held many other places of trust.

GEORGE C. LORD.

Mr. Lord was born in Cayuga county, New York, but his ancestors were from Connecticut. He was favored with good school advantages in his early years. His parents came to Michigan in 1825, and settled in Ann Arbor. Here George attended the academy, graduating at the age of twenty. He clerked in a country store two years and then purchased a farm in the town of Sylvan. Later he sold out and went to Cass county and became a merchant. In 1850 he moved to Grass Lake and opened a small store. His business increasing, he joined with Mr. Fargo, and for many years the firm of Lord & Fargo was one of the best known in central Michigan, being very extensively engaged in purchasing wheat, wool, pork, grass seed and all kinds of farm produce. After the death of Mr. Fargo, Mr. Lord continued the business, always being a popular and successful merchant. Mr. Lord was a strong Democrat and always took a keen interest in political affairs, but never held office except as a member of the school board, on which he served for

sixteen years. He was a jovial man and much of his success in life was due to his admirable social qualities. He was married in 1847 to Delia E. Osborn, a native of New York and a most estimable woman. They had eight children. Mr. Lord was killed in 1902, while riding with a friend in a buggy. The horse was frightened by a trolley car, the rig was overturned and he received injuries from which he died. He was the oldest merchant in Jackson county, having been in business continuously for fifty-three years. He was a member of the Congregational church and was a trustee for over thirty years.

REV. JASON PARKS.

Mr. Parks was a native of Massachusetts, his family dating from early colonial times. He was of good old Revolutionary stock, and was their worthy descendant. He became an ordained minister in the Presbyterian church at the age of twenty-five, and, after preaching in his native state, worked his way west as a missionary and came to Michigan in 1828. In 1831 he came to Jackson county and settled at the newly laid-out village of Barry, which then promised to become a rival of Jackson. There were then only the families of Chester Wall, James Volentine, J. D. Olcott and a few others, but they were nearly all church members and he began at once to preach to them and soon organized a church. A meeting house, built in 1832, was the first in the county. Mr. Parks continued to preach, and to carry on his farm for many years, and was one of the most respected and beloved citizens of the county. He had a family of several daughters, who married and reared families. One married Mr. Gavett, and her children still reside in Sandstone. Another married Mr. Church, and one of her sons, Julius Church, is a prominent farmer and citizen of the town of Blackman. Few men ever lived in Jackson county who were more useful citizens or exercised a larger influence for the generial good than Rev. Jason Parks.

LEONARD S. WALDO.

Leonard S. Waldo was born April 15, 1817, in New Hampshire. He was the son of Justus and Samantha (Buskirk) Waldo, of Vermont. His people removed to New York state, and in 1833 came to Michigan, locating in Leoni, on the territorial road, in 1834. He purchased a farm in 1841, and resided there until the time of his death, aged eighty-six years. He married Miss B. W. St. John in 1860, who died in 1862. In 1869 he was married to Caroline Miller, who died May 9, 1902. He is survived by two children, Franklin and Mrs. Arthur Laverty. Mr. Waldo resided in Jackson county sixty-eight years, and was one of the pioneers who developed this part of Michigan. He was a good citizen, and a kind neighbor, whose life was useful to the community where he resided. Mr. Waldo was always a Republican, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party under the oaks at Jackson.

REV. WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN

was born in Salem, Botetourt county, Virginia, January 11, 1811. He removed to Ohio when a boy with his parents, on account of his father's opposition to human slavery. He entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal church when seventeen years of age; came to Michigan in 1832 and labored on the Ann Arbor circuit that year, and was assigned to the Mt. Clemens circuit in 1833,

to the Sandusky circuit in 1834, to the Dexter circuit in 1835 and to the Clinton circuit in 1836. He was married in 1834 to Miss Harriet Bennett, of Lima, Washtenaw county, Michigan. He removed to Jackson in 1837 and assisted his brother, Nicholas Sullivan, in publishing the Jackson Sentinel, the first paper published in Jackson county. He attempted to lecture in Jackson in 1838 on American slavery, but public sentiment was such at that time that he was unable to finish his lecture on account of a Jackson mob. He commenced the publication of the American Freeman in 1839, the first anti-slavery paper published in Jackson county, and probably in the state. He was a member of the Utica convention in 1840, which was the initial movement in the secession from the Methodist Episcopal church, and the formation of the Wesleyan Methodist church, on account of the radical difference of opinion in the Methodist Episcopal church in regard to American slavery. He labored in the Wesleyan Methodist church in Waterloo, Jackson county, North Adams, Hillsdale county, and Wolf Creek, Lenawee county, until 1845, when he removed to Leoni and was appointed an agent to assist in organizing the Michigan Union College. This was a flourishing educational institution in Leoni (under the auspices of the Wesleyan Methodist church), until its removal to Adrian. He resided in Leoni, engaged in the mercantile business, and subsequently in farming, until his death in 1871, at the age of sixty.

REV. ELIJAH PILCHER.

Elijah Pilcher was born in the state of Virginia, of English parentage, whose ancestors were among the old colonial settlers. His family was of Quaker stock and they were not in sympathy with slavery. Young Pilcher was educated in the select schools of his county and at an early age came to Ohio. There he joined the Methodist church and fitted himself for the ministry. He came to Michigan as a missionary among the Indians and was for a time stationed at Ann Arbor. There he made the acquaintance of and married Caroline M. Packard, a daughter of Dr. B. H. Packard, one of the early proprietors of Jackson. Learning of the settlement on Grand river he visited it in January, 1831, and preached to the people and made it a station on his circuit to be visited monthly. He was joined in June by Rev. Henry Colclazer and the two alternated every two weeks. A church was organized and was regularly added to the Ann Arbor circuit. Mr. Pilcher was regularly settled in this county for several years as presiding elder. In fact for all his life he was regarded as a Jackson citizen. He was active in promoting schools and many other matters of interest to this city and its people. He was one of the founders of Albion College and probably did more to promote the growth of Methodism in central Michigan than almost any other man in the vineyard. Mr. Pilcher was one of the most liberal and companionable of men, genial, sympathetic and pleasant; he was a sunbeam to all, and carried respect and conviction to all whom he was associated with, whether they were church people or not. Few men lived nobler or more unselfish lives, and none died more sincerely regretted and mourned.

THE HUTCHINS FAMILY.

Among the earliest settlers of Jackson county, in 1833, were the brothers Jacob

and Isaac Hutchins. They were originally from Pennsylvania, but came to Michigan from New York. They located a farm south of Jackson, in Hanover and Summit townships, and were soon known among the most thrifty and energetic citizens. They both had large families and their descendants are among the best citizens of Jackson county. The two sons of Isaac Hutchins are both dead, but Col. William Hutchins was a prosperous farmer, miller and merchant in Hanover township.

The sons of Jacob Hutchins were all farmers. Alonzo and John are dead, George Hutchins lives on the old homestead in Summit and is one of the most prominent and successful citizens of the township. Of the four daughters of Jacob Hutchins, the oldest, Mrs. Cranmore, has but recently died; the others, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Parliman and Mrs. Blinn, are still living.

THE WATKINS FAMILY.

The brothers, Ira L. and George W. Watkins were born in Ontario county, New York. They were farmers, but both were well educated in the common schools of their native county. Ira L. Watkins married Martha (Blackman) Tracey in 1827. After the Blackman family removed to Michigan, the Watkins decided to follow them, which they did in 1835, and settled in Grass Lake, a short distance south of the village. They were both good farmers and good citizens. George Watkins died at an early age, but Ira lived until 1866. Both had large families, and several of their sons are well known business men in Grass Lake and Jackson.

JOSHUA CLEMENT,

who was a well-known and popular farmer and stock raiser in Leoni township, was born in Orange county, New York, in 1818. He was of English parentage, the parents on both sides having served their country in the last war with Great Britain. Young Clement, though brought up on a farm, received quite a liberal education, and taught school several years and also clerked in a large retail store in Ithaca, New York. He came to Jackson county in the fall of 1843 and took up his residence in the town of Summit. In March, 1845, he was married to Elizabeth Taylor, a daughter of Deacon Elihu Taylor, an old settler. Mr. Clement assisted his father-in-law in carrying on his farm (now included in the city of Jackson) until 1848 when he purchased a farm of two hundred acres near the vilage of Leoni. He held many minor offices of the township, was supervisor for ten years, school director for over twenty years, and in the fall of 1870 was chosen a member of the state legislature. Mr. Clement was a liberal and public-spirited man, and deservedly popular with all who knew him. His widow and one son survive him, and on the beautiful lake that borders their farm have erected a pleasant and popular summer resort that is known as "the Cove" and which is largely patronized by the best people of the city.

REV. GUSTAVUS L. FOSTER.

Among the men of honored memory who have resided in Jackson, none stood higher or made a more enduring mark than Rev. G. L. Foster. He was a son of Lemuel Foster, who was born in Connecticut, but

who emigrated to Genesee county, New York, in 1810. Gustavus was the oldest son, and was born in 1816. His mother's name was Abbie Fern, a native of Vermont. Lemuel Foster was a carpenter, but a man of education and piety. The son was liberally educated, and, under the influence of the mother, was induced to study for the ministry. He graduated from Union College in New York, and Andover Theological School in Massachusetts. The elder Foster came to Michigan in 1836 and settled at Ann Arbor. Soon after he was ordained in the ministry the son also came west. He preached in several places and soon began to attract attention as an earnest and forceful pulpit orator. In 1846 the Congregational church in Jackson extended him a call, which was accepted, and he was installed as its pastor in December, 1845. Mr. Foster continued the pastor of the church for nine years. During that time he gained a wide reputation as a bold, fearless and eloquent preacher, and delivered many notable sermons. His sermon on the fugitive slave law, and his fearless denunciation of slavery and the efforts of the South to plant the sin and curse upon free territory, called upon him the fierce denunciation of the old-line Democracy, but it did not intimidate him or change his anti-slavery opinion or spirit. In September, 1852, he resigned to accept a charge at Ypsilanti, where he continued his good work. He died in 1867, with a brilliant future yet before him.

MARVIN DORRELL

was born in New York, April 17, 1804, and remained with his parents until 1821, after which time he remained in the same county until the spring of 1833, when he went to Herkimer county, New York. During seven years of this time he was engaged in farming—from 1828 to 1835; he was constable and sheriff, and did collecting. During the years 1835-6-7 he was captain of a boat on the Erie canal. Thinking there were greater inducements being held out to young men in the west, he came to the state of Michigan, in the year 1837, and located on section 20 in Rives township. Previous to coming to Jackson county he sent a draft for one thousand four hundred dollars by Allen Bennett to purchase land in Jackson county. Mr. Bennett was to have half of the profits, or fourteen per cent. of the entire investment; the former was given. In 1834 he married Miss Mary B. Sargeant, native of the state of New York. Upon arriving in Jackson, he left his family in the city, and hired their board for about one month, when he became tired of the prosy life of Jacksonburg, and rented a log house until he could build. In the fall of 1837 he built a log house eighteen by twenty-six feet, and moved into it. He remained on this place for about ten years, when, in 1847, he was selected as deputy at the state prison by the agent, and confirmed by the state board of inspection; there he remained for four years; at the expiration of his time, not fancying the work which he had to perform, he concluded to retire from active life. For a few years he lived in the city of Jackson, and did nothing but look after the interests of his farms; but being a man unaccustomed to so tame and moderate a life, again engaged in business. In the year 1870 he bought a half interest in the carriage factory at Jackson. But owing to the hard times and manipulations of unscrupulous men, he sunk nearly fifty thousand dollars in less than seven

years. Being thus pilfered of a large fortune, he returned to his farm in Rives, where he resided until he died. While engaged in the carriage business he purchased one-third interest in the gravel road, and expended two thousand dollars in repairing. The public becoming incensed, tried to get a bill passed annulling the power of the corporation, but not succeeding in this they at last compromised, and Mr. Dorrell agreed to give up the road by a certain time if they would use their influence in obtaining travel, that he might recover the money expended in putting the road in repairs; they did not do this, and when the time had arrived to withdraw and give up possession, he concluded that as they had not lived up to their part of the contract he was under no obligations to them and would continue to take toll until he had secured the money outlaid in graveling. Public feeling now ran high, and a band of masked men took the gatekeeper and bound him to a tree, and set fire to the buildings; after they had consummated their diabolical scheme they loosed him; immediately he informed Mr. Dorrell, but the perpetrators of the outrage were never punished, and rather than have any more trouble the road was abandoned to the use of the public.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE LAKES AND PLEASURE RESORTS OF JACKSON COUNTY.

Jackson county is well supplied with beautiful lakes, varying in size from a few acres to miles in extent. These lakes are all well stocked with fish, furnishing not only fine sport for those who are the disciples of Izaak Walton, but also much pleasant and healthful food for the people. The state has proper laws to regulate the use of these lakes and protect the fish from extermination, but, like a great many other laws, they are very poorly observed and enforced. The state has expended large sums of money in its state hatcheries to stock the lakes and streams, and each year millions of fry are planted in the rivers and lakes. In Jackson county this good work has not been neglected, and by this means our lakes are still well stocked with bass, trout, white fish, carp and other desirable kinds of food fish.

But it is not alone for the fishing that the lakes of this county are famed. The fashionable requirements that almost everybody must visit a summer resort, and sojourn in a cottage during a part, at least, of the heated term have caused all these resorts to be utilized by the public for camping grounds, and around many of them cottages and hotels line the shores and nestle amid the beautiful groves, while almost countless skiffs, launches and boats of every kind are constantly floating upon the bosom of the cool and sparkling waters. While we lack perhaps the elegance and fame of the greater sea-side resorts, we can boast for our lake resorts some of the finest scenery and as much genuine pleasure and comfort as the best of these at a minimum of expense. It is therefore no wonder that the inland lakes

of Michigan are so popular as summer residences and are yearly growing in popularity and importance. We shall speak in detail of only the most important and popular of the pleasure resorts of Jackson county.

WOLF LAKE.

First in importance to the people of Jackson is the beautiful and picturesque resort known as Wolf Lake. This lies about eight miles to the east of Jackson, and is about two miles long by one mile wide in its extreme limits. It is surrounded almost entirely by high banks and beautiful wood lands. That the lake has long been known as a pleasure resort is proven by the following which we find in the Citizen of July 22, 1855:

Wolf Lake is becoming somewhat noted among the lovers and admirers of nature and a place of resort for excursionists from the region round about. Having had an invitation to join an agreeable party who had made arrangements to pay the lake a visit, on a sailing and fishing tour, I could not refrain from going. Captain Tooker's landing was the place of our destination. It is about three miles north of Napoleon, and reached by a circuitous route, the last half mile being a new road, cut out through the openings for the express purpose of making the landing. When we got there we found ourselves in a beautiful oaken grove, beside a young house, about two months old, on the west side of which is a spacious arbor, on an eminence that commands the lake through the openings which have been freed from underbrush. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water bordered with nature's finest shades of green, unmarred by the hand of man. The monarch of the realm has a fine sail boat that will bear twenty persons "every whether" on the lake as the master listeth. The company passed the day in sailing, fishing, swinging, feasting and walking to and fro in the grove.

In fishing the ladies seemed to excel in coqueting the finny tribe from their native home. During this time our steeds enjoyed a social interview in the grove, casting glances at each other, as though they drank into the spirit of the occasion. We were held by the enchanting power of the rich and varied scenery until the descending sun silently intimated the nearness of approaching night, that would soon draw its sable mantle over these visible glories. And we left for our homes in fine spirits, with a full determination to visit Wolf Lake again.

For years the distance from Jackson —eight miles—was the principal drawback to the enjoyment of the beauties of Wolf Lake, yet many citizens had builded cottages and some even kept horses and carriages there during the season. Aikens' Landing and Millen's Hotel had gained a wide reputation and secured a large patronage. But the advent of the electric railroad and trolley line, in 1901, gave it a new life. As soon as the electric road was opened in the spring of 1902, the possibilities of Wolf Lake at once came to view and the railroad company has been quick to realize them. They erected last year a large and beautiful building, sixty by two hundred feet, four stories high, projecting out into the lake so as to give a fine view of almost its entire extent from its windows and its roof garden. The lower story has slips for boats to load and land, the second has fine dressing rooms, a dining hall and lunch room. The third story is an immense dancing floor and concert hall, while the roof is a beautiful promenade and flower garden. The grounds around the lake are nearly all platted into lots and hundreds of sites for cottages have been sold. No intoxicating or malt liquors are allowed on the grounds and every precaution is taken to preserve good order and morality, respectability and absolute safety. The trolley cars run every hour to the city, the trip requiring only twenty minutes. Something of the favor in which the resort is held by the people of Jackson may be

understood when it is ascertained that as high as three thousand passengers have been carried by the cars in a single day. To every body seeking an hour of genuine pleasure, and broad, deep breath of the June atmosphere of the country comes the ever welcome suggestion, "Let's go out to Wolf lake," and off they go.

MICHIGAN CENTER LAKE.

Next and hardly second in importance to the people of the city of Jackson is the lake or pond at Michigan Center, four miles east of the city. This is a larger body of water than Wolf lake, but the scenery is less beautiful, except on the north side where the timber groves have been preserved and along Duryea pond, where the ground is high and the most of the cottages are located. With characteristic energy and foresight, the Jackson Suburban & Traction Company has built a spur about one mile long from their main track to the shore of the pond, and have secured and opened a forty-acre park for the use of excursions, picnics and family parties and gatherings. At a cost of only ten cents, persons can visit this beautiful park and enjoy its benefits. Dozens of nice boat and club houses are along the banks and an excursion steamer capable of carrying one hundred passengers makes a three-mile trip up and down the lake every hour during the day and evening. To go to the Center is only a fifteen minutes ride and never fails to bring a large amount of enjoyment. The cars run every half hour and it is proper to say they never run empty. On the contrary, the usual problem is to find room.

GILLETT'S LAKE.

Gillett's lake, in Leoni, is another pleasant resort that is growing in favor. "The Cove," under the quiet and prudent management of Mrs. Clement, has became a favorite resort for many campers and their families. It is eight miles from the city, and lies in the midst of a beautiful farming country, surrounded by intelligent and cultivated people. It is held in high esteem by those who wish for a resort for rest, free from the excitement of the larger crowds that assemble at the more public resorts, and is rapidly gaining in popularity.

PLEASANT LAKE.

Twelve miles north of Jackson is one of the most beautiful lakes in Michigan. It is nearly round and upwards of a mile across and lies nestled among hills that are dotted with woods and covered with the bloom of prosperous husbandry. Some seventy years age this lake was sought by a wealthy New York merchant, who purchased a large tract of land, and made a magnificent residence on its shores. The fame of "Belknap's Farm" spread all over southern Michigan, with its magnificent residence, its barns, its fine horses, blooded cattle and sheep and, better still, the magnificent hospitality of its hostess, who spent her summers there. We remember as long ago as 1850 taking Solon Robinson, the farmer writer of the New York Tribune, to the Belknap place and what a glowing account he wrote of that "model Michigan farm" for that paper. But they are all gone. Belknap, his proud and beautiful wife, children, stock, Solon Robinson, all gone but the Tribune

and myself,—and the beautiful Pleasant lake, that is to remain forever.

Fewer people visit this beautiful lake than the others. for the reason of distance, and it is on no regular established line of public travel, but those who do go there find it one of genuine beauty and pleasure. It is well stocked with fish, has good boats, and already a fine line of nice cottages. It has been for years the site of the annual picnic of the farmers of Jackson county, where they gather every fall for their harvest festival to the number of thousands. Some day, when the steam or the electric railroad shall invade the north part of the county, Pleasant lake will take its place in the forefront of the grand and popular pleasure resorts of central Michigan, and may we live to see that day, for among the brightest recollections of the past are the pleasant days of our youth spent on and around beautiful Pleasant lake.

ROUND LAKE.

"Cedar Bank" has long had its place among those that are dedicated to pleasure, comfort and health during the hot and sweltering days of summer. It is located in the southwestern part of the county, a pretty sheet of water, amid a high rolling country, whose solid and wooded banks slope down and kiss the crystal waves on all sides. As its name indicates, it is as round as a bowl, and as deep and pure as any nectar deposited in its basin as refreshment for the Gods. And such beautiful fish, the wealth of cooling shade, the beautiful walks and pleasant drives,—who could not find comfort and pleasure from such a scene and such surroundings. And then the menu that is put up at Van Schork's! It tempts the appetites of the daintiest. If you are fond of boating, just get into your skiff and take a spin across the lake, down the outlet into Farrell Lake, a mile below, and you have a five-mile course, "straight away," on which to ply your manly muscles and develop your physical manhood. If Round lake should ever be reached by the trolley we predict for it a popularity second to no resort in the county. It is only four miles from Hanover station, and all the season the hotel is crowded by families of fine people who delight in its great beauty, its healthy atmosphere and its beautiful surroundings.

CLARK'S LAKE.

Ever since Major Clark discovered and named the beautiful lake, it has been known as one of the largest in the county. It is situated in the township of Columbia, on the line of railroad from Jackson to Cincinnati,, known as the Cincinnati Northern, and has already a reputation reaching to and beyond the Ohio river and its favor and popularity are constantly increasing. Clark's lake is three miles long and about one mile wide. Its waters are pure and cold and it is not contaminated with marshes, swamps or streams that run into it. It is fed by springs that supply the purest water and of healthful quality. The railroad renders it of easy approach and already its banks are lined with hundreds of neat and beautiful cottages. The majority of its patrons come from interior Ohio, Cincinnati and Louisville and to the south of those places. It is fourteen miles from Jackson and in the season six to eight trains a day speed over the rails between the two places. There are two large, well-kept public hotels, a score of

boats that ply its waters, and all the accessories for comfort and pleasure. The country around has good roads and is dotted with fine farms and delightful residences. The rural mail carriers are abroad in the land and the telephone wires are strung among the trees. The daily papers from Cincinnati and Louisville are regular visitors during the season. Clark lake is metropolitan in its conveniences and cosmopolitan in its population. While the summer settlement at Clark lake is large, there is still room for more. In the next two decades we shall see the trolley car humming along its shores and when these come it will offer superior attractions to all.

There are a score more of lakes in the county that afford and offer new attractions and facilities for summer resorting. It is only a question of time when some of these will be improved. With the opening of the electric road to Vandercook lake that will become a place of resort for picnics and pleasure as prominent as some of the others, and so it will be all over the country. While some will leave the city for more remote resorts, the great mass of the people will patronize the local resorts where they can relieve for a few hours or a day or two the "tired feeling of the busy city." The world is full of bright spots and pleasure places and it is our own fault if we do not hunt them out and enjoy them while we may.

CHAPTER XXIV.

JACKSON COUNTY'S MILITARY RECORD.

There is always something in a just war which ennobles the patriot soldier, bids him suffer for his country, and teaches him to endure trials with a magnificent patience. Amid the soldiers' trials, and they are many, is found an hour for pleasantry. The camp oftentimes is roused by peals of merry laughter, rising wave upon wave; the soldiers' simple revelry is, perhaps, at its height, when, at the moment all seems secure, the call to arms summons men to duty, to the battle-field. Orders are given, the movement is entered on, which may lead them to the prison or to the grave, to victory and to fame. The lines of the enemy stand out in bold relief, the movement of the opposing force is observed, conversation is checked, and the only voices heard are those of officers giving orders, or the exclamation of the troops—"See their guns! They're leading the attack!" Now is the most terrible suspense; man holds his breath; in a second a thousand thoughts flit through his mind; another, and all memories of the past are forgotten, fears for the future dispelled. One dream alone possesses the true soldier, and that is to do or die. The battle begins; a shower of leaden hail sweeps through the ranks; it meets a ready response; the atmosphere is filled with smoke, the sun itself is hidden, the death yells of the fallen and the groans of the wounded rise above the

din of battle; yet, amidst the awful confusion, the soldier observes his orders with a peculiar promptness, actually forgets the fact that the bullet, of which he is to be the victim, is speeding on its way, and dies with the rifle in his grasp; or he who survives to take part in the retreat or advance, is imbued with an energy almost superhuman, which surmounts all obstacles, and fits him for a repetition of the doings of that day. The reader of the following sketches will, doubtless, be informed more fully in regard to the trials and emotions of soldiers who do battle for their country.

OUR ANCESTORS IN THE REVOLUTION.

All that may be called chivalry was centered in the soldiers and sympathizers of the Revolution of 1775, and the signers and admirers of the immortal declaration. Since that time patriotism has been on the decline, until now we may find hundreds of thousands who would sell their birthright for a small largess. Fortunately the majority, the great majority, claim a higher ambition; and among them are men who would willingly sacrifice life itself for the republic. In no county, perhaps, in the Union, is this conciliating fact more evident than in Jackson. Here may be found hundreds of men whose ancestors fought and bled for liberty —ready to follow in their footsteps, and maintain all those magnificent privileges which their fathers bequeathed them. The task of naming the descendants of heroes inhabiting this county would prove too vast; but in naming the battles of the Revolution, memories will be awakened of friends whose stories of the great war made the household happy.

The only Revolutionary soldier who is buried in Jackson county, so far as we can learn, is Capt. John Durand, whose biography is given in this work.

VETERANS OF 1812.

The veterans of the war of 1812, who are buried in Jackson county, as far as remembered, are as follows:

NAME.	AGE.	STATE.	TOWN.
William R. DeLand,	82	Mass. Vols.,	Jackson.
Cyrus Hodgkins,	80	N. Y. Vols.,	Jackson.
George Hagar,	72	M'd. Vols.,	Jackson.
Marvin A. Sage,	76	Vt. Inf. Vols.,	Rives.
Thomas J. Black,	80	Pa. Inf. Vols.,	Jackson.
James McKee,	83	N. Y. Vols.,	Jackson.
Amos Jackson,	90	N. Y. Vols.,	Rives.
Abram Wing,	89	Maine,	Blackman.
J. C. Eaton,	81	N. Y. Vols.,	Jackson.
Benoni Prixley,	80	N. Y. Vols.,	Henrietta.
Alvin Clark,	78	N. Y. Vols.,	Grass Lake.
John Van Fossen,	84	N. Y. Vols.,	Concord.
S. D. Griswold,	77	N. Y. Vols.,	Parma.
Chester Armstrong,	79	N. Y. Vols.,	Parma.
Daniel Avery,		Vt. Artillery,	Tompkins.
Stephen Case,	101	N. Y. Inf.,	Liberty.
Alanson Cogswell,	76	N. Y. Inf.,	Napoleon.
Eben Farnham,	73	Vt. Inf.,	Jackson City.
Joseph R. Goldsmith,	88	N. Y. Vols.,	South Jackson.
Joseph Black,	90	Pa. Vols.,	South Jackson.
Carlton Bryant,	78	N, Y. Inf.,	Spring Arbor.
Parker Hooker,	78	N. Y. Vols.,	Grass Lake.
James Carroll,	82	N. Y. Inf.,	Liberty.
Nathl. S. Brothby,	77	Mass. Inf.,	Napoleon.
Apollas Lincoln,	74	N. Y. Vols.,	Tompkins.
Isaac De Lamater,	80	N. Y. Vols.,	Columbia.
Guy Griswold,	89	Collin's Brig.,	Jackson.
William Town,	78	Vt. Vols.,	Spring Arbor.
James Brown,	77	N. Y. Vols.,	Jackson.
James Martin,	94	N. Y. Militia,	Jackson.
John Krofft,	74	N. Y. Vols.,	Henrietta.
Joshua V. Price,	77	Pa. Militia,	Grass Lake.
Joseph B. Lockwood,	73	N. Y. Vols.,	Leoni.
Ben. Shaw,	74	N. H. Militia,	Jackson.
Stephen W. Palmer,	77	N. Y. Militia,	Norvell.
John Hunt,	77	N. Y. Militia,	Jackson.
John Gee,	82	N. Y. Vols.,	Jackson.
Joseph Gardner,	80	N. J. Vols.,	Grass Lake.
William H. Hall,	74	Vt. Vols.,	Jackson.
Fisk Hibbard,	79	N. Y. Militia,	Jackson.
John Easlick,	81	Pa. Vols.,	Leslie.
J. L. Cowden,	79	N. Y. Vols.,	Jackson.

THE SAC WAR.

The first organization of the pioneers of Jackson county for military purposes may be said to have occurred in 1832. The panic-stricken citizens of Berrien county, and more particularly of the village of Niles, spread the alarm of war, and soon their cry of fear urged the people to arms. Every hamlet, every log-cabin, was filled with anxious settlers to learn the worst and prepare for it. The news of the building of the forts of northern Indiana reached the equally new settlements of Jackson county, and as such a proceeding did not tend to allay excitement, but on the contrary to increase it, it is not a matter for surprise to learn that the people of Jacksonburgh and outlying settlements banded themselves together to repel an attack from Black Hawk's warriors, and to be ready to advance toward the aid of any neighboring people who should be threatened. The only good resulting from the excitement of the period was the consciousness of power to meet the Indian on his own battle-grounds and the beautiful sympathy with one another displayed by the pioneers. The evils resulting were manifold. Agriculture was partially neglected, the primitive enterprises of the time were forgotten and the minds of the old settlers slept to anything but the prospect of battle with the red man.

JACKSON AND THE TOLEDO WAR.

The troubles arising from the "six-mile strip" between the states of Michigan and Ohio have been grouped in one name, the "Toledo war." It is unnecessary to follow up the history of that impolitic affair here, particularly as it is noted in the pages devoted to the state; but here the fidelity of Jackson to the state may be reviewed. Scarcely had the state troops of Ohio been pushed forward by the rash and hasty Lucas toward the Michigan boundary, than the tocsin was sounded in the village of Jacksonburgh and throughout the county. In response, the manhood of the district appeared and volunteered for any military duties the state might impose upon them. A large number assembled, but owing to the caution of the territorial government, only a few men were enrolled in the county volunteers. The thirty soldiers who were chosen elected Osgood H. Fifield as captain, polished up their arms, screwed their courage to the point which indicates death or victory, and anxiously awaited orders from the front. Thanks to the timely presence of the United States troops, a sanguinary struggle was averted, fraternal blood was unspilled, and the first organized volunteer company of Jackson county was permitted to disband, without even having seen the wild followers of a wild governor.

JACKSON LIGHT INFANTRY.

This company was organized in 1842 under Capt. Abram V. Barry, and recognized as a company of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry. The muster roll of the company comprised sixty names, with a full list of officers, all well equipped and comparatively well drilled. The following letter seems to point out that this was the first military company duly received into the service of the state from Jackson county:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DETROIT, June 20, 1842.

The organization of the "Jackson Light Infantry" is approved on condition that the same be perfected without being supplied with arms by the State; but under the express understanding that they be furnished with the requisite arms and accoutrements from the first, which shall be drawn from the general Government.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

E. J. ROBERTS, Adj't Gen'l.

Gov. John J. Barry issued a commission to Abram V. Barry, June 20, 1842, appointing him captain of the Jackson Light Infantry, and attaching his command to the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry. Captain Barry took the constitutional oath before Fidus Livermore, justice of the peace, July 12, 1842. He was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Infantry by Gov. John S. Barry, March 10, 1843. In 1847 Col. Barry was promoted to a major-generalship by Gov. William L. Greenly. During the progress of the Civil war an act was passed annulling the old commissions and authorizing the issue of new ones. By this act Maj. Gen. Barry (with the other veteran officers) was discharged from the military service of the state, having served his country for long periods between 1829, when he was commissioned captain of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York Infantry, to the war era, when his advanced years alone prevented his appearance on Southern battle-fields.

THE BARRY HORSE GUARDS.

This squadron of cavalry was organized in 1848, under Capt. Abel F. Fitch, with Harry Holcomb as first lieutenant and Anson H. DeLamater, second lieutenant. The command comprised about fifty horse, with regulation strappings. The uniforms of the officers were of bright blue, with gold facings, and those of the private soldiers a light gray, with dark blue facings. The company was well horsed, armed and equipped. Governor Barry's commission to Captain Fitch bears date September 5, 1843, the signature of Gov. John S. Barry, and shows the command to be duly attached to the Thirty-fifth Regiment and Eighteenth Brigade.

JACKSON LIGHT INFANTRY.

This little battery of one twelve-pounder brass cannon was organized under Capt. Reuel C. Baker, a short time after the Light Infantry was mustered into the service of the state. The only important service in which this battery was engaged was the ratification of President Polk's nomination. The gunners and swabbers were not experienced artillerymen, so that the effect of air and heat on a charge was forgotten or unknown. Consequently the gunners, after firing their brass cannon many times, and forgetting it was overheated, entered on placing the charge, when it exploded, taking half the hands off Messrs. Frank Porter and Clark Cole. This calamity brought the demonstration to a close.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico in 1846 created much interest in Jackson county, as it did throughout the Union. Volunteers were ready to muster into the service; but the magnificent victories of the United States troops, and their steady advance toward the Mexican capital, obviated the raising of new regiments, and so prevented the representation of many counties of Michigan in that campaign. The action of the general government in proclaiming war against Mexico

was almost unanimously ratified by the people of Jackson. While volunteers were called for a squad went from Jackson and joined the volunteers. They were Harvey Bennett, Reuben R. Tingley, James H. Wells, James G. Bunt, David Bush, Reuel C. Baker, Samuel Chadwick, E. D. Godfrey, Buel Crowl, John Layton and George McCann. They served in Colonel Stockton's regiment and were under General Scott in his campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. Of these men, Bunt was killed at the taking of the City of Mexico, and Layton and Crowl died of disease. The rest returned home, but Bennett died soon after his return.

THE OLD JACKSON GRAYS

was in existence prior to the breaking out of hostilities between the Federal and Confederate states. The company was regularly organized, equipped and officered, under Capt. W. M. Bennett, in 1856. Brig.-Gen. Withington was first lieutenant; D. Walsh, second, and Benjamin Newkirk, third. Thus was military organization fostered in the county in time of peace, and so prepared the way for Jackson to win a share of the honors which fell to Michigan during the time of war.

THE JACKSON GRAYS AT BULL RUN.

James O'Donnell, editor of the Jackson Citizen, who served with the First Regiment at Bull Run, in defense of the Union, wrote from Washington under date July 25, 1861.

When last I wrote you we were at Fairfax Station, whence over five thousand rebels were retreating before us. Then our army was marching onward, with the tools of secession flying before it; but now, alas! how different!

We left Fairfax and reached Centerville on Thursday, the 18th inst., a few miles distant from the place where the first engagement transpired between our forces and the enemy. We heard the cannonading and hastened our march, but the batteries had ceased before we reached that point. We remained encamped at Centerville until one o'clock Sunday morning, when we were aroused and began our march toward Bull Run. We were detained until seven o'clock, after we had proceeded a half mile, and at that time the march was resumed at a quick pace. We took the long route, and reached the vicinity of the battlefield about noon, at which time the fight was progressing. Our regiment was detailed as the support of a battery, and we followed at a run up hill about a mile, when we reached the battleground. At that time our men were nearly all ready to sink down from exhaustion, but, like men, they stood up. We started for the right of the entrenchments of the enemy, and it seemed while crossing the field as though they had leveled all their guns at us, as the air sounded thick with cannon balls, but we crossed over in safety. When we were at the foot of the hill the zouaves were engaging the enemy. We charged up the hill and retired in good order. The second charge was then made, and with deadly effect to the enemy. Those nearest to us left their guns, and if the First Michigan Infantry had received sufficient support then the day would have been ours. The regiment was forced to fall back with some loss. A masked battery then opened upon us, the fire of which was terrible. We succeeded in getting out of range of the big guns and musketry. The regiment charged three times upon the enemy with good effect, but it was of no avail without support.

In the midst of the battle the field was terrible to look at; here and there lay those brave men who had fallen, the earth wet with their gore. Once I thought I saw one of our boys lying dead—his neck was torn open by a ball; a closer look, however, proved it was none of our men. By him lay horses and riders dead and dying. The groans of the wounded and their piteous cries for water were awful to hear, but we could not give them aid. I have no desire to describe the scene. Battery after battery opened upon our troops, and when one was silenced it was only to find another opening upon us. You have probably seen the description of the fight in the New York papers, but according to their accounts scarcely any but their state regiments did anything. Toward evening the retreat began in great confusion. This retreat was unfortunate, but

perhaps for the best. During the retreat the enemy opened fire, but with little damage. One poor fellow immediately in front of me was struck on the ankle by a rifled cannon ball; one or two others were hit, which was about the only damage done us that I saw. We reached our camp-ground at night, and rested nearly three hours, when the line of retreat was again taken up. Our boys reached the old camp-ground near Alexandria about seven o'clock, while some of them went on to Washington. Part of us remained in Alexandria one day and reached this place on Tuesday night. Our regiment had a march from one o'clock Sunday morning until seven the next, of nearly fifty miles, participated in the fight, and during that time my fare consisted of two hard crackers and what muddy water we could find to drink. When on the field we had a terrible thirst, and water, thick with mud, was greedily drank.

Our loss is not yet fully ascertained, but it is not half what it was supposed to be. The enemy's loss is counted at double that of ours. They found that the Northerners were ready, though it seemed so hopeless. The next battle will doubtless be fought when everything is ready, and then you will have a different report. Our company has five privates among the missing, and our gallant captain, W. H. Withington. When last seen he had received a wound while nobly battling for the flag of his country. The names of the missing are: William L. Reynolds, Frank D. Pease, C. S. Chapman, L. J. Briggs and J. Badgley. There were only thirty-two of our company on the field, as many were too sick to march. They all wished to go, and many had to be ordered back, and then obeyed reluctantly. When you hear from me next it will be in person. I have written my last letter from the seat of war—for the present at least.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Very early in 1861 the coming struggle cast its shadow over the state. Governor Blair, in his message to the legislature in January of that year, dwelt very forcibly on the sad prospect of civil war, and as forcibly pledged the state to support the principles of the republic. After a general review of the condition of the state, he passed on to a consideration of the relations between the free and slave-holding sections of the Republic, saying: "While we are citizens of the state of Michigan, and as such deeply devoted to her interests and honor, we have a still prouder title. We are also citizens of the United States of America. By this title we are known among the nations of the earth. In remote quarters of the globe, where the names of the states are unknown, the flag of the great republic, the banner of the stars and stripes, honors and protects her citizens. In whatever concern the honor, the prosperity and the perpetuity of this great government, we are deeply interested. The people of Michigan are loyal to that government —faithful to its constitution and its laws. Under it they have had peace and prosperity; and under it they mean to abide to the end. Feeling a just pride in the glorious history of the past, they will not renounce the equally glorious hopes of the future. But whether in peace or war, they will rally around the standards of the nation and defend its integrity and its constitution with fidelity." The final paragraph being:

"I recommend you at an early day to make manifest to the gentlemen who represent this state in the two houses of congress, and to the country, that Michigan is loyal to the Union, the constitution and the laws, and will defend them to the uttermost; and to proffer to the President of the United States the whole military power of the state for that purpose. Oh, for the firm, steady hand of a Washington, or a Jackson, to guide the ship of state in this perilous storm! Let us hope that we shall find him on the 4th of March. Meantime, let us abide in the faith of our fathers—'Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.'"

How this stirring appeal was responded to by the people of Michigan will be seen by

the following figures, furnished during the war:

Call April 15, 1861, 3 months	781
Call May 3, 1861, 3 years	23,546
Call July 2, 1862, 3 years	17,656
Call October 17, 1863, 3 years	18,403
Call March 14, 1864, 3 years	7,374
Call July 18, 1864, 3 years	12,509
Call December 19, 1864, 3 years	7,842
Total	88,111

The three-months men were out of service before the men of May 3, 1861, went into it, and the 27,725 men of the last three calls were not in the service until after the expiration of the term of the 41,202 three years' men of 1861-2, and a number of these appear twice by re-enlistments in the last calls. But the total credits of the state, not including men who enlisted in the volunteer corps of other states, may be actually computed at 90,747. Of this large number of volunteers, Jackson county furnished no less than 3,232 men, with a corps of officers, whose unexcelled heroism won honor for the state and county on many well-fought fields. It has been truly said, that the quality of the men, physically, mentally and morally, who formed the material of these regiments, has never been and never can be excelled in the armies of any state or nation on earth, and it may well be questioned if it was ever equaled outside of the limits of the Union.

The infantry regiments went into the field thoroughly armed and equipped, the arms furnished them having been Springfield, Enfield and Austrian rifled muskets. The cavalry were equally well equipped, but a portion of the arms of some of them remained to be furnished after reaching the seat of war. The first effort of Michigan was real, earnest, patriotic. Stunned for a while by the repeated successes of the rebels, the people of a few counties lapsed into lethargy, so that when the President's call for six hundred thousand troops was made Governor Blair issued the following proclamation:

To the People of Michigan: It is essential to the maintenance of the honor of the state, by meeting its obligations to the federal government, that the quota of the troops required of Michigan under the call for six hundred thousand men should be speedily furnished. I have felt great confidence that this might be done without resort to a draft, but it will be impossible at the rate enlistments have been making for the last month and more. The number required of each town and ward in the state has been assigned upon the principle of giving credit for all recruits furnished since the first of July last. Substantial justice in this respect has been done toward all. To be exact was impossible, and to go back of the first of July was impracticable, both because the order of the secretary of war did not authorize it and because there was no reliable record by which such credit could be made up with any chance of fairness.

It is, therefore, indispensable that the several towns and wards of cities should furnish the number of recruits assigned to them, and I take this occasion to assure the people that unless the men are furnished by voluntary enlistment, they will be taken by the draft. For the purpose of still giving abundant opportunity to fill the quota of the state by voluntary enlistment, recruiting will be continued as follows:

1. Recruits will be received for new regiments now forming in the state and for all the old regiments now in the field, until and including the 29th day of December next. These must be enlisted for the term of three years or during the war.

2. From the 1st to the 16th day of December next, volunteer recruits will be received for old regiments only, to serve for nine months, in pursuance of the act of congress.

3. On the 30th day of December next, the draft will commence and proceed until the requisite number is obtained in all those towns and wards which shall then be found delinquent.

Less than four thousand men are now required to fill the entire quota of the state, and I earnestly hope that they will be found to come forward cheerfully and enlist for the war, as all our troops thus

far have done. And I desire this, not so much because there is anything discreditable in a draft, as because it is exceedingly desirable that all the troops from Michigan should stand on the same footing in the army. Let the people of Michigan make one more loyal and vigorous effort and the entire number required can be obtained, and the high reputation of the state for patriotism and promptness will be maintained. AUSTIN BLAIR.

Dated JACKSON, November 29, 1862.

The state must have slept when the veteran war governor deemed it necessary to be so emphatic. This will be evident from the fact that even Jackson county alone, which was always among the foremost in its support of the Republic, sent into the field, within a few months after Sumter, one thousand, two hundred and thirty men.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY

was organized so early in the progress of the war that we must mention it here. It played its noble part well. Their daily rounds were made with military regularity, in the neighborhood of their homes; and each round drew toward them the thanks of a thousand sufferers, who fell in defense of all those sacred principles which were born and nurtured to be the birthright of the millions who will come after us. The ladies, uninured to battle, fought nobly throughout their country, and sent to the tented field all those useful articles intended to heal the wounded, cure the sick, clothe the way-worn soldier, and spread joy throughout the camp.

The society was organized November 4, 1861, with Mrs. A. P. Avery as president, Mrs. F. Livermore, vice-president, and Mrs. L. Kassick, secretary. The directory completed its organization a few days later, and comprised Mesdames McNaughton, A. O. Bliss, Sherwood, G. Thurber, Dwight Merriman, J. E. Beebe, Harwood, Seaton, Stetson, L. J. Burr, Whitmore, Connable, B. G. Mosher and many other ladies. How well the labors of an aid society were performed by the directors, assisted by hundreds of ladies throughout the county, is best known to the soldiery who received that aid. Their work was that of magnificent and true charity.

THEIR RECORD.

It is not necessary that we shall go into a detailed history of each Michigan regiment in detail. This has been done by the State, and a copy of the "History of Michigan in the War" has been generously donated by the state to every one of its soldiers or their families. We shall therefore only give a brief history of each regiment.

FIRST INFANTRY.—The First Infantry was raised in 1861 and went into the service June 26th under Colonel Robinson, a regular army officer. It was assigned to the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac and took an active part in all the operations and battles of that army during the whole war. It was a splendid regiment and bore on its flags the names of forty-three engagements in which it took an active part. Two companies, or over two hundred and fifty men, of the regiment enlisted from Jackson county.

SECOND INFANTRY.—This regiment was raised at the same time as the First and entered the service July 8, 1861. It was assigned to the First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and continued with it until March, 1863, when it was transferred to the Ninth Corps. It was one of the best regiments in the field and had on its banners the names of thirty-six engagements. It had

but few men from Jackson and the record shows but two casualties.

THIRD INFANTRY.—The Third Infantry was organized at Grand Rapids and entered the service in July, 1861. There were but few citizens of Jackson in this regiment, and we find but one casualty recorded, that of S. D. Woodward, who fell at Mine Run in Virginia, November 30, 1863.

FOURTH INFANTRY.—The Fourth Infantry was raised at Adrian and entered the service July 28, 1861. It was attached to the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in over thirty engagements.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—This regiment was raised in the Saginaw valley and went into service in July, 1861. It was in the Army of the Potomac and participated in all the principal engagements of that army. It was known as the "Fighting Fifth" and had a very large casualty list, of which but three are credited to Jackson county.

SIXTH INFANTRY.—This regiment rendezvoused at Kalamazoo and went into service in August, 1861. It was first sent to South Carolina and later to New Orleans, where it was changed to heavy artillery. It contained one full company recruited at Concord, in this county. The casualty list is quite large, mainly from disease, though the regiment did a large amount of fighting in Louisiana.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment was raised in Monroe and vicinity and entered service in July, 1861. It was attached to the Army of the Potomac and participated in all its campaigns and battles. Part of one of its companies was recruited in Napoleon and Brooklyn, in this county.

EIGHTH INFANTRY. — This regiment was raised at Detroit and was mustered into service in October, 1861. Company K was recruited in Jackson. It was first sent to South Carolina and was incorporated into the Ninth, or General Burnside's Corps. It soon won for itself a splendid name on battle fields in South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia.

NINTH INFANTRY.—This regiment was organized in October, 1861, and immediately left for service in Kentucky. It was in General Thomas' corps, Army of the Cumberland. It did a good deal of service, although it did not participate in as many battles as most Michigan regiments. Company C was recruited in Jackson and went out under C. V. DeLand, as its captain.

TENTH INFANTRY. — This command took a most distinguished part in the following battles: Farmington, Mississippi, May 9, 1862; Corinth, May 10 to 31, 1862; Stone River, Tennessee, December 29 to 31, 1862, and January 2 and 3, 1863, together with Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and through the campaign down to Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19 and 20, 1865.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment entered the service in November, 1861. It served in the Army of the Cumberland and finished its active duties at the battle of Nashville. It had a number from Jackson on its roster.

TWELFTH INFANTRY. — This regiment rendezvoused at Niles and left the state April 2, 1862. It was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and suffered severe losses. It was attached to the Army of the Tennessee and did brilliant service. A company from Jackson was commanded by Captain N. H. Clafflin.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY was raised

at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and left for the front in March, 1862, under the command of Col. M. Shoemaker. It was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and won a good name on southern battle fields, among them Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga and Atlanta. One company of the regiment was recruited in Jackson.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY was organized in the winter of 1861-2 and joined the Army of the Cumberland in March, 1862. It followed the fortunes of that army from the battle at Farmington, in May, 1862, to Bentonville, North Carolina, in March, 1865.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY was organized at Monroe and shared the companionship of the Fourteenth in same brigade, corps and army.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment was raised in Oakland and Macomb counties in May, 1861. The governor did not accept it, as the quota of the state was full, and it went to Washington on its own hook and was mustered into service as "Stockton's independent regiment." Under a subsequent call it became the Sixteenth. It served in the Army of the Potomac and made a notable record. It had but few men from this county.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY was raised in Jackson and adjoining counties in August, 1862, under the call for six hundred thousand men issued following the second battle of Bull Run. It contained three companies from this county and was commanded by Col. W. H. Withington. It first engaged in the battle at South Mountain, when by reason of a brilliant charge it gained the name of the "Stone-Wall Regiment." It was attached to the Ninth Corps and participated in upwards of thirty battles in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi, and is proudly spoken of as "one of Michigan's best." U. S. Senator J. C. Burroughs was a captain in the Seventeenth.

THE TWENTIETH REGIMENT was raised in the fall of 1862 in the four counties of Calhoun, Ingham, Jackson and Washtenaw and of course had a large number of men from Jackson, nearly three hundred in all. It began its service at the battle of Antietam, as a part of the Ninth Corps and continued with General Burnside to the end of the war. It participated in many severe engagements, including the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Champion Hills in Mississippi, Campbell's Station and Knoxville in East Tennessee and in Grant's campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg. It was a noble regiment and brought great credit to itself and the state.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was rendezvoused in Jackson and contained a considerable number of its citizens. The regiment was attached to the Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY. — This was organized in the fall of 1862 and was attached to the Ninth Corps, then in East Tennessee. It did splendid service in the campaign under General Grant, and was one of the best in the corps.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY. — This regiment went into service in August, 1864, and joined the army at Nashville, where it served under General Thomas, being in the battles at Decatur, Franklin and Nashville.

FIRST MICHIGAN SHARPSHOOTERS.—This regiment was organized and recruited by Col. Charles V. DeLand in the winter and spring of 1863. It was called into

camp January 6th and mustered into the United States service July 12th. Its first service was in driving the celebrated Morgan raiders out of Indiana, after which it was stationed for several months at Camp Douglas in Chicago. In March, 1864, it was attached to the Ninth Corps and joined the Army of the Potomac on the Rapidan, and participated in the campaign of General Grant against Richmond. It participated in the great battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and the siege of Petersburg, and was the first regiment to enter that city April 3, 1865, and received its surrender from the mayor, after the rebel forces had been driven out. It has the distinction of losing more men in battle in eleven months than any other in the army, and more than many lost during the entire war. The records show that it had one hundred and nine privates and seventeen officers killed in battle and nearly six hundred men hit with bullets in that campaign, nearly two-thirds of its entire enrollment. It had fifty-six men from Jackson county and the casualities numbered twenty-eight.

ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS.—This regiment was not entered as a fighting regiment, but was one of the most useful in the Army of the West, where it was engaged as bridge builders, engineers and mechanics in all departments. But it did not escape an occasional "baptism of fire," for it did some good fighting at Mill Springs, Kentucky, January 19, 1862; Farmington, Mississippi, May 9, 1862; Corinth, Mississippi, May 10 to 31, 1862; Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Lavergne, Tennessee, January 1, 1863; Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 6, 1863; Atlanta, Georgia, July 22 to September 2, 1864; Savannah, Georgia, December 11 to 21, 1864; Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19, 1865.

MICHIGAN CAVALRY.—Michigan sent twelve regiments of cavalry into the field, and they nearly all contained men from this county.

ARTILLERY SERVICE.—Michigan sent fourteen batteries to the field during the war.

The part taken by Michigan in the war for the Union is one that will never be forgotten or regretted. When the integrity of the nation was threatened Michigan was among the foremost to come to the rescue. The fact that the state furnished over ninety thousand defenders of the constitution and government is one that will always stand to its credit in history as a lesson of patriotism and fidelity. Jackson county furnished its full quota, and the record shows that they freely gave many precious lives to the honor of the country. To the living no less than the dead belong honor and credit. All would have died rather than allow the nation to be dismembered and its flag dishonored. Treason and rebellion are the greatest of crimes, and especially against a free government, where the people rule themselves. The great Rebellion will go down into history as the most wicked and causeless in the world. That it was put down will stand the greatest monument to the intelligence, patriotism and honor of the American people. The price was large, but the benefits are lasting and great. Never again will the verdict of public opinion be challenged by local interest or disappointed politicians. The American people have written this fiat that the popular will is the highest law and the constitution must and shall be respected and preserved.

MEMORIAL DAY.

There is nothing more poetic and beautiful than the custom of decorating the graves of patriots. It is not a new one, for it dates far back in the history of the Greeks and Romans. It was introduced soon after the close of the Civil war and is now a recognized holiday in this country. No where is it more honored than in Jackson. Since 1870 the people have united in the ceremony in the true spirit of Christian citizenship. It is in fact the true "holy day" of the year and is celebrated in a devout spirit by all the people. The grave of every dead soldier is covered with the beautiful flowers of spring, and is marked with a tiny flag as a memento of his services, and the military, civic and secret societies and the mass of the people join in the procession in honor of the heroes who are dead. It is an education on patriotism and patriotic duty that will keep the love of liberty and free government forever alive in the hearts of the people. No where is it more honored and preserved than by the people of Jackson.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The veterans of Jackson were among the earliest to organize a post of the fraternal and brotherly organization of survivors of the Civil war known as the Grand Army of the Republic. Edward Pomeroy Post No. 48 was formed in 1870, with Maj. W. W. Van Antwerp as its commander and a full corps of officers. This post has been maintained and is still in good running order. At one time it numbered over three hundred members, but at present has only two hundred and fifty active members. The tendency of those who have grown rich, and the increasing age of many of the veterans, is to decrease interest and attendance, but the post is still an active and efficient organization and has a large and useful influence in the community. It holds its regular meetings the second and fourth Tuesday in every month and finds constantly some work of love and charity to interest its members. It has as an auxiliary a number of other posts in the county, at Brookyn, Hanover, Concord, Parma, Springport and Grass Lake, all of which are efficient, and which keep up the fraternal feeling, attend to the services on Memorial Day and are a source of patriotic education and enthusiasm among the people.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

is a valuable auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic posts. It is composed of the mothers, wives and daughters of the old veterans, and they are as diligent and faithful workers in the field of benevolence and charity, as were the women in the darkest days of the Civil war. In fact they do more to relieve poverty, sickness and distress than the men. God only knows the real good they accomplish looking after the comfort of widows, orphans and those in distress. It is a most hopeful sign of the Christianity that follows in the wake of dreadful war, that such agencies are developed and made so useful and lasting.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

While almost every county and city of any size in the state has long ago erected a monument as a testimonial to the valor and devotion of its citizen soldiery, it is to the discredit of Jackson that no such memorial has been erected here. It seems its citizens

have been dead to the almost universal public sentiment that has inspired the people of other localities, and the business men have been too intent upon becoming rich, while capital has been too greedy in looking after its six per cent. to devote anything to so proven worthy an object. But, fortunately for the city, this object lesson is soon to be supplied. The credit will belong to our fellow citizen and comrade, Gen. William H. Withington, who has made arrangements to donate a suitable soldiers' monument to the people of the city and county. The intention was to have it dedicated on Memorial Day the current year, but unfortunately it could not be completed in time, so we shall not be able to include the account of the ceremonies in this work. But it is some satisfaction to announce the facts and congratulate our readers that Jackson is to be honored with such a monument, the generous gift of Comrade Withington.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

When the war with Spain was inaugurated and President McKinley called for two hundred thousand volunteers to free Cuba, Michigan was called upon for four regiments of infantry.

Jackson responded with two companies, of one hundred and six men each, which were attached to the Thirty-first Regiment. The Jackson contingent was officered as follows: Major, Henry L. Hunt; Company D, Captain Cyrus H. Smith; First Lieutenant Charles S. Ismon; Second Lieuant L. I. Collins. Company H, Captain B. O. Newell; First Lieutenant Homer D. Nash; Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Phillips.

These companies left for the regimental rendezvous at Island Lake, April 26, 1898, and this event was of prime importance. More than five thousand people assembled on the streets of Jackson to bid the soldiers Godspeed and good-bye. The event recalled some of similar events during the Civil war. Jackson was never more gaily decorated and never more enthusiastic as the volunteers marched with elastic step over her pavements to the trains ready to convey them to camp.

The Thirty-first Regiment was promptly organized and went to the front. It was first camped at Chickamauga and from there was sent to Savannah, Georgia, and from there to Cuba. It remained in Cuba about three months, when it returned to Savannah and thence was sent to Knoxville, Tennessee, where it was mustered out and returned home, having been in the service about one year.

The regiment did not succeed in getting to the front in time to do any fighting, the abrupt termination of the war preventing the opportunity to test its valor on the field, but in the discharge of the other duties assigned it bore a good name for its efficiency and discipline. The fact that it won no victories on the battle field was its misfortune and not its choice, for it was made up of the most splendid material and would have proven worthy of the state that it represented.

Only two citizens of Jackson died in the service. Homer C. Nash, first lieutenant of Company H, and regimental adjutant, died at Knoxville of Cuban fever, and one private. The death of Adjutant Nash resulted in the promotion of Second Lieutenant Phillips to first lieutenant, and the promotion of

Sergeant Albert McGee to second lieutenant.

The harrowing tales of suffering that filled the "yellow journals" during the Cuban war did not seem to have reached the Jackson boys in this campaign, for they came home looking fresh and robust, and showed no effect of the starvation or dissipations that seemed to have afflicted many of the troops—in the newspapers. The evil effects of the "canned beef," that created so much havoc among the general of the army and some of his high associates, had no apparent effect upon the rank and file that returned to Jackson.

The military spirit still flourishes in Jackson. It has two fine companies of state troops and two independent companies, the whole known as the "Jackson Battalion," whose parades always attract attention and whose drill shows the highest state of military perfection, and no city in the state is prouder of its military representation.

SKETCHES OF JACKSON COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Jackson county furnished its full quota of brave and deserving officers during the Civil war, and it is due to them and their friends that they be grouped together in the history of the county. This is no slight or easy task, and it may possibly be that a few may be omitted who served in regiments of other states, but we have tried to include all such, as well as those of record as from Michigan.

Edward M. Adams, Grass Lake, entered service as sergeant of Company F, Twentieth Infantry, July 22, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant November 2, 1863; first lieutenant May 24, 1864; wounded in action near Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864; made captain August 22, 1864; brevetted major March 11, 1865; honorably discharged and mustered out as captain May 30, 1865.

John Anderson, Parma, served in United States regulars in Mexican war; entered services as captain in Twentieth Michigan, July 29, 1862; resigned January 9, 1863, and honorably discharged for physical disability.

Edwin P. Anderson, Jackson, entered as private in First Michigan Sharpshooters, January 10, 1863; promoted to sergeant June 15, 1863; commissioned first lieutenant in Sixty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry May 6, 1864; wounded at Petersburgh, Virginia, July 30, 1864; mustered out as captain September 4, 1864, for permanent disability.

Benj. B. Baker, Jackson, entered service June 17, 1862, as second lieutenant in Seventeenth Michigan Infantry; wounded in action at Antietam September 17, 1862; made first lieutenant December 30, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, February, 1863; resigned July 13, 1863, and honorably discharged for physical disability.

Henry B. Baker, Jackson, entered service August 9, 1862, as hospital steward of Twentieth Michigan Infantry; made assistant surgeon November 17, 1863; mustered out and honorably discharged May 30, 1865.

T. A. Baldwin, Jackson, entered service October 9, 1862, as sergeant Company E, Eighth Michigan Infantry; made second lieutenant December 16, 1863; first lieutenant April 25, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged July 30, 1865.

John Bedford, Jackson, entered service as sergeant First Michigan Infantry Sep-

tember 16, 1861; made second lieutenant September 23, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, ——— 13, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps as captain October 29, 1863; honorably discharged August 24, 1865.

Charles E. Beebe, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant and quartermaster Seventeenth Michigan Infantry December 18, 1862; resigned July 19, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Henry D. Benham, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant of First Michigan, or Tenth United States Colored Infantry, March 7, 1863; died of disease at Beaufort, South Carolina, July 3, 1864.

Harrison Bennett, Jackson, entered service May 1, 1861, as private in First Michigan, three months; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-enlisted August 25, 1861, and made hospital steward; promoted to first lieutenant July 7, 1864; honorably discharged July 9, 1865.

William W. Bennett, Jackson, entered service as private First Michigan Infantry August 20, 1861; sergeant September 1, 1862; captain Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Troops August 10, 1863; colonel One Hundred and Second United States Colored Infantry, April 14, 1864; honorably discharged May 25, 1865.

James T. Berry entered service as corporal Sixth Illinois Cavalry October 5, 1861; made lieutenant September 12, 1862; captain May 1, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged August, 1865.

H. Dorr Blakeman, Jackson, entered service as sergeant Company E, First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters, June 6, 1863; captured June 17, 1864, before Petersburg, Virginia, and sent to Andersonville; exchanged November 18, and promoted to first lieutenant; mustered out August 20, 1865.

Smith H. Bristoll, Parma, entered service as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Michigan Infantry September 1, 1862; resigned December 16, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Caleb E. Brown, Jackson, entered service as lieutenant of Third Michigan Cavalry September 7, 1861; resigned May 16, 1862, and honorably discharged for disability.

William J. Burgess, Parma, entered service August 20, 1861, as sergeant Company I, Sixth Michigan Infantry; promoted to second lieutenant August 12, 1864; mustered out February 16, 1866, and honorably discharged.

John Jay Caulkins, Leslie, entered service as second lieutenant Battery C, First Michigan Light Artillery, January 21, 1863; made first lieutenant December 18, 1864; mustered out June 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

James Campbell, Parma, entered service December 19, 1862, as sergeant Company K, Twenty-seventh Michigan Infantry; second lieutenant November 1, 1865; second lieutenant March 21, 1865; wounded in action at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; mustered out July 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Monroe G. Carlton, Grass Lake, entered service as second lieutenant of Third Michigan Cavalry September 7, 1861; made captain May 12, 1862; resigned June 18, 1862, and honorably discharged.

Loren Chadwick, Jackson, entered service as captain in Thirteenth Michigan Infantry October 3, 1861; resigned June 19, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Samuel Chadwick, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant Company E, First Michigan Volunteers, Mexican war, June 30, 1847; discharged October 30, 1848; made first lieutenant and adjutant Eleventh Michigan Infantry August 24, 1861; resigned February 13, 1863; captain Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry August 15, 1864; mustered out May 17, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Alpheus Chase, Jackson, entered service September 2, 1861, as first sergeant Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry; made second lieutenant April 4, 1862; killed in action July 12, 1862, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Reuben S. Cheney, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant of Company K, Eighth Michigan Infantry, September 24, 1861; resigned April 13, 1862, and honorably discharged.

J. P. C. Church, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant in Seventeenth Michigan Infantry June 17, 1862; resigned July 26, 1862, and honorably discharged.

Nelson H. Clafflin, Jackson, enlisted as private Company B, First Michigan, three months; re-enlisted as sergeant in Company D, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, October 19, 1861; wounded in action at Shiloh April 6, 1862; made second lieutenant June 2, 1862; captain October 8, 1862; mustered out and honorably discharged July 25, 1865.

Thomas J. Conely, Jackson, entered the service as first lieutenant of Company K, Ninth Michigan Infantry, October 12, 1861; captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 13, 1862; exchanged December 3, 1862; promoted to captain December 8, 1862; resigned September 20, 1864, and honorably discharged.

George Cook, Grass Lake, entered service August 12, 1862, as private Company F, Twentieth Michigan Infantry; made second lieutenant April 1, 1864; wounded in action before Petersburg, Virginia, June 18, 1864; first lieutenant July 30, 1864; captain October 7, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged July 28, 1865.

Freeman R. Crosby, Napoleon, entered service as assistant surgeon Seventeenth Infantry November 7, 1862; resigned April 30, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Archibald B. Darragh, Jackson, entered service as sergeant Company D, Ninth Cavalry, March 13, 1863; made second lieutenant March 26, 1863; first lieutenant February 12, 1864; captain June 9, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged July 21, 1865.

Charles V. DeLand, Jackson, entered service September 1, 1861; mustered as captain Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry, October 12, 1861; taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 13, 1862; exchanged December 26, 1862; promoted colonel First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters January 1, 1863; was wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12, 1864; wounded in action in the assault on Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864; wounded and taken prisoner in action at Popular Springs Church, Virginia, September 30, 1864; exchanged February 1, 1865; mustered out on account of disability from wounds received in action; made brevet brigadier general United States Volunteers March 14, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service."

James S. DeLand, Jackson, entered service October 23, 1863, as sergeant major First Michigan Sharpshooters; made first lieutenant June 30, 1864; wounded in action July 11, 1864; captain November 20,

1864; wounded while leading the regiment in capture of Petersburg April 3, 1865; made brevet major of United States Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious service in the assault upon Petersburg;" mustered out and honorably discharged June 24, 1865.

Hooker A. DeLand, Jackson, entered service as private in First Michigan Infantry August 26, 1861; made first sergeant July 30, 1862; promoted to captain First Michigan Sharpshooters April 25, 1863; dismissed from the service for disobedience of orders June 24, 1864.

Carlton M. DeLand, Jackson, entered the service May, 1861, three months; enlisted as first sergeant in Ninth Massachusetts Infantry August 20, 1861; wounded at Ball's Bluff; made first lieutenant for bravery at Gaines Mills, June, 1862; captain November 20, 1862; wounded at Gettysburgh July 2, 1863; discharged on account of wounds October 1, 1863.

Julian G. Dickinson, Jackson, entered service July 11, 1862, as sergeant major of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry; promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant July 15, 1864; made brevet captain United States Volunteers May 10, 1865, "for meritorious services in the capture of Jeff Davis;" honorably discharged August 15, 1865.

Dennis Donnahue, Concord, entered service as private Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry, September 6, 1861; first sergeant October 3, 1863; lieutenant June 12, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged July 24, 1865.

Milton Dwyer, Jackson, entered service December 19, 1862; as sergeant Company A, Ninth Cavalry; promoted to first lieutenant November 30, 1864; regimental quartermaster January 1, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged July 21, 1865.

Milo E. Dyer, Jackson, entered service December 24, 1862, as sergeant Company E, First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters; made first lieutenant and quartermaster August 15, 1864; mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Owen Ellison, Jr., Jackson, appointed first assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Infantry December 31, 1864: mustered out June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

George R. Elms, Rives, entered as private Company E, Ninth Michigan Infantry, August 14, 1861; promoted to orderly sergeant and sergeant major of the regiment; second lieutenant July 31, 1865; honorably discharged September 15, 1865.

Ira L. Evans, Jackson, entered as private Company B, Second Michigan Infantry, at Niles, May 16, 1861; promoted to sergeant July 20, 1862; first lieutenant First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters April 16, 1863; captain June 19, 1864; brevet major of United States Volunteers April 3, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the final assault on Petersburg; on division staff at muster out of regiment.

Charles S. Fassett, Sandstone, entered service as second lieutenant Sixth Michigan Infantry August 19, 1861; wounded in action at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, August 5, 1862; first lieutenant July 1, 1863; captain July 21, 1864; mustered out August 20, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Frank A. Fassett, Parma, entered service July 30, 1862, as sergeant Company E, Twentieth Michigan Infantry; made second lieutenant May 17, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged May 30, 1865.

Hartman S. Felt, Grass Lake, entered

service August 12, 1861, as sergeant Company B, Seventh Michigan Infantry; made second lieutenant July 3, 1863; wounded in action at Strawberry Plain, Virginia, August 14, 1864, died of wounds August 24, 1864.

Nelson Fillio, Jackson, enlisted February 9, 1863, as private in Battery F, First Michigan Light Artillery; promoted to first lieutenant in Eleventh Michigan Infantry March 1, 1865; resigned July 19, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Charles H. Foote, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant Company B, Second United States (Berdan's) Sharpshooters, October 14, 1862; mustered out October 8, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Charles Ford, Jackson, entered service June 14, 1862, as first lieutenant and quartermaster Seventeenth Michigan Infantry; resigned December 18, 1862; appointed captain and commissary of subsistance of United States Volunteers February 19, 1863; resigned October 19, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Charles W. Ford, Leoni, entered service as second lieutenant of Company I, First Regiment of United States (Berdan's) Sharpshooters, November 23, 1861; resigned and honorably discharged November 20, 1864.

Harmon Ford, Hanover, entered service September 24, 1861, as private Company K, Third Michigan Cavalry; first sergeant July 1, 1862; made first lieutenant in Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry August 15, 1864; honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

Smith W. Fowler, Jackson, entered service as captain in Sixth Regiment Michigan Infantry August 19, 1861; resigned June 20, 1862, and honorably discharged.

George B. Fuller, Jackson, entered service as second lieutenant Eighth Michigan Infantry January 8, 1862; made first lieutenant April 13, 1862; captain September 16, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Thomas H. Gaffney, Parma, enlisted August 12, 1861, at Niles, in Company B, Ninth Michigan Infantry; first sergeant October 16, 1861; second lieutenant March 25, 1862; wounded at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 13, 1862; promoted to be captain Company G, First Michigan Sharpshooters, August 8, 1863; wounded in action before Petersburg, Virginia, June 17, 1864, and died of wounds in Washington, D. C., June 20, 1864.

Horace M. Gallup, Grass Lake, entered service January 15, 1863, as chaplain Seventeenth Michigan Infantry; resigned January 12, 1864, on account of disability and honorably discharged.

William A. Gavett, Sandstone, entered service as private in Eighteenth Michigan Infantry, in June, 1862; made commissary sergeant July, 1863; captain United States Colored Troops August 1, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged as assistant provost marshal at Nashville, Tennessee, September 20, 1865.

John Goldsmith, Jackson, entered service as captain in the Seventeenth Michigan Infantry June 17, 1862; wounded in action at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862; resigned January 24, 1863, and honorably discharged.

James B. Goold, Parma, entered service July 21, 1862, as sergeant of Company E, Twentieth Michigan Infantry; made second lieutenant January 9, 1863, and first lieutenant November 1, 1863; wounded in ac-

tion at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12, 1864; captured, and died in Libby Prison in Richmond in June, 1864.

Charles Grandy, Leoni, enlisted in Engineers and Mechanics September 10, 1861; sergeant Company A, December 1, 1861; second lieutenant January 1, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged October 26, 1864.

Horace D. Grant, Jackson, entered service as captain in Fourth Regiment Cavalry August 13, 1862; wounded and captured at Kingston, Georgia, May 18, 1864; promoted to major February 23, 1864; resigned December 11, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Herman W. Grant, Spring Arbor, entered service August 4, 1862, as sergeant Company I, Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry; promoted second lieutenant March 28, 1864; first lieutenant November 25, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Marcus M. Grant, Jackson, entered service May 1 as corporal Company B, First (three months) Infantry; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-enlisted, captain First Regiment Engineers and Mechanics September 12, 1861; made major August 7, 1864; mustered out September 22, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Solon E. Grant, Jackson, entered service as private Company B, First (three months) Regiment Infantry, May 1, 1861; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-enlisted in First Engineers and Mechanics September 12, 1861; made first lieutenant January 21, 1862; resigned July 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Austin W. Green, Jackson, entered service August 15, 1861, as sergeant in Eighth Michigan Infantry; made second lieutenant September 1, 1862; first lieutenant January 1, 1863; captain June 3, 1864; resigned July 25, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Eben B. Griffith, Jackson, entered service May 1, 1861, as first lieutenant Company B, First (three months) Michigan Infantry; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered service as captain Company D, First Michigan Infantry, August 17, 1861; resigned July 17, 1862, and was honorably discharged.

Daniel Griffith, Jackson, enlisted in Company D, First Michigan Infantry, August 20, 1861; sergeant April 1, 1862; wounded, shot through the body, at the battle of Seven Pines, Virginia, June, 1862; promoted to second lieutenant August 10, 1862, but honorably discharged for disability, before muster as an officer.

Samuel D. Haight, Jackson, entered service January 10, 1864, as sergeant Company A, Ninth Michigan Cavalry; made second lieutenant August 27, 1864; first lieutenant January 4, 1865; mustered out July 21, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Newton Haight, Jackson, entered service May 1, 1861, as sergeant Company B, First (three months) Infantry; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered as captain Twenty-eighth Infantry August 15, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged June 5, 1866.

Josiah T. Hammond, Jackson, entered service as second lieutenant of Twentieth Michigan Infantry July 29, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant June 26, 1863; resigned and honorably discharged March 16, 1864.

William H. Hanna, Jackson, entered service as hospital steward Tenth Michigan Infantry February 3, 1862; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon May 8, 1865; mus-

tered out and honorably discharged July 19, 1865.

Charles Heinie, Jackson, entered service as second lieutenant Sixth Michigan Infantry August 19, 1861; first lieutenant October 9, 1861; promoted to be captain of Fourteenth Battery of Light Artillery September 19, 1863; mustered out and honorably discharged July 30, 1865.

Oscar P. Hendee, entered service September 14, 1861, as private Eighth Michigan Infantry, first sergeant April 20, 1862; second lieutenant May 6, 1863; wounded in action on Weldon Road, Virginia, August 19, 1864; first lieutenant April 25, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Sylvester R. Holden, Jackson, entered service as second lieutenant Twenty-eighth Regiment Infantry August 15, 1864; resigned January 5, 1865, and honorably dischared.

Enos Hopkins, Jackson, entered service as major of First Regiment Engineers and Mechanics September 12, 1861; resigned May 28, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Abraham Horton, Summit, entered service as second lieutenant in Seventeenth Regiment Infantry June 17, 1862; wounded at South Mountain September 14, 1862; resigned December 4, 1862, and honorably discharged.

Henry S. Horton, Summit, entered service as private Company B, First Michigan Cavalry, July 17, 1861; made sergeant August 10, 1863; second lieutenant December 4, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged November 7, 1865.

Henry H. Hulin, Jackson, entered as private Company E, First Michigan Sharpshooters, December 27, 1862; sergeant June 1, 1863; first lieutenant March 7, 1865; mustered out July 28, 1865, and honorably discharged.

William B. Hurd, Jackson, entered service May 1, 1861, as private in Company B, First (three months) Infantry; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered service June 4, 1862, as sergeant Company K, Seventeenth Infantry; second lieutenant February 25, 1863; taken prisoner May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Virginia; released March 1, 1865; captain May 17, 1865; mustered out June 12, 1865, and honorably discharged.

David P. Ingraham, Brooklyn, entered the service November 9, 1862, as second lieutenant of Seventh Michigan Cavalry; first lieutenant December 1, 1862; captain September 15, 1864; mustered out July 31, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Joseph H. Iott, Concord, entered the service as private Company B, First (three months) Infantry, May 1, 1861; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered September 4, 1861, as first lieutenant Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry; died of disease at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, February 15, 1862.

Franklin Johnson, Jackson, entered the service as a captain in the Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry September 1, 1862; was wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12, 1864; honorably discharged for disability from wounds November 30, 1864.

Henry Johnson, Jackson, entered the service as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry March 10, 1864; mustered out November 7, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Thomas D. Jones, Columbia, entered

service June 20, 1861, as sergeant Company B, Fourth Michigan Infantry; made second lieutenant January 13, 1862; killed in action at Gaines Mills, Virginia, June 27, 1862.

J. Benton Kenneday, Hanover, entered service as corporal Company B, First (three months) Infantry, May 1, 1861; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-enlisted as second lieutenant First Michigan Infantry, August 1, 1861; first lieutenant January 16, 1862; captain July 14, 1862; died of wounds received in action at Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862.

Peter B. Kilmer, Napoleon, entered service August 15, 1864, as first lieutenant Twenty-eighth Infantry; mustered out June 6, 1866, and honorably discharged.

Nathan G. King, Brooklyn, entered the service as captain and commissary of subsistance of United States Volunteers April 14, 1862; made major and paymaster of volunteers, Ninth Corps, February 25, 1864; mustered out November 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Carnett C. Lathrop, Jackson, entered service as hospital steward of Ninth Michigan Cavalry, June 5, 1863; second lieutenant February 18, 1864; assistant surgeon July 15, 1864; honorably discharged May 15, 1865.

Mulford M. Latimer, Summit, entered the service September 7, 1861, as captain in Third Michigan Cavalry; wounded in action at Iuka, Mississippi, September 19, 1862; mustered out October 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

George Lockley, Jackson, entered service May 1, 1861, as private in Company B, First (three months) Infantry; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered as sergeant Company G, First (three years) Infantry, August 18, 1861; second lieutenant August 16, 1862; first lieutenant September 23, 1862; captain November 1, 1862; wounded in action May 23, 1864; brevet major United States Volunteers July 6, 1864; major October 3, 1864; lieutenant colonel January 7, 1865; wounded at Hatchers Run February 6, 1865; made colonel May 30, 1865; mustered out July 9, 1865, and honorably discharged.

George W. Lumbard, Jackson, entered service May 16, 1861, as captain in Fourth Michigan Infantry; lieutenant-colonel July 1, 1862; colonel July 3, 1863; died May 6, 1864, of wounds received in battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

G. Collins Lyon, Jackson, entered service May 1, 1861, as second lieutenant Company B, First (three months) Infantry; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered as captain Company G, First (three years) Infantry, August 17, 1861; resigned April 22, 1862; appointed major of Seventeenth Infantry, August 8, 1862; was wounded in action at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; resigned October 13, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Theodore S. Mahan, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, August 9, 1861; captain August 22, 1862; wounded in action at Fredericksburg, Virginia, February 13, 1862; resigned April 17, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Joseph McCloy, Henrietta, entered the service as first lieutenant Twelfth Michigan Infantry, October 10, 1861; promoted to captain September 1, 1862; resigned February 24, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Henry E. Miller, Napoleon, entered service as sergeant Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, August 5, 1862; second lieutenant

September 14, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged July 20, 1865.

John R. Owens, Jackson, entered service as private Company B, First (three months) Infantry, May 1, 1861; mustered out Aug. 7, 1861; re-entered as sergeant Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry, September 6, 1861; second lieutenant April 9, 1863; first lieutenant August 22, 1864; resigned January 8, 1865, and honorably discharged.

D. Gibbs Palmer, Jackson, entered the service January 1, 1863, as first lieutenant and quartermaster of the First Regiment, Michigan Sharpshooters; assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers July 1, 1864; resigned January 16, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Frank A. Palmer, Jackson, entered the service as sergeant Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry, September 6, 1861; sergeant major January 24, 1863; second lieutenant November 14, 1864; first lieutenant, February 15, 1865; mustered out September 15, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Hiram B. Pierson, Jackson, entered the service as sergeant in Tenth Michigan Infantry, June 18, 1861; made second lieutenant October 1, 1861; resigned October 1, 1862, and honorably discharged.

John Piper, Jackson, entered service June 9, 1861, as captain of the Western Sharpshooters, attached to Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry; promoted to be major of First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters, Jan. 1, 1863; killed at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12, 1864.

Edmond Pomeroy, Jackson, entered the service May 1, 1861, as private in Company B, First (three months) Infantry; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered as first lieutenant, Company G, First (three years) Infantry, August 17, 1861; promoted to captain January 16, 1862; was killed at the second Bull Run, Virginia, August 30, 1862.

Ransom F. Pool, Jackson, entered service August 1, 1861, as quartermaster sergeant, First Michigan Infantry; made quartermaster October 1, 1864; resigned June 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Francis Porter, Springport, entered the service as second lieutenant in Twentieth Michigan Infantry, July 29, 1862; made captain January 9, 1863; wounded in action near Knoxville, Tennessee, November 21, 1863, and in assault on Petersburg, Virginia, July 30, 1864; made major December 20, 1864; lieutenant-colonel March 11, 1865; mustered out May 30, 1865, and honorably discharged (died in Detroit, May 18, 1903, aged seventy-nine years).

George Proudfit, Jackson, entered the service September 24, 1861, as captain Company K, Eighth Michigan Infantry; resigned December 3, 1862, and honorably discharged.

Andrew Pulver, Summit, entered service August 23, 1861, as sergeant Company B, First Michigan Cavalry, second lieutenant, May 18, 1863; captain June 1, 1864; killed in action at Trevallion Station near Richmond, Virginia, June 12, 1864.

J. Curtiss Purdy, Jackson, entered service as second lieutenant Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry, September 12, 1861; made first lieutenant March 25, 1862; captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, July 13, 1862; released November 27, 1862; captain May 14, 1863; resigned November 23, 1864, and honorably discharged.

John L. Ransom, Jackson, entered the service November 26, 1862, as sergeant Company A, Ninth Cavalry; made second

lieutenant August 9, 1863; discharged for disability July 5, 1865.

Christian Rath, Jackson, entered the service June 17, 1862, as second lieutenant in Seventeenth Michigan Infantry; was wounded in action at Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; made first lieutenant December 6, 1862; captain August 6, 1863; taken prisoner at Spottsylvania, Virginia, May 12, 1864; but escaped same night; detailed on division staff as provost marshal; was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel of United States Volunteers for special and efficient services during "the trial, confinement and execution of the conspirators against President Lincoln;" honorably discharged July 19, 1865.

Dr. M. H. Raymond, Grass Lake, entered the service as assistant surgeon Twenty-sixth Infantry, September 6, 1862; promoted to be surgeon, April 20, 1863; mustered out and honorably discharged June 4, 1865.

David H. Reeves, Jackson, entered service May 1, 1861, as private in Company B, First (three months) Infantry; mustered out August 12, 1861; re-entered as first lieutenant in Twelfth Michigan Infantry, October 10, 1861; was made captain November 11, 1863; resigned August 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

James P. Ruxford, Napoleon, entered the the service as second lieutenant Fourth Michigan Cavalry August 13, 1862; first lieutenant June 27, 1863; captain Eighth Cavalry, April 25, 1864; mustered out September 25, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Levant C. Rhines, Spring Arbor, entered the service as captain Company A, First Regiment, Michigan Sharpshooters, January 1, 1863; major June 12, 1864; killed in action near Petersburg, Virginia, June 17, 1864.

John W. Richardson, Jackson, entered service as private in First (three months) Infantry May 1, 1861; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered as assistant surgeon Twenty-first Infantry, April 11, 1863; mustered out April 11, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Edward H. Ring, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant and adjutant of the First Michigan Infantry August 17, 1861; resigned June 24, 1862, and honorably discharged.

William F. Robinson, Jackson, entered service June 20, 1861, as sergeant Company H, Fourth Michigan Infantry; second lieutenant December 12, 1861; first lieutenant July 18, 1862; captain January 22, 1863; wounded in action at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863; resigned May 1, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Rev. James J. Scarrett, Jackson, entered the service as major of the Tenth Infantry, November 20, 1861; died of disease at Nashville, Tennessee, November 15, 1863.

Michael Shoemaker, Jackson, entered service as colonel Thirteenth Michigan Infantry, January 28, 1862; taken prisoner at Tyree Springs, Tennessee, September 7, 1862: exchanged September 27, 1862; resigned May 26, 1863 and honorably discharged.

David A. Shumway, Jackson, entered September 30, 1861, in engineer and mechanics; surgeon Company H, October 10, 1861; second lieutenant May 31, 1863; first lieutenant November 3, 1864; mustered out September 26, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Joshua Slayton, Leoni, entered service

October 3, 1861, as first lieutenant, Thirteenth Michigan Infantry; captain November 12, 1862; discharged February 2, 1863, on account of physical disability from sickness.

James R. Slayton, Leoni, entered service as sergeant Company C, Ninth Infantry September 6, 1861; promoted to second lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry October 3, 1861; first lieutenant November 12, 1862; captain February 3, 1863; wounded at Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 19, 1863; mustered out August 26, 1864, and honorably discharged.

Cyrus Smith, Jackson, entered service First (three months) Infantry May 1, 1861; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered as assistant surgeon, Ninth Infantry, October 12, 1861; appointed surgeon of the Ninth Infantry October 10, 1862; mustered out and honorably discharged October 18, 1864.

DeWitt G. Smith, Jackson, entered the service as first lieutenant Company B, Third Cavalry, September 7, 1861; captain in Ninth Cavalry November 3, 1863; honorably discharged for physical disability October 17, 1864.

Alvin G. Smith, Leoni, entered service March 17, 1864, as private in Company B, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry; promoted for special gallantry at Spottsylvania, Virginia, to first lieutenant July 10, 1864; honorably discharged February 27, 1865, on account of wounds received in action before Petersburg, Virginia.

Willard B. Smith, Jackson, appointed assistant surgeon to Michigan Mechanics and Engineers December 1, 1862; resigned May 29, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Frank Standish, Blackman, entered service as first lieutenant Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry September 1, 1862; resigned July 31, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Henry A. Stettson, Jackson, entered service at first lieutenant in Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry, August 13, 1862; resigned January 13, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Byron Stoddard, Concord, entered the service August 20, 1861, as sergeant Company I, Sixth Michigan Infantry; second lieutenant July 1, 1863; died of disease at Port Hudson, Louisiana, July 17, 1863.

Rowan Summers, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant Seventeenth Infantry, June 17, 1862; wounded in action at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862; resigned March 14, 1863, and honorably discharged.

Joseph Tunnicliff, Jr., Jackson, entered the service as surgeon of the Fourth Infantry May 26, 1861; was transferred to the First Infantry August 17, 1861; resigned December 10, 1862, and was appointed special agent to look after Michigan troops in Washington hospitals.

William W. Van Antwerp, Jackson, entered the service as second lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, August 13, 1862; made first lieutenant December 18, 1862; captain June 27, 1863; was made brevet major United States volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, including the capture of Jefferson Davis; mustered out July 2, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Myron C. Wade, Jefferson, entered service as a private in Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry, September 6, 1861; sergeant, March 29, 1863; second lieutenant January 8, 1864; resigned August 10, 1865, and honorably discharged.

Silas P. Warner, Grass Lake, entered the service as a captain in the Twentieth Michigan Infantry, July 29, 1862; resigned on account of disability, December 31, 1863, and was honorably discharged.

Dewitt Clinton Welling, Jackson, entered service May 1, 1861, as corporal Company B, First (three months) Infantry; mustered out August 7, 1861; re-entered November 4, 1861, as sergeant Company G, Tenth Infantry; second lieutenant November 10, 1862; first lieutenant May 13, 1863; wounded in action at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864; honorably discharged for disability February 22, 1865.

Charles P. Wemple, Grass Lake, entered service August 17, 1862, as sergeant in Company F, Seventeenth Infantry; made second lieutenant May 26, 1865; mustered out June 23, 1865, and honorably discharged.

John Williams, Jackson, entered the service December 19, 1863, as quartermaster sergeant of Eighth Infantry; second lieutenant June 6, 1865; mustered out July 30, 1865, and honorably discharged.

William Winnegar, Grass Lake, entered the service as second lieutenant of Company F, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, August 17, 1862; first lieutenant December 28, 1862; captain September 14, 1863; resigned December 24, 1863, on account of sickness and was honorably discharged.

William H. Withington, Jackson, entered the service May 1, 1861, as captain of Company B, First (three months) Infantry; taken prisoner at Bull Run July 21, 1861; released January 20, 1862; made colonel Seventeenth Michigan Infantry August 11, 1862; resigned March 21, 1863, and was honorably discharged; brevetted brigadier general United States Volunteers March 25, 1865, for conspicuous gallantry at the action at South Mountain, Maryland, September 14, 1862.

Charles B. Wood, Jackson, entered service as first lieutenant and quartermaster, new Fourth Infantry, March 6, 1865; mustered out May 26, 1866, and honorably discharged.

Charles B. Wood, Jackson, entered service August 11, 1862, as sergeant of Company K, Seventeenth Infantry; made second lieutenant May 26, 1865; mustered out and honorably discharged June 3, 1865.

John E. Woodruff, Jackson, entered the service October 3, 1861, as second lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry; resigned December 8, 1862, and honorably discharged.

CHAPTER XXV.

A FEW HISTORICAL EVENTS.

One of the historic events that excited unusual interest at the time and for some subsequent years was the mysterious disappearance of the five-year-old son of Ami Filley. Mr. Filley and his family came to Jackson from Connecticut in June, 1833, and located a farm about six miles south of the village. In August, 1827, his son William, then five years old, was allowed to go to a large huckleberry swamp about a mile from the home, with two girls named Mary and Jane Mount, to gather berries. After picking berries for a time the boy grew tired and wanted to go home. The girls conducted him to the edge of the swamp and put him on the trail and showed him the way to the home, which was in sight, not doubting he would go there. But the boy was never seen afterwards. It was supposed he had been abducted by Indians, who were quite plentiful around the swamps. An alarm was sounded and the settlers turned out and searched the country for weeks, but no trace of the lost boy was ever found. The loss was advertised in the newspapers all over the county, and large rewards offered by Mr. Filly and his relatives in Connecticut, but without avail. The sensation was revived in 1867, when a half savage straggler was discovered who claimed his name was William Willey, and J. Z. Ballard, whose wife was a sister of William Filley, published a pamphlet purporting to be a history of the abducted boy. Many people, including the writer, flocked to see him, but nobody was fully convinced of his identity. The connection of his father and his uncle, Capt. A. F. Fitch, with the great railroad company trial, in 1851, gave added interest to this strange case.

The discovery and opening of the coal mine in 1857 was an event of marked importance of Jackson. For several years subsequently, the coal industry was a very prominent one, and attracted a large amount of capital and labor, but the mines began to fail about 1880, and though a few are still worked, the coal mining industry has been gradually declining, as the best and most productive properties have been exhausted.

The establishment of manufacturing industries at the state prison in 1844 to 1850, gave a great impetus to Jackson, and for many years the manufacture of cloth, boots and shoes, wagons, furniture, and farm tools was a great and successful feature of the business of the place. But agitation against "prison-made goods" and other conditions have operated to bring convict labor into ill-repute, and these industries have largely died out. In fact the state prison is today rather a detriment instead of a benefit to the city.

The great railroad strike of 1877 was an event of considerable importance to Jackson. It was not of long duration, but it was at the time fraught with serious consequences. The prompt action of the citizens and the city and state authorities prevented bloodshed and destruction of property, but the danger was a lesson to all that such disturbances had best be avoided, and it is to the credit of all that no such attempt at coercion has since been attempted at this point.

Jackson county has had its full quota of criminal excitements and it may seem singular that so few have received the punishment usual in such cases.

The first suicide in the county was that of a man named Mason, in Tompkins, in June, 1846. Mason was arrested for abusing his wife and family. He was taken before Justice David Adams and the examination being adjourned, he returned home, loaded his gun and shot himself through the body, causing almost instant death.

In 1847 John Barker, of Leoni township, was killed by his son, William Barker, with a blow from an axe, while chopping together in the woods. The son fled the country and was never apprehended and punished.

In 1878 Marion Dodge parted with his wife, and, meeting her in the road one day, demanded she should return home with him. On her refusal he shot her several times with a pistol. He then turned the weapon upon himself and inflicted a fatal wound. The wife was found and taken to her home, where she was placed under the care of Dr. Chittock and ultimately recovered.

In June, 1870, Pulaski Harrington got into an altercation with William Mallory in the town of Blackman, and struck him a blow that caused his death. Harrington was arrested and tried twice, the jury finally acquitting him.

In August, 1870, Lucas Westbrook was arrested for the murder of one Kennedy, in Grass Lake, but upon trial he was acquitted.

In 1872 Howard Gridly and John Williams got into an altercation over politics in Jackson. Williams called Gridly a liar, when the latter struck Williams a blow with his fist that caused the latter's death. He was tried and found guilty of manslaughter. Judge Higby fined Gridly two hundred dollars, which was paid.

In 1871, Warren Northrop was killed by his sister with a shot gun. The verdict was that it was done in self defense.

In 1877 Daniel Lincoln and his son-in-law, Martin Eckert, got into a fight while on a drunk, and Eckert was killed. The case was tried twice and the jury disagreed and Lincoln was discharged.

In January 1888, an aged widow by the name of Deborah Greene was found murdered in her home near Liberty. Subsequently the crime was laid to E. B. Walworth, a neighbor. He was arrested and tried three times, the jury each time disagreeing. The case was then dismissed.

In 1879, William Rumsey was shot by Charles Dornell, in Tompkins. The outcome of the trial was that it was done in self-defense.

The most tragic incident in the history of Jackson county, was the murder of the Crouch family, November 22, 1883. Four members of the family, Jacob Crouch, his daughter Eunice, and her husband, Henry White, and a visitor named William Polly being the victims. They were all shot to

death in their beds. Suspicion fell upon a son-in-law named Holcomb and two sons as the instigators. A short time afterwards Mrs. Holcomb, who was Jacob Crouch's daughter, committed suicide, a detective named Brown was fired at on the road in the night and a man named Foy, who worked for Holcomb, was killed at the Crouch home. The outcome of the tragedy was six deaths and several attempts at murder. D. H. Holcomb, a son-in-law, and Judd D. Crouch, a son, were finally arrested and Holcomb was brought to trial. The trial lasted several weeks and caused unparalleled excitement. Holcomb was finally acquitted and the other case dropped. Twenty years have nearly passed and the Crouch tragedy is as far from solution as when first perpetrated.

The celebrated Lattimer murder is so recent and the facts so well known they need not be repeated. In this case the culprit was convicted and is still in state prison.

Since 1890 there have been several cases for murder trial in our courts and but one conviction. It seems the consciences of Jackson county farmers are quite too tender to punish the crime of murder. The murderers' tendency to plead insanity in criminal cases, and the ease with which "expert" testimony can be produced, has almost made murderers immune from punishment. In fact it has become almost the only crime that can be committed with impunity.

Two terrible railroad accidents are among the historical events of the city. The first occurred on October 10, 1879, at the Junction, when a west bound express collided with a freight train that was just pulling out on the main track. The result of this collision was fifteen killed outright and twenty-seven terribly mutilated. Although only two of the victims were Jackson citizens, the terrible accident cast a gloom over the city for several weeks, as the deaths followed one after another.

The second collision took place at the union depot in September, 1893, and was caused by an excursion train for the World's Fair dashing into the rear of a passenger train in waiting at the depot. By this accident thirteen men were killed and thirty wounded. The engineer of the extra train supposed the track was clear and did not have his train under control, and this neglect was the cause of the terrible disaster. Outside these two horrors, the people of Jackson have not been called to witness any serious railroad accidents.

In the line of fire calamities the city has been singularly free from large conflagrations. The only fires of much importance have been the burning of the old Bascomb tavern, in 1858, the Marion House, in 1870, and the destruction of the Union block, in 1881. Several manufacturing plants have been burned at different times, but there have been no disastrous fires in the history of the city. One reason of this is in the fact that Jackson has and has always maintained an excellent fire department, second in efficiency and equipment to no other city of its size in the country.

SOME FIRST EVENTS IN JACKSON CITY.

First white visitors, Horace Blackman and Alexander Laverty, July 3, 1829.

First building, Blackman's log cabin.

First celebration, Fourth of July, 1829.

First road, surveyed by J. F. Stratton.

First plat made, Blackman's, March, 1830.

First sale of lots, in April, 1830.

First patentee, Horace Blackman.

First physicians, Doctors Samson Stoddard and O. Russ.

First trader, Jesse Baird.

First merchant, Daniel Hogan.

First justice, William R. DeLand.

First constable, Horace Blackman.

First orchard, set out by A. W. Daniels, 1830-1.

First white women, Mrs. Gillett and Mrs. Case.

First mechanics, Josephus Case and John Wickham.

First bridge, a pole bridge over the river at Trail street, 1830.

First cases of ague, Hiram Thompson and George B. Cooper, 1830.

First postmaster, Isaiah W. Bennett.

First regular mail carrier, George Mayo.

First stage line was run by Messrs. Stone, Ring and Hibbard, 1833.

First shoemaker, W. D. Thompson.

First sawmill, Thompson & Bennett's, 1830.

First tannery, Mills and Prussia's, 1830.

First sermon, preached by Rev. J. D. Pierce, October, 1830.

First regular preachers, Messrs. Colclazer and Pilcher.

First white child born, Sarah Chapman, 1830.

First death, a child 12 years old named W. D. Thompson, 1831.

First accident, the limb of a tree fell upon young Thompson, 1831.

First supervisor, Ralph Updike, 1831.

First school teacher, Miss Silence D. Blackman.

First military company, Capt. O. H. Fifield's, 1832.

First county surveyor, John T. Durand.

First judge of circuit court (*pro tem.*), Dr. Russ, 1832.

First regular circuit judge, W. A. Fletcher, 1833.

First associate judges, W. R. DeLand and H. Thompson.

First criminal, William Savacool, 1833.

First male child born in county, Ambrose Bean, in Spring Arbor in 1831.

First plaintiff in civil action, Abel Mellington, 1833.

First banks, the bank of Jackson county, and the bank of Sandstone, 1837.

First senator from Jackson county, Geo. B. Cooper, 1836.

First representative, Rosevelt Davis.

First church, Baptist, built in 1838.

First court-house, built in 1837-8.

First shoe store, Wm. D. Thompson's, 1831.

First houses erected east of village, the Russ Tavern and Jenkins' log cabin.

First newspaper, Jacksonburgh Sentinel, 1837.

First abduction, Wm. Filley, stolen by the Indians, 1837.

First railroad train entered Jackson in 1841.

First insurance company, the Jackson County Mutual, 1840.

First musical organization, the Jackson band, under Albert Foster, 1841.

First sidewalk built, 1841.

First agricultural society formed, 1841.

First attempt at incendiarism, 1841.

First town clock placed in position, 1852.

First cases of small pox, 1852.

First organization of Republican party, 1854.

First shaft for coal mining made in 1857.

First pottery kiln erected in 1863.

First trip over the Michigan Southern Branch R. R., 1857.

First gas company, organized under P. B. Loomis, 1857.

First pavement laid down in county, 1858.

First fire at state prison, 1852; loss, $8,000.

First suicide, Mason, of Tompkins.

The first jury comprised: Edward Morrill, Jeremiah Marvin, Orrin Gregory, Sanford Marsh, Wm. Worth, Geo. Woodworth, David Rielly, Aaron Eamon, Major D. Mills, Martin Flint, Moses Bayn and Isaac Carrier.

First sheriff, David Keyes, 1832.

First prison agent, Benjamin Porter, 1839.

First Episcopal church completed, 1840.

First Congregational society organized, 1841.

First Methodist church completed, 1850.

First Catholic church completed, 1857.

First Christian church completed, 1867.

First Universalist church completed, 1869.

First water-works completed, 1870.

First Pioneer Society organized, 1874.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the principal officers of Jackson county from its organization to the present time, and the year in which they were elected. Judges of probate hold for a term of of four years, all others for two years.

PROBATE JUDGES.

James Valentine, 1832; Leander Chapman, 1836; William R. De Land, 1840; Samuel Higby, 1844; Orson W. Bennett, 1848; Jonathan L. Videto, 1852; Thomas McGee, 1856; Joseph E. Beebe, 1860; Melville McGee, 1864; Louis M. Powell, 1876; James M. Gould, 1880; Lewis M. Powell, 1884; Josiah T. Hammond, 1888; Judge Hammond is serving his fourth term.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Olney Hawkins, 1832; William J. Moody, 1834; Leander Chapman, 1838; Phenias Farand, 1840; David Johnson, 1844; G. T. Gridbuy, 1846; Fidus Livermore, 1848; Samuel Higby, 1850; Austin Blair, 1852; Fidus Livermore, 1854; Eugene Pringle, 1856; William K. Gibson, 1860; Orson W. Bennett, 1862; Victor M. Bostwick, 1864; William K. Gibson, 1866; Thomas A. Wilson, 1870; James Gould, 1872; Lewis M. Powell, 1874; James A. Parkinson, 1876; Robert Haire, 1878; John C. Sharp, 1880; Frank Hulett, 1882; Austin Blair, 1884; James A. Parkinson, 1886; Elmer Kirkby, 1890; Charles H. Smith, 1886; Forrest C. Badgley, 1898.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Samson Stoddard, 1832; William D. Thompson, 1836; Wiliam R. De Land, 1838; Fairchild Farrand, 1840; Czar Jones, 1842; James A. Dyer, 1846; Walter Buddington, 1848; Horace G. Bliss, 1852; DeWitt C. Smith, 1854; Alexander G, Bell, 1856; Daniel Upton, 1858; Robert D. Knowles, 1866; Almirin M. Tinker, 1872; Luther H. Ludlow, 1874; William D. Taylor, 1878; William H. Van Horn, 1880; Charles E. Snow, 1884; H. D. Blakeman, 1890; W. D. Tefft, 1892; Gifford Patch, 1896; W. A. Cunningham, 1898.

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

Hiram Thompson, 1832; Joseph C. Bailey, 1836; William E. Perrine, 1840; Hiram Thompson, 1842; Peter E. De Mill, 1846; Gardner H. Shaw, 1848; Levi P. Gregg, 1852; John W. Root, 1856; Luther H. Ludlow, 1860; Abram Van de Bogait, 1862; Harvey Bush, 1864; De Witt C. Smith, 1868; Anson Townley, 1870; Harvey Bush, 1872; Anson Townley, 1876; A. G. Townley, 1882; Charles E. Townsend, 1884; Wesley Sears, 1896.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

David Keyes, 1832; George Woodworth, 1834; Amasa B. Gibson, 1836; James A. Dyer, 1838; Jonathan L. Videtto, 1840; Henry Tisdale, 1842; Lewis D. Welling, 1846; Lewis F. Pickett, 1850; William Wycoff, 1854; George L. Smalley, 1858; Jacob K. Smalley, 1860; David H. Lockwood, 1864; George Jennings, 1866; Daniel W. Shaw, 1870; Ogden A. Green, 1872; William R. Brown, 1874; Chauncey S. Webster, 1876; Norton M. Terry, 1878; David H. Lockwood, 1880; Eugene D. Winney, 1884; John Boyle, 1888; Isaac N. Smally, 1890; John Boyle, 1892; Archibald J. Peck, 1894; Porter S. Harrington, 1898; Adelbut W. Dwelle, 1900.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Norman Allen, 1832; Oliver Russ, 1834; Samson Stoddard, 1836; Norman Allen, 1838; John W. Dwight, 1840; Leander Chapman, 1842; James C. Wood, 1846; Reynold Landon, 1850; Amos Pickett 1854; Anson Townley, 1856; Luther F. Grundy, 1860; Anson Townley, 1862; Luther F. Grundy, 1864; Reynolds Landon, 1868; Mark S. Ray, 1870; David Trumbull, 1874; Dwight F. Gillett, 1876; Richard Townley, 1878; Luther H. Ludlow, 1880; Richard Townley, 1884; George S. Winhold, 1888; Joseph Winhold, 1892; H. D. Blakeman, 1896; Anthony Patch, 1898; William L. De Land, 1902.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE LITERARY CLUBS OF JACKSON.

BY JULIA H. KIRTLAND.

The question is often asked, "Whence came the spirit of club organization to the brainy women of the land?" Was it because of so many bright young daughters returning from college with well trained brains and bodies? Did the mothers rise up in self defence, saying, "We, too, will cultivate our mind and heart; we must keep pace with this new spirit of advancement?" What if there are fewer herring-bone quilts which constitute weeks in the making! The delicately flowered quilts, simply tied, contain much more of "comfort!" Instead of spending so much precious time eternally

doing household work, with such unnecessary elaborateness, women are adding more grey matter to their brains, and the forthcoming generation will receive the benefit.

From whatever source this "spirit of the times" comes, the bright women of town and country are quick to improve their opportunity; there are over ten thousand women in Michigan alone, belonging to these organizations. The literary club movement among women is a great, a masterful force, seeking expression. Whatever the ultimate result may be, no impartial judge can say that the present outcome is evil, but emphatically good. Many a timid, retiring woman has discovered an unknown power lying dormant within her own nature, that when cultivated endows her with an almost unlimited influence; and influence, we remember, is greater than power and more lasting.

One of the happy features of club life is that woman make the happy discovery of each other; many true and lasting friendships are established, which the passing years bind more closely together. Talents which have been quiescent are brought into activity, bringing enjoyment to many and adding to the graces of life. The fact is emphasized that each is a link in a strong chain that cements humanity into one harmonious whole. It is worth while to be one of the units of such "a great potential force for service to others."

After a few years of study and self cultivation; after we as individuals, and as clubs, learn somewhat of our ability to do and to dare, then the heart warms and thrills to do for others. We hear the cry of the children on the streets and gather them into the kindergarden; in the mining towns and in the factories, and petition the state legislatures to enact laws for their protection. Endeavor is made to cultivate a love of the many beauties of nature, in the heart of the children; to teach them how to make their homes more attractive and enhance the beauty of them, within and without.

The senior club of the city was organized in the summer of 1879. Sixteen ladies met at the home of Mrs. Latham Kassick and formed themselves into a literary class, with Miss Trevette as leader, the object being to take up a systematic study of history and literature. The charter members are Mesdames E. R. Warner, J. M. Root, Henry Kellogg, C. H. Bennett, H. O. Bedell, J. H. Pilcher, C. C. Pratt, James De Puy, L. D. Grosvenor, R. H. Emerson, E. A. Sumner, C. C. Reed, B. L. Carlton, M. J. Morrell, Latham Kassick and Miss Dencie Field. Miss Emma L. Trevette continued as the efficient leader for two years. During the winter of 1881-2 Miss Ella Fish was the leader; the study was of Greek and Roman history. The following year the work for each afternoon was assigned to individual ladies. Finally a constitution was adopted and the name Tuesday Club chosen. The first president elected under the new regime was Mrs. Henry Kellogg. Membership was limited to forty active members. The main object was, and is, a serious study to gain knowledge and self culture, yet many social functions are enjoyed by the ladies in mid-winter festivals, colonial parties, symposiums where song, poetry and witty toasts are characteristic features of the occasion. At the fourth symposium, held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Withington, the gentlemen were invited guests. Many and hearty were the expressions of praise for the creditable manner in

which the ladies gave and responded to the toasts.

The Colonial Tea-party, celebrated at the home of Mrs. C. C. Bloomfield, will never be forgotten by those who were present. The ladies and gentlemen, dressed in the beautiful style of the olden time, made a charming sight.

During the presidency of Mrs. P. B. Loomis, while studying American history, a Michigan Day took place at the home of Mrs. R. H. Emerson. The ladies, dressed in the style of 1837, toasted the several states from which they came. Mrs. Lucinda Stone, the "Mother of Michigan Clubs," was the honored guest of the club on that day. The work of this year concluded with a breakfast at "Homewild," the home of Mrs. Loomis. Entertainment and fun were afforded by a play, "The Dumb Doctor." An Apple Blossom fete at the home of Mrs. L. H. Field marked the happy closing of the year of Mrs. C. C. Bloomfield's presidency. The memory of its sweet fragrance lingers yet in the minds of the participants.

During the year of 1891-2 the study embraced the men and events of the Victorian age, one afternoon in each month being given to current topics. From the study of history and the subjects which naturally cluster around it, the Tuesday Club took a great stride forward, when entering upon the more difficult study of sociology, in 1892-3.

Accumulating much knowledge and enthusiasm from the work of these years, courage was given to take up the subject of Man in the different phases of his activity, under the general head of political economy, during the winter of 1894-5. Mrs. E. R. Warner presided gracefully over the destinies of the club that year. On Presidents' Day, following a banquet, the gentlemen responded to the toasts, "Our Opportunity," "Home Rule," "Reciprocity," "The Single Standard." The drama, the "Masque of Culture," was then presented by the club ladies before an invited audience.

For a number of years the members of the Tuesday Club have been interested in studying books and essays, doing away with all written papers.

The study of the past year, 1902-3, was of the Creation, under the subdivisions of the "Old Genesis Story," "Sacrifice of the Lower Life for the Higher," "Worlds Rounded and Rolling." Current events and a few essays have furnished a very pleasing and instructive program. They have reduced the membership to thirty, preferring the smaller club.

The work of the year just passed terminated in a beautifully arranged luncheon at the home of the retiring president, Mrs. J. T. Hammond. Succeeding the bountiful repast, Mrs. Corbit, of Detroit, spoke on the work of the pre-historic women, having many baskets of their workmanship to show. All of the ladies present were very much pleased with the address, and voted it a delightful afternoon.

THE MOSAIC CLUB.

"The distant mountains that uprear
Their solid bastions to the skies,
Are crossed by pathways that appear
As we to higher levels rise."

The Mosaic Club was established in the winter of 1886, by the earnest endeavor of two enthusiastic friends, Mrs. J. O. Gunnison and Mrs. J. B. Carter. Other ladies partook of the same spirit of quiet en-

thusiasm, until twenty-nine were enrolled as charter members. Mrs. J. B. Carter, the first president of the Mosaic Club, possessed those traits of character which keep one in a serene equipoise. She carried the club through the first perilous year of its existence with grace and dignity. The first year's work, covering but twelve sessions, was devoted to the study of Greek history and art. No complete program was arranged, the work being simply planned from one week to another. A variety of subjects seeming desirable for study and research, the name Mosaic represented the most attractions and was chosen as the club name.

A fine program was arranged for the second year on the history, literature and art of the Romans. Maintaining the supremacy of these three subjects, history, literature and art, several countries of Europe afforded themes for research and the delightful acquisition of valuable knowledge. During the two years that the interest of the club centered on Germany, the work was further developed by the introduction of a discussion on "Topics of the Times" at the end of each session. Music and the German composers filled a prominent place in the study of these years, being enhanced by the interpretation of music and song by the cultivated quartette of ladies belonging to the club; they were Mrs. Alonzo Bennett, Mrs. Dr. Z. W. Waldron, Mrs. J. W. Blakely and Mrs. Dwight Smith.

For a number of years the charming women of the Mosaic Club have been deeply absorbed in the intricate study of Shakespear's plays. Much enjoyment is derived from this course of study and knowledge of human nature is enlarged and strengthened. Twenty-five active members constitute the body of the Mosaic Club, with one musical and several visiting members. The present year's work closed with an entertaining address on "A Winter's Tale," by Rev. R. E. McDuff, at the Church house, with many invited guests present to enjoy it.

THE TOURIST CLUB.

At a preliminary meeting, a committee of four ladies was chosen to outline a plan of study, draft a proper constitution and select a name for a third literary club in Jackson. Mrs. Slenou, Miss L. D. Lewis, Mrs. H. D. Armstrong and Miss Green composed the committee who reported the following week at an adjourned meeting held at the home of Mrs. W. R. Reynolds. This was in the summer of 1888, in the month of August. The report of the committee proved to be for a course of study in the nature of travels, not in reality, but in imagination; traveling through the countries of Europe, studying their forms of government, literature, art, religions, politics, social customs and topography. The report of the committee on the outline of study, and the several articles of the constitution were adopted by the twenty-two ladies present. Quite naturally the name Tourist Club was selected for this new child of woman's ambition. Miss Lucy D. Lewis was enthusiastically elected the first president. Ireland, Scotland and Iceland were the countries studied during the first year, which closed with a banquet and symposium at the home of Mrs. Green on West Main street. The second year, with Mrs. T. M. Smith as president, the tour of merrie England was accomplished. Presidents' Day was made interesting by the rendering of a scene from the drama, "Lady of Ly-

ons." The annual symposium was held at the pleasant home of Mrs. Henry Smith. For entertainment the Shakespearian burlesque, "The Ladies Speak at Last," was given with much vim and brilliancy.

The Tourist Club continued to study the different countries and their chief characteristics until 1895-6, when they undertook a year's work on a variety of scientific subjects with a marked degree of success. The year closed with a fine banquet at Castle Hall, the gentlemen as well as the ladies taking part in giving and responding to toasts. One pleasing function of the year 1897 was the acting of a dialogue, "The Fadville Sewing Circle," written by Mrs. T. A. Dailey. It was given at the home of Mrs. Dailey simply for the pleasure of the club ladies. Mrs. Leigh Lynch with her cornet, Mrs. Blair with her violin, and Mrs. Cole at the piano, delighted all present with charming music. Later the same ladies acted the "Sewing Circle" at a public entertainment for the benefit of the Woman's Building Fund. Two years were profitably spent on the interesting subject of the history of our own country. The study of books is also a part of the year's work. One noticeable feature of the second year on American history was original sentiments written by the members of the club and printed at the foot of each page of the year book. This was during the year of the war with Spain to free Cuba, when history was an engaging and attractive study. An evening on the study of the character of Abraham Lincoln was one long to be remembered. The club ladies, their husbands, and friends, gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Palmer. In answer to roll call each one responded with a saying of Mr. Lincoln's, or something about him; an address on the boyhood of Lincoln was given by Julia H. Kirtland; Miss Harrington read a paper on his political life; Miss Price on Lincoln as a lawyer; Charles A. Blair read a fine summary of Mr. Lincoln's great personality. Music and refreshments brought a most delightful evening to a fitting close.

Fine afternoons were enjoyed on the subjects of "George Bancroft," America's early historian and founder of the naval academy; "Philip H. Sheridan," our great cavalry leader; symposium of "Naval Heroes," Farragut, Dewey, Sampson, Schley, Watson and Hobson; "Bayard Taylor," the great American tourist; "The Theme of Faust," "his redemption through love of the beautiful."

This last afternoon was made very beautiful by Mrs. F. A. Bradley, who wrote a treatise on the theme and read it while tableaux were presented of the most thrilling scenes. This grew into a public entertainment, where the Tourist ladies took in about sixty dollars, which they gave to the Free Kindergarden. Another evening worthy of mention was celebrated at the home founded by our war governor, Austin Blair, now occupied by his son, Charles A. Blair. Miss Kirtland was the leader of the evening. The battle of Gettysburg was described and explained in a very vivid way by one who participated in the three days' engagement, Dr. A. E. Bulson. Mrs. J. J. Calkins read a fine paper on Robert E. Lee. A unique review of "The Honorable Peter Sterling" was given by Mrs. W. M. Palmer; Mrs. E. R. Hague sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean;" Dr. and Mrs. Fred Pratt,

Mrs. Hague and J. B. Ford sang other patriotic songs. Refreshments and a social hour added to the pleasure of a most enjoyable occasion.

Later in the season the Tourist ladies and their gentlemen friends met to listen to an address by Lieut. W. W. Bennett on the "Siege and Capture of Vicksburg." One must be acquainted with Mr. Bennett's original and witty style to appreciate what was enjoyed from his paper that evening. Peace and joy to his brave, gentle heart! The year book of 1899-1900 consisted of a miscellaneous program. Many of the afternoons clustered around and in the city of Paris in anticipation of the exhibition to be held there the coming summer.

The women of the Jackson city clubs entertained the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs at their annual meeting in October, 1899. Many women of the Tourist club have a deep and abiding love for and appreciation of art. It was voted to spend the year 1900-1 in the study of art and books. Italian art was selected, as that is the most widely known and attractive to the greatest number. Following the pursual of the glorious art of Italy, the art of the French was taken up, filling out a very attractive and instructive course. The "Beginning of French Art," "Romanesque and Gothic Architecture," the "Painters of the Renaissance," were subjects of the first afternoon. A unique feature of this year's work was an evening with the "Maid of Orleans." Mrs. F. A. Bradley, as leader, gave an exposition of this tragedy as it is dramatized by Schiller. Different members of the club, dressed in appropriate costumes, represented the principal characters and acted the play on the stage of the Church House before the club ladies and their invited guests. Mrs. Bradley and all taking part acted the characters assigned them in a creditable manner, especially Miss Lina Bradley, who took the part of Joan de Arc.

For several years the Tourist Club has observed the Christmas festival by a musical, to which the gentlemen are invited. Mrs. C. A. Blair, assisted by Miss Mary Bascom, arranged and executed a program which was replete with a high grade of music. Some of the art afternoons were on Nicholas Poussin, Claude Lorrain and Charles LeBrun; the "Carnival of the Eighteenth Century," wherein we studied of Watteau, Boucher, Fragonard, Greuze, Elizabeth LeBrun and Pierre Prud'hon. The effect of the French Revolution on art was also considered; David and the Classicists were interesting characters; under the head of "The Revolt," we learned of Delacroix, Ary Scheffer, Delaroche and Descamps; among the landscape painters, Corot, Rousseau, Diaz de la Pena, Jules Dupre, C. F. Daubigney and Troyon were studied. Jean Leon Gerome and the Orientalists, Regnault and Benjamin Constant; Sevres porcelain was studied in the work of Jean Louis Hamon; genre painting was found to be an interesting topic through the work of Bougureau, Meissonier, Dagnan Bouveret and Carolus Duran. The imaginative and decorative arts have been brought to a high grade of artistic excellence by Purvis de Chavannes; the work of the great sculptor, Barye, was the subject of an instructive paper. An open afternoon was filled by an enjoyable talk on art by one of Jackson's portrait painters, and the reading of a paper on our native birds.

The study of art closed the year by a fine afternoon spent on the peasant painters, Jean Francois Millet, Jules Bastien-LePage, Marie Bashkirtseff, Jules Breton and the Bonheur family, this proved a very delightful afternoon.

Germanic art and books formed the topics of study for the year 1902-3. "A Map Talk" on the territorial changes in the German states; "The Art of Illumination and Miniature Painting"; the Van Eyck's, founders of the "Flemish School;" music and current comment engaged our attention for the first meeting. "The Old Town of Bruges," "Hans Memling," "Quintin Massy," "Causes of the Decline of Art," "Schools of Northern Artists," "Albert Durer," of the Franconian school, "Hans Holbein," the younger of the Swabian school, were subjects considered on two afternoons.

Dr. and Mrs. Bulson opened their hospitable home to the Tourist Club and their friends for an evening devoted to reminiscences of pioneer times in Michigan. Anecdotes of the novel and trying experiences of the pioneers were related in response to roll call. The most telling feature of the evening was an address given by Colonel DeLand, who was one of the pioneers. Music had a prominent place in the entertainment and refreshments and a social hour were enjoyed. After the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," every one went home feeling that he had had a good time and learned many facts of local history. The "Revival of the Flemish School," through the work of Peter Paul Rubens, "Anthony Van Dyck" and "David Teniers, the younger," "Lillian Whiting and her works," came on other days. Under the head of the "Dutch School," fine papers were read on "Frank Hals," "Saskai, and the women of Holland," and the great "Rembraudt van Ryn," Nicolas Maes, Gerard Terburg and Adriaan van Ostades; "Life on the Canal Boats" was an original story. The several topics, "The Highlands of Holland," "Jacob van Ruysdael," "Meyndest Hobbema" and "Albert Cuyp," brought us in touch with the landscape painters. The "Fight with Neptune" and an imaginary trip through the beautiful Ryks museum gave us glimpses of things peculiar to Holland. Mrs. W. K. Sagendorph dramatized "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and drilled a number of the Tourist ladies to present it. The play was given at the Church Home before several hundred ladies, all of those taking part rendering their part in a manner which brought forth much applause. Especially good was the work of Mrs. Sagendorph, who took the principal character of Mrs. Wiggs, Mrs. Dr. Robinson as Nancy and Miss Harrington as Miss Alcot.

A few weeks later it was put upon the boards at the Athenaeum before a crowded house, netting nearly a hundred dollars each to the Charity Union and the Tourist Club.

On one of the many enjoyable afternoons we were told something about the poet Stephen Philips; some of his poetry was read and compared with the work of other poets. Through "The Return to the Classical," Anton Raphael Mengo and Maria Angelica Kauffmann were studied with profit; also the recitation of Schiller's poem the "Lay of the Bell." Music and current comment have a place in the regular work of each session.

The fifteenth year of the work of the

Tourist Club closed with a very delightful day at the home of the president, Julia H. Kirtland. The literary feature partook of a fagot party, each lady present reading an original story, giving an amusing anecdote, singing a song or telling some unusual experience. Instrumental music by Mrs. Blair and recitations by Mrs. Bradley and Miss Lina Bradley were pleasing responses to burning fagots. Beautiful souvenir books were given to Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Smith and the president. Very delicious refreshments were partaken of at the close of one of the most enjoyable Presidents' Days in the history of the club.

Just once a year, remember, no mistake,
Cry, "Rip Van Winkle, time for you to wake!"
Watch for the week in April when lilacs blow,
For then the goblins meet, and we must go.

The Tourist Club has removed the limit to the number of its membership, having at the present time eighty members, active, musical, associate, retired and honorary.

THE ATHENA CLUB.

The Athena Club developed from a literary class known as Mrs. Robb's Wednesday Class. It came into existence in the fall of 1885. The study undertaken was of English literature. There were no printed programs, the work being planned from week to week by the leader. In the winter of 1888-9 the members of the class constituted themselves into a club, and made choice of the name, Athena. Mrs. Benjamin J. Glasgow was elected the first president. Closing the work of the year came the first symposium of the club. Mrs. W. H. Wilson and Mrs. B. J. Glasgow generously opened the doors of their hospitable home to the club and their guests. The rooms were tastefully draped with oriental hangings, and flowers greeted one at every turn. The company sat at a long table spread the entire length of the rooms and a very appetizing lunch was partaken of. Appropriate toasts and happy responses filled the hours of the banquet.

Fine music and charming tableaux gave entertainment until the close of a very pleasing day.

For a year or more the Athena Club disbanded. In January, 1891, they reorganized and elected Mrs. General Devlin president. The ladies of the club again made choice of Mrs. Devlin as president for the coming year. The study was of prominent men and events from colonial days down to the present time. Forty-three active and one honorary member composed the membership; printed programs were gotten out for this year for the first time.

The women of the Athena Club do meritorious work. One pleasing feature of the years as they pass are the evenings when other ladies are invited to enjoy some special entertainment with them. The rendering of the "Mistletoe Bough," in the winter of 1900, was of this nature. At the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Glasgow arrangements were made to entertain a houseful. A large stage was erected in the west room, while seats were provided for the audience and every one made comfortable. Many of the members of the club took part in the play, going through the marriage ceremony, and the dance, from which the bride goes and hides in the great chest. Miss Hannaford sang the beautiful poem. "The Mistletoe Bough," in a very pleasing manner.

Refreshments and a box of wedding cake were given each one in attendance.

THE VIOLET CROWN.

Out of an Emerson Reading Circle has grown the Violet Crown Club, redolent of sweet odor and fascinating color. The name was suggested by a line from Pindar's writings. "O violet crowned Athens, famous in song, divine city." The ladies of the club revere the same high ideals of real merit and "sterling attainment," which actuated the Athenians in their golden age. Like those who hold a lofty ideal and make strenuous effort, reaching upward, the work is very good.

The Violet Crown Club was organized at the home of Mrs. Horace Field, on the 6th day of January, 1891, and named the following fall by the son of one of the members. Six women have the honor of being charter members. In choosing their first president, Mrs. Horace Field was elected to preside over their deliberations. The active membership of the club is twenty-two, with five associate members. Sessions convene on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from early fall until spring. Authors and their writings furnished subjects of study through several years. Studies of art and miscellaneous topics filled the year book of 1891-2 with attractions. American history, the most fascinating of all histories to us, and current topics were the themes from which afternoons were arranged for the last year's work.

THE CAREY CLUB.

The Carey Club was named for the two poets, Alice and Phoebe Carey. This fact would lead one to think that their principal object would be the study of poetry. Is it not a little singular that of all the twenty literary clubs in our city not one makes anything like a serious study of the deep things of life as voiced by the poet's song,

"To keep life young, to keep love warm,
And loving dost prolong
The sense of sunshine with thy song."

The organization was perfected by Mrs. Julia Knowls in 1891. During the four years that she presided over the meetings they were a Chautauquan circle. At the commencement of the fifth year a name was selected, and an independent line of work was entered upon. Among special afternoons are Bible Day, and Sunshine Day, when each lady brings some appropriate article for the inmates of the Home for the Friendless. The active members are thirty, with five musical and eight honorary, of which two are gentlemen. Monday afternoon is the time of meeting.

MISTLETOE CLUB.

The study engaging the thought of the women of the Mistletoe Club for the year 1902-3 was of the early history of America. Quotations from some one American author are given each afternoon in answer to roll call. The last meeting before Christmas all the papers were on subjects clustering around the earthly life of Christ, and the observance of Christmas in different countries. Four open evenings are planned for each year, when the members of each family represented are guests of the club. A little comedy," The Spinsters' Convention," was given four times before a public audience, netting one hundred and fifty dollars, which was divided between the Home for the Friendless, the Prison library, and the Beulah Home. The Mistletoe Club, which was organized nine

years ago, numbers thirty active and two honorary members. The sessions are held Thursday evening.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

The motto of the Twentieth Century Club is "Leisure without culture is death." Mrs. Josephine Gibbs was one of the promoters of this club, and continues a valuable member. Through her kindly criticism, by reason of her office of club critic, she renders efficient aid without giving offense. The club was organized with a membership of nine ladies, in October, 1894. The force now numbers twenty-five active, six associate and six musical members. Monday is club day for them.

Russian history and civil government were subjects of study for the first year. Later the topics of art, literature, science and current events were given close attention. Sessions of the year just closed were devoted to the delightful study of English and French art; reviews of books was also included in the curriculum. The enterprising women of the Twentieth Century Club gave a public musical, and raised twenty-five dollars for the Stone Memorial Fund.

THE PHOENIX CIRCLE.

Twenty-five active and five musical members constitute the membership of the Phoenix Circle. Eight years ago they were gathered into a club with Mrs. Dr. O. S. Hartson as president. Sessions are held on Friday afternoon from November to March. Programs have been arranged with miscellaneous subjects for study, current topics receiving special attention. Every fourth meeting is turned partly into a social function. It is convened in the evening and the husbands are present to enjoy the music and other entertaining features which the enterprising women of the Phoenix Circle conceive of. Refreshments are part of the good things to enjoy on these occasions.

A unique entertainment was given on an open afternoon. Mrs. J. A. Seward transformed her dining room into a representation of the Klondike region. Each one, taking up a shovelful of ore, abstracted the nuggets of precious gold found within, much merriment being provoked by the surprises. A very fine program was gotten up last year on English miscellaneous topics. One of the open evenings was a Shakespearian exploit. Quotations from Shakespeare were given in answer to roll call, while different ones appeared dressed in the costume of the character which they personated. Each year the president inaugurates the work of the year with a reception.

THE HOME CULTURE CLUB.

In November of the year 1896 the women of the Home Culture Club first took up club work. Twenty-five active members, five associate, and five musical, compose the membership of the energetic women pledged to more and better culture in the home. The course of study pursued developed along the lines of history and literature. For two years the work was of American history and literature. Following this, three years were wisely spent in the study of England's interesting literature and famous history. The versatile and unique people of France have furnished the various topics for pursual on the same themes, during three years. Much interest is manifested in art by these ladies.

THE AMARANTH CLUB.

The Amaranth came into being in the fall of 1897. Miss Nellie Jordan and Mrs. James Falihee are responsible for the organization of this interesting body of club women. The membership is limited to twenty-five workers. The first studies were of American history, two years being given to this unique era of events. Italian history, art, literature and music afforded a very delightful programme for a year's profitable and progressive study in 1902-3.

THE HISTORICAL READING CIRCLE.

Twelve sweet matronly ladies constitute the class of the Historical Reading Circle. Mrs. Judge M. McGee and Mrs. Frank McLean first entertained the idea and were instrumental in organizing this cosy little club, the date being February 17, 1899. In choosing the first president it fell to the lot of Mrs. McGee, who presided with grace and dignity throughout the year. Biographical Studies of Great Men and Famous Women, a monthly publication, is the work read, and discussed in the weekly meetings on Tuesday afternoons.

THE EGLANTINE CLUB.

One of the many enterprising Bay View circles has the name expressive of so much fragrance, Eglantine. For four years the study has followed the regular work laid out in the Bay View magazine. Mrs. Nettie Youngs was the first president. The fifteen members meet on the first Tuesday afternoon in October and continue until the last Tuesday in June.

ALPHA LITERARY.

Starting as a social circle, who did considerable benevolent work, the members of this organization reorganized into a literary club November 9, 1899, electing Mrs. Lee as president. The boys of the Beulah Home have been helped extensively by these noble, whole-hearted women. Every fourth meeting is devoted entirely to sewing for some charitable object. Each gathering, which is held on Wednesday afternoon, is opened by the singing of a hymn, and all repeating the Lord's prayer.

Papers are written and selections read. The coming year they will have a printed programme and regular dues. One honorary and thirty active members compose their membership.

BUENA VISTA CLUB.

Mrs. Watson Smith was elected the first president of a Bay View circle who adopted the Spanish name, Buena Vista. The study embraces the regular Bay View course. Sessions are held Monday afternoon from first of October to first of June. The membership is limited to twenty-five active and one honorary member. The Buena Vista Club belongs to the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

THE SHAKESPEARE READING CIRCLE

constitutes a small class of young lady teachers, who do not have time to devote to the preparing of papers. Meeting together and reading Shakespeare's plays affords recreation, and a chance for sociability and culture, which is the key note of all clubs.

Another Shakespeare Circle is composed of about fifty people, gentlemen and their

wives. The circle was organized in the fall of 1902 by the pastor of St. Paul's parish, Rev. R. E. Macduff. The sessions convene once in two weeks on Monday evening. One paper is given during the evening and different persons are appointed to read the play selected for study and discussion.

THE THURSDAY CLUB.

Twelve kindly-disposed colored women meet each Thursday afternoon and sew for the Home for Aged Colored People in Detroit. The literary programme is taken from the writings of Booker T. Washington, and different poets. Mrs. Thurman started this club fifteen years ago.

FRIDAY CLUBS.

There are two Friday Reading Clubs in the city. One was started in February of the year 1889. They do not have a president, but one member is designated as scribe. Mrs. J. W. Robb has presided as scribe ever since the organization, fourteen years ago. The membership is limited to thirty ladies. The first half of the afternoon is given to the reading of Emerson's essays, each lady following the reader with open book. Conversation and discussion are in order until luncheon is brought in, after which some pleasing story is enjoyed, while the nimble fingers ply the needle. Meetings are held throughout the year.

The second Friday Reading Club read and discuss Emerson's writings, and are entertained by writings of a lighter vim, but differ from the former in electing a leader each year, limiting the membership to twenty-five active and two honorary, and adjourning for the months of July and August. They were organized eight years ago, on the 14th of February. The social half hour is enjoyed while luncheon is partaken of. An annual meeting is a delightful feature of this club. It is celebrated in the evening with the gentlemen and other friends are guests.

As the years pass we are assured that life may contain much more than pulse-beats, decidedly more than just material existence; that it may be replete with earnest and fruitful endeavor, when a number of resourceful women act in unison, uniting their strength and effort in a high resolve to advance the status of womanhood, and so of humanity.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

BLACKMAN TOWNSHIP.

The territory included in this township was a part of Jackson until the winter of 1857, when it was created into a separate township. It is known as town 2 south of range 1 west, except the part included in the city of Jackson. The first settler to locate in the territory now included in the town was Lyman Pease, in June, 1830, on section 26. Among others who located farms in 1830 were John Daniels on section 33, Jotham Wood on section 31, William R. Deland on section 21, John McConnell,

Martin Flint, John Stephens, the Morrills, Rosevelt Davis, the Fifields and others whose names have had frequent mention in previous pages. The township was mostly heavily timbered and of a nice sandy loam soil. It has not only been a fine farming section, but has yielded a considerable supply of minerals,—iron, coal and fire clay,—and large quarries of excellent limestone. Being near the city, it has always enjoyed good market facilities, and its citizens are thrifty and forehanded. A large part of its people are engaged in gardening and dairying, both of which are very profitable. Grand river runs through the town in a northerly direction, and along its course there are some low and waste lands, but these are mostly drained so as to produce good pasturage and hay. As an agricultural town, it stands high, and is justly ranked as one of the most valuable and prosperous in the county.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

The historical incidents in the settlement of the present territory of the town of Columbia took place mostly when it was included in the town of Napoleon. At that time Napoleon contained four surveyed townships, viz: Townships 3 and 4 south of ranges 1 and 2 east. In the winter of 1838-9 Columbia was set apart from Napoleon, containing the two south tiers of sections of township 3 south of range 1 east, excepting one-fourth mile on east side of said territory, and since then the boundaries of Columbia have been changed, so that its present territory comprises town 4 south of range 1 east, except one mile off the north side of said township, and extending two miles east into township 4 south, range 2 east, making the present town five miles north and south, and eight miles east and west.

The first settlement in this town was made by Rev. Calvin H. Swain, who, in June, 1832, located forty acres on the west side of section 19, town 4 south of range 2 east, and in connection with his son, Consider P. Swain, immediately commenced improvements. At that time the general government held title to all the land in the town except four lots which were located on speculation. Soon afterward said land was brought into market by John Gilbert, it being the Jefferson water power on the west branch of Raisin river. Mr. Swain made the location to improve the water-power; therefore he brought with him all the iron gearing necessary for a saw-mill, and a large store of solid provisions and groceries; that, with venison and fish, easily obtained at the time, enabled him to sustain his large force in the wilderness comfortably. Immediately after building a shanty on the north side of the river, he commenced building a saw-mill. The erection of the mill and dam occupied the time to January 29, 1833, when the flutter wheel splashed its first notes of civilization to the surrounding forest. The first wheat raised in this township was on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter section 24, about six acres, cultivated in the fall of 1833 by Mr. Swain.

A postoffice was established in 1834, called Swainsville, and C. H. Swain was appointed postmaster. The mail was carried on horseback once a week to and from Springville, where it met the mail stage from Deroit to Chicago via Clinton and Tecumseh. In the spring of 1833 Mr. Asahel Knight came from Lodi Plains with his family, consisting of his wife and five sons,

Alexis, Allen, Hamblin, Monroe and Lafayette, and located on sections 18 and 19, and commenced improvements, building a house and breaking up land for wheat, etc. Stoel Knight, with his family, also located on section 19, and lived there a short time. In the fall of 1833 Mr. George S. Stranahan and his son George located a large tract of land, over four hundred acres, on the north side and west end of Clark's lake. They commenced improvements by putting up the body of a log house and broke up land sufficient to plant an orchard, the first in the town.

Clark's lake was named by Mr. Clark, of Monroe, the surveyor employed by the United States to survey the land in this part of the territory. While he was meandering the lake, he was so pleased with its surroundings, noble banks and transparent water, that he gave it his own name, and there is his monument forever. This fact shows that of all lakes he saw in his practice, this one was the most beautiful. In 1834 very important additions were made to the resident population, Anson H. DeLamater, Edward DeLamater and Samuel T. Marsh coming from Onondaga county, New York. Joseph and Hiram King and Elijah Webber, with their families, located early in the spring, on sections 24 and 25, west of the village, and commenced improvements as soon as they could build log houses. Calvin Love and family, and his son, W. C., arrived soon after, and located their farms and home on section 13, one mile north of the village, and commenced improvements. Day and Ransom Jones came during the summer of 1834, and established a blacksmith shop in the village of Swainsville, a much needed establishment at that time. Isaac, John, Robert and William Quigley settled in the northwest part of the town the same summer, and commenced improvements, but soon sold their land to other settlers. In the fall Jacob Every and James Swartout came from the eastern part of New York state with their families and located farms on section 32; these were the last settlements of 1834. In the year 1835 there was a great rush of hardy pioneers, and most of the remaining government land in this town was located for permanent homes. Early in the spring Rufus Tiffany established his mercantile business at Swainsville. In a few years he spread out in a great establishment in every branch of trade. William Randall and Alden Hewitt, with their families, Joseph Randall, with his sons Gideon, Flavius J. and C. A. Crary, located the remaining land south of Clark's lake, and commenced improvements. John, Harvy and Richard Crego, Gardner J. Gallup and William Gallup located farms and settled with their families, and commenced to make homes; Richard Crego, with his family, occupied his land in 1836; Joseph, John, Reuben, Uriah and George Every, Mr. Kelley, the father of Alanson, Nelson, William and O. Kelley, located farms in 1835, with their families, for their future homes, in the south part of the town; James Conley and Isaac Swartout, with their families, located homes in the southwest part of the town. Joseph Townsend, Josiah A. White, Nathan Roberts, Horace Phelps and John Antisdele located farms in the east part of the town. Archibald Clark and James Parish settled on the north side of Clark's lake. Daniel Peterson located a large tract of land on the east end of Clark's lake. Dr. J. W. Titus, Walter A. White, Albert M. Harmon, Edward Boy-

ers, C. C. Carpenter, Derastus Jones, Ferdinand French and Leonard Sparks were added to the population of Swainsville about this time, and a part of them located farms in said town. In 1835 John H. and Broadhead Du Bois located at what is now known as Jefferson, and purchased three hundred and twenty acres at that place, on the west branch of River Raisin, to improve the water-power. They commenced building a dam and saw-mill, also a grist-mill, and succeeded in getting the saw-mill in operation early in 1836. The proprietors caused a village to be surveyed and platted in 1836. J. H. Du Bois also located three or four hundred acres of land northeast of Jefferson, and subsequently improved it. Broadhead Du Bois located a large tract east of the village.

The postoffice of Columbia was established at Jefferson, and D. C. DeLamater was appointed postmaster, and Sophia Pickett, deputy. The town of Columbia was organized in the winter of 1838-9, and the first town meeting was held at William Fuller's store, April 16, 1839. The first school was taught by Miss Salina Henrys, in a shanty at the head of Clark's lake, on George S. Stranahan's land, in the summer of 1836; the second school was taught by Miss Almira Charles, in the summer of 1837, on section 19, on the farm of Asahel Knight. The first school house was built in the fall of 1837, on section 17, at the head of Clark's lake, and the school was taught by D. Dudley, the ensuing winter. Most of the aforesaid settlers were men in the prime of life, of small means, but energetic and determined to make themselves a home in the wilderness. They expected to be deprived of many of the necessaries of life; were always cheerful and ready to help each other, and succeeded, through many hardships and discouragements, in making valuable and pleasant homes, which are yet mostly owned by the first settlers and their descendants. They became attached to each other as relatives, and this tended to overbalance the hardships endured.

The township of Columbia was mostly oak openings, the land is a sandy loam, but is productive. The village of Brooklyn is one of the finest and pleasantest in the state and enjoys a splendid trade. It is situated on the railroad between Manchester and Hillsdale and has fine schools, churches and residences, including a lively and progressive weekly newspaper.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP.

The early history of Concord township is fully given in the paper contributed by Judge McGee. The village of Concord is situated on section 27, and is also one of the pleasant and progressive centers of the county. It has fine schools, several churches, a fine line of stores and business houses, a weekly newspaper, flouring mills, two banks, a creamery and other sources of business prosperity. It is finely situated for residences, and these all show thrift, good taste and enterprising spirit. The soil of the township is strong and rich, being originally oak openings and burr oak plains, and the town has long been noted as one of the best wheat producing sections of the county.

GRASS LAKE TOWNSHIP.

Originally this township composed the whole of the county east of the meridian, but was gradually shorn of territory to its present limits. The first pioneers to Jackson all

came through Grass Lake, and this has given rise to the claim that it was the earliest settled town in the county. John Daniels hired David Sterling to accompany him to Grand river in October, 1829, but they only got to Grass Lake and turned back. In the spring of 1830 Sterling returned and "squatted" on land on section 5, south of the present village. During the summer of 1830 George C. Pease and Daniel Thayer located a mile east of Sterling's. John Ritchie, Ralph Updike and a Mr. Raymond settled in the town the same summer. I can remember my father telling of going to Grass Lake to assist these settlers to raise their log houses. Daniel Walker settled at Grass Lake Center and was appointed the first postmaster. He came from Burlington, Vermont, and opened the first school. Ralph Upkike built the first saw-mill and he was the first supervisor for Jackson, then attached to Washtenaw. His opponent was David Sterling, who opened the first tavern. In 1833 Ralph Updike built a store at "the Center," and S. W. Whitman brought in a small stock of goods. In 1834 James Faulkner, George Watkins and Joab Page settled in the town, and the settlement grew rapidly. Among the new comers were George Denmark, Elias Keyes, Job Rice, Stephen Watkins, Zera Boynton, James Fish, Samuel Updike and others. A log school house was built near Sterling's tavern in 1833, but in 1835 a frame building was built two miles east, and called "the academy." Dr. Bingham was the first physician. A Methodist church was organized in 1832 by Elder Pilcher. A Baptist church was formed in 1835 by Elder Limbocker, and the Congregational church in 1836 by Rev. Henry M. Root. All these churches have prospered and they now have elegant and stately edifices. In 1841 the Central Railroad was built through to Jackson, and through the political influence of Mr. Pease the depot was located where the present village now stands. This was a death blow to "the Center," though Dr. Bingham and the firm of Hale & Smith, who had succeeded Whitman, struggled for several years to maintain its prestige.

The present village of Grass Lake is one of the largest in the county and is a noted business center. It has more than a dozen fine stores, some fine brick blocks, splendid school, a good newspaper and shows every evidence of prosperity. The Central Railroad and two electric lines furnish ample, cheap and quick communication with surrounding towns and have added much to its thrift and prosperity.

HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

The town of Hanover is designated on the original surveys as 4 south range 2 west. It is composed of high rolling land, a heavy loamy soil, and is a fine agricultural part of the county. It was set off from Spring Arbor and created into a separate township in 1836. The first settler in the township was Abiel Tripp, who came from Rutland, Vermont, in the spring of 1832 and settled on section 3, where he died in 1861, aged eighty years. Salmon Hale, his step-son, came with him and plowed the first land broken in the town. Charles Stone was an early settler in 1833. Horace Williams, Daniel Porter, Frederick A. Kenneday, Edward Dodd, William Clapp, Jefferson Drake, Paul Spink, John Cobb, Aaron Thompson and John S. Rowe were among the early settlers in Hanover. The first saw-

mill in the town was erected by Alvin Ramsdale, on section 36. The power was furnished by a large spring that discharged its water into Fawn lake. In 1842 George A. Baldwin began the improvement of Kalamazoo river and erected a flour mill at the village of Baldwin, now called Horton. The first postoffice was established in 1836, with John Crittenden as postmaster, it being located on section 21. George O. Bibbins was an early settler and he laid out the village of Hanover when the railroad was built through the town. The oldest village in the town is Horton. It was laid out in 1844. It has four or five good stores, a hotel and a good flour mill. It has a graded school that cost over three thousand dollars, and two churches. It was originally called the village of Baldwin, but the Fort Wayne, Saginaw & Jackson Railroad Company changed the name to Horton. The village of Hanover was founded in 1870, when the Fort Wayne railroad was built. For a number of years it had a phenomenal growth. Brick blocks and fine dwellings sprung up as by magic and it was the center of a large trade. It was ambitious for another railroad and secured the so-called Cincinnati & Mackinaw. Instead of a benefit, the new road injured the town. It established trading points east and west that soon absorbed much of its trade. A fire in 1884 destroyed about half the village and it has never recovered from the disaster. It has a school building that cost eight thousand dollars, and three good churches and several fine residences. A weekly newspaper, two grain elevators, and about a dozen stores make up its present attractions. Hanover has a large Grange, a Grand Army Post, a Masonic lodge and the Farmers' Club as among its social attractions. The town is noted for its enterprising and prosperous farmers and has furnished its full quota of public officials and prominent men.

HENRIETTA TOWNSHIP,

known as town 1 south, 1 east, is one of the finest townships in the county. It was quite heavily timbered, is generally level and the soil is a rich, sandy loam. It is well watered and contains some fine lakes, among them Pleasant lake, one of the largest, most beautiful and noted in the county. This township is noted as having been the earliest trading place in central Michigan, John Baptist Barboreau, a half-breed Frenchman, having settled here in 1816 and was a resident when Jackson was first settled. He had a large log store, in which he kept a large stock of goods to swap with the Indians for furs. He also had a small farm where he raised wheat, corn and vegetables. The town was invaded by land speculators in 1831. A man named Belknap bought a large tract and John Western, a wealthy Englishman, located one thousand eight hundred acres, which he divided into small farms, and put tenants on them to clear them up, in 1835 and 1836. The first settler was Mr. Tanner in 1835, and he was followed by Samuel Prescott, R. R. White, W. J. Cowing, Alfred Hall, Thomas Tanner, Rowland James, Henry and Atwater Hurd and Willard Reed. A road was opened across the Portage river in 1835, and the town settled rapidly. Gilbert Cole opened the first store in 1848 and L. J. Layton in 1855. The township was organized in 1837, with fourteen voters, and Samuel Prescott was the first supervisor. The town has no villages, though Pleasant lake is a resort center of

some importance, but has been prosperous as an agricultural community.

LEONI TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in 1836, having previously been a part of the town of Napoleon. It is the largest township in the county, containing almost thirty thousand acres of land. It is generally level and of sandy loam, and was originally what was known as black oak openings, but it was intersected with lakes and numerous tamarack swamps. One of the earliest settlers was Joseph H. Otis, who came from Vermont in 1830 with his two step-sons, Zimri and Isaac Barber. Otis located land on sections 1 and 2, where the village of Leoni now stands. Mr. Barber in his reminiscences says: "After locating their lands and preparing for their future homes, they all returned east and brought back their families the same fall." Mr. Barber also writes that "we at that time found that a Mister David Stirling had 'squatted' on the southeast quarter of section 2, which is about 80 rods south of the village of Leoni." This conflicts with Stirling's claim to having settled near Grass Lake. In 1831 Mr. Joab Page came from Vermont and lived in Otis' home until spring. In 1831 Mr. Page built the old saw-mill, a mile and a half southwest of the village. Among the early settlers that year were Norman Allen, Jacob Sagendorph, Joel F. Parks, the three brothers, Quick, Bildad Bennett and Jonah Mills. James Jacobs, Ira W. Kellogg and James Lake made locations and built log houses the same year. In 1831 a postoffice was opened in the house of Moses P. Crowell, one mile east of the village. Rev. Elijah Pilcher stopped on his way to Jackson and preached in Mr. Otis' house several times in 1832. Elder John Limbocker, a Baptist missionary, also preached occasionally in the neighborhood. Ira J. Kellogg began building a flour-mill in 1832, and in 1834 he had it completed, the first grist-mill in the county. It had only one run of stones, but it saved the settlers from going to Ann Arbor or Monroe to mill. In 1835 John M. Whiterode began selling goods in Leoni. A schooi was opened in 1833 and Allen Knight was the first teacher. Among the other early settlers of Leoni were: Richard Scott, Josiah Scott, Josiah Mills, John Quick, D. H. Mills, E. G. Mills, M. W. Coolbaugh, Julius Sekeil, L. P. Penfield, C. D. Coyendall, Jesse Rosier, Algernon Cooper, John Palmer, A. S. Palmer, Gilbert M. Walldorff, Jesse B. Walldorff, Orlin Walldorff, Jonathan Smith, George A. Smith, Charles H. Smith, Andrew J. Murray, Aaron Murray, Truman T. Lawrence, Solomon Showers, Abram Showers, Edward M. Barnes, Homer Barnes, Lorenzo B. Bagley, Isaac Bagley, Joseph B. Lockwood, David H. Lockwood, Isaac Sekeil, Calvin Cooper, Joseph Price, E. J. Price, Richard Price, Theodore Updike, Tyler Main, Ezekiel Ladu.

In the year 1834 Martin Schumacker, Abel F. Fitch and John Allendorf began the settlement at Michigan Center. They erected mills, opened a hotel and two stores and for years conducted a commendable business and was considered strong competition of Jackson. The troubles with the Michigan Central Railroad Company in 1851-2 caused the Center to collapse as a business point, and it is now known as a resort, the large pond being a favorite place for boating and fishing.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The first settler of this township was Moses Tuthill, who came in June, 1835, locating in the northeastern portion. He built the first frame barn in the township in 1838, and the first frame house in 1839. About the same time John Neely settled near him, and John Hess and Ezra Rumery settled in the southeastern part of the township, Jesse Bivins in the western part, and George Snyder in the northern. In the fall of the same year John J. Krout, Nathaniel Pettengill and J. S. Knight came in. In the spring of 1836 Franklin Pierce, Solomon Skiff and Palmer Barlow moved into the township, and during the subsequent fall the settlement of the township was rapid, among them Hiram Kennedy and Hiram Tuthill and others.

March 3, 1837, the citizens met at the house of Solomon Skiff, to organize the township. After much discussion as to a name for it, Jesse Bivins proposed the name of Liberty, which was unanimously adopted. The first Monday of the next month an election was held at the same place, when twenty-one votes were polled, electing Ezra Rumery, supervisor; Moses Tuthill, treasurer; A. G. Otto, clerk, and Jesse Bivins, Prosper Lewis, A. G. Otto and Franklin Pierce, justices of the peace.

The first white child born in the township was John Neely, Jr., April 19, 1836; the first marriage was that of John Lemons and Adelia Tuthill, in April, 1837; the first death was that of Lorenzo Neely, March 6, 1837. The first mill in this township was a saw-mill, built by Mr. Otto in 1837, on section 23, on Grand river. The first store was opened in 1839, by Leonard Watters. A flouring-mill, built in 1848 by Erastus B. Fuller on section 26, on Grand river, and is the principal manufactory of the township at present. The first school in Liberty township was taught by Miss Nancy A. Tuttle, in the spring of 1838, in the house of Mr. Skiff; the first school house, of logs, was built in 1841, on section 13, the first school in which was taught by Martha Hart; in district No. 7, a frame school house was built in 1846, and one of brick in 1874. There are now eight school houses in this township. The first sermon in this township was preached by Elder Cornell, in the summer of 1837, at the house of George Snyder. The first church was erected in 1865, at Liberty Mills, by the Methodist Episcopal society. There are now three church buildings in this community: one Methodist Episcopal, one Baptist, one Universalist. The first postoffice was established in 1838, kept by Franklin Pierce, who also was mail-carrier, bringing the mail from Brooklyn on foot, once a week.

In general: The first houses were log shanties, without doors or windows. Wolves were plentiful and frequently came up to the cabins. Deer and wild turkey abounded in the woods, so that there was no lack of wild meat. There was also a great plenty of fish in the lakes and streams. The most beautiful wild flowers covered the ground, making the woods delightful. The Indians were numerous and very disagreeable sometimes. Bread was very scarce the first year of the settlement, and the first grist that was taken to mill was cut with the shears and threshed with a rolling-pin by Mrs. John C. Cruet, and taken to Brooklyn to be ground.

Although the pioneers endured hardships, they had many pleasures, visiting each other frequently, especially in the winter.

The schools are well directed, the religious organizations replete with zeal, and the industrial establishments, though few, are conducted on first-class business principles. No railroad runs through Liberty township.

NAPOLEON TOWNSHIP.

In the winter of 1832-3 the territorial council set off the four southeast townships into a town named Napoleon. The first settler was William B. Hunt, in what is now Norvell, in June, 1831. A. B. Goodwin settled where now is Napoleon village in May, 1832. He brought his wife and adopted daughter with him. His nearest neighbor was Charles Blackman. Abram Bolton also came in in 1831. During that year Chancey Hawley, Morgan Carr and Horace Dean settled near Napoleon village, and in 1833 R. B. Rexford, Henry Hawley, Israel S. Love, John I. Ford, Simon Holland, Lyman J. Hunt, George Dennison and Dr. B. S. King were added. A school was taught in 1833 by Miss Louisa M. Swain.

The village is situated on the Jackson branch of the Michigan Southern Railroad. It occupies a pleasant position upon a plateau, surrounded by a rich and highly cultivated agricultural section. Stone lake is one and a half miles from the depot. A very fine and substantial school building was erected in 1869. It is brick, and two stories. The village contains two churches, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal. The first post-office was established in 1833, A. F. Bolton, postmaster. A school house was built in 1835. The first supervisor was Hiram Austin. John and C. C. Dewey were the first merchants in the spring of 1835. The first sermon preached in Napoleon township by a Methodist Episcopal minister was in the evening of November 13, 1833, the night of the great "star-fall," or meteoric shower. The preacher was probably Rev. Colclazer, whom night had overtaken while traveling through this section. After this, meetings were held in private houses until 1838. They effected a permanent organization April 1, 1845, under the charge of Rev. Hiram Law, Jr., pastor of what was then the "Albion circuit," Michigan conference.

There is now in Napoleon a steam grist-mill, a grain and bean elevator, owned by E. L. Griffin, a town hall, a fine school building and several stores. The town embraces some of the finest farming lands in the county. The soil is well adapted to wheat, and the water facilities are such that the farmers have a ready market at home, where the proprietors of the mills are prepared to purchase all that they will sell.

NORVELL TOWNSHIP.

Harvey Austin was among the first settlers of this township. He has lived on the same spot ever since he first came into the county, and yet, by the changes that have been made in the five township boundaries, he has lived in five townships. When he first became a resident of the county, the whole territory was known as Jacksonburgh. The county was then divided into three towns—Grass Lake, Jacksonburgh and Spring Arbor, and Mr. Austin became a resident of Grass Lake. Again, in 1836-7, a new division was made, the four towns, as they are now, being set off into one called Napoleon. Still later, a new division was made, and Napoleon had distinct limits as-

signed to it in 1839, and the township of Brooklyn was formed, comprising the territory in the southeastern part of the county. Thus it continued up to 1873, when a new deal was made, and a part of the territory of Brooklyn given to Columbia township, a part to Napoleon, and the rest, comprising 32 sections 4 by 8, was constituted into the township of Norvell.

The Jackson branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad runs through the township. The D., H. & I. R. R. intersects the south part of the town. Watkin's Station, on this railroad, is located half-way between Manchester and Brooklyn. Norvell has a hotel, churches, school house, flouring-mill, railroad, and affords a good market for the surrounding country.

The first settler in this part of Jackson county was William Hunt, who located and settled in this township in June, 1831. In the following June his son-in-law, Mr. Bickford, came with his wife; a daughter was added to the family shortly after, and was the first white child born in the township. The name given to this child is worthy of mention, it being Dona Maria Cassender Rider Bickford.

Norvell village is neat and prosperous. It possesses a hotel, churches, schools, stores, a railroad depot, the extensive mills, with all the other surroundings of civilization.

PARMA TOWNSHIP.

The organization of this township was effected under an act of the legislative council, approved March 11, 1837, directing that "All that portion of the county of Jackson, designated in the United States survey as township 2 south, of range 3 west, be and the same is hereby set off and organized into a separate township, by the name of Parma, and the first township meeting therein shall be held at the house of John Graham, in said township." The first township meeting was held at the house of John Graham, in April, 1837, at which John Barnum was elected supervisor.

The township of Parma was comprehended originally in the district known as Spring Arbor, which included what are now designated as the townships of Pulaski, Hanover, Concord, Spring Arbor, Parma, Sandstone, Springport and Tompkins.

The first land entered in the township was located by George Ketchum, better known as the Barber place. Here was kept what was known as "Ball's Tavern," the name of the occupant being emblematically made known by a large wooden ball placed on the top of a tamarack pole. This land was located in 1831, but was not settled upon immediately. The first permanent settler was Elihu M. Goold, who located a farm, in the fall of 1832, and came on with his family June 19, 1833. He was soon surrounded by neighbors, and Parma now took her place among the prosperous and enterprising settlements of Jackson county. Henry Nicholson came in 1835 and located land, and became a settler in 1837.

The first railroad station in this vicinity was opened in 1845, and was known as Gidley's Station, situated on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, eighty-six miles west of Detroit, and ten miles west of Jackson.

Outside the village there is an old Quaker church, which, however, is not now occupied, the sect having become almost extinct in this section, and the Campbell church near

the north line of the town. There are four school districts in the town and six fractional districts.

The surface of the township is generally rolling, it is very well watered and has a soil unsurpassed in fertility. All crops raised in Michigan are grown here with certainty and abundance.

On the 25th of January, 1866, a great conflagration visited Parma village and destroyed much valuable property. The business portion of the village was entirely destroyed. Since that time, however, other substantial business blocks have been erected, and the place is rapidly growing in wealth and population.

The plat of Parma village was made by James M. Gould, on April 5, 1848. It was first called Groveland. This was, however, changed to the present name in 1849. The village was not incorporated until December 31, 1864. The first election of village officers took place on the first Tuesday in March, 1865. Parma was for years widely known as "Cracker Hill," and even now letters for Parma are so directed.

The first store in Parma was erected by William Kassick in 1846. Lyman Warren and Lafayette Fisher were associated in the grocery business, and Walter Ferguson was also engaged in the same kind of trade at an early day. In 1849 R. E. Aldrich moved his store here from Gidley's Station, where he had been both postmaster and merchant. J. P. Robbins, Esq., moved his store to Parma the same year, and carried on the manufacture of boots and shoes. The first warehouse was built by Isaac Cushman, in 1848, the growth of the county in agricultural wealth demanding a place where goods could be stored, and where grain and produce could be exchanged or shipped away. Levi Summers erected a blacksmith shop in 1849, and Asa Caswell had a shop of the same kind in 1848. Dr. R. K. Gibson was the first physician in Gidley's, and Dr. Brown at Parma.

The Union church was built in 1851, and was owned jointly by the Presbyterians and Methodists, one society occupying the house one week and the other the next. They continued to worship in this way until 1868, when the Methodists sold out their interest, and erected a very fine brick church. This church is in the township of Sandstone, as is also the fine high school building. The Baptists have a very good house of worship also.

The village is a pretty and lively place, located mainly on the south side of the Central railroad, which passes through it. It has a population of one thousand people, and is well built up with excellent private and business houses. It contains three churches, thirteen stores, a lodge of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Good Templars, a Grange, one steam flouring-mill, one sash, door and blind factory, a weekly newspaper, a splendid Union school—which stands among the best in the state—and the usual number of shops, etc.

PULASKI TOWNSHIP.

The township of Pulaski was organized in April, 1838, by the election of James Cross, supervisor, Warner I. Hodge, town clerk, with other officers provided by the statute. Mr. Cross having resigned his office as supervisor, a special election was held in October, when Rev. J. B. Burroughs was elected supervisor. At the organization of the town there were some twenty voters.

The earliest settlers were John Wilber, Col. Luther L. Ward, John Howard, Michael, Harvey and Harry Nowlin, Warner I. Hodge, J. M. Chatfield, the Fisher and Pennoyer families and a few others.

The following history of this township was prepared by Ira A. Willis: "Pulaski in its primitive state was what is known as an oak opening township of land, and the first settler in it was John Howard, who located in the southwest part of the town in 1834, on what was subsequently called Howard's Island. Although a man had come into the township previous to Mr. Howard and built a shanty, he did not make a permanent settlement, and therefore should not have the honor of being named the first settler. Soon after other settlers came in. Among the first were—Cornelius Fisher, Reuben Pennoyer, Reuben Luttenton, Sylvester Daniels, Stephen Cheesboro, James Cross, Benjamin Stookey, Joel Fiske, Charles Guile, Isaac N. Swain, Jesse Burrows, Michael Nowlin, Harry Nowlin, Isaac P. Wheeler, John Wilbur and Col. L. L. Ward. The Colonel, being quite a military man, gave the name to the town, naming it after the celebrated Polish chieftain, Count Pulaski.

"The first birth in the town was that of Goodell Wilbur, a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Wilbur. This son is now nearly sixty years of age, and was a prosperous farmer in Iowa. The first death also was in Mr. Wilbur's family,—a son about thirteen years of age who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

"Among the first settlers were Henry and Eli Woodin, John Thorn, John Chatfield, Ashur Grover, Cyrus Daniels, Ira Jacobs, Henry Turner, F. D. Turner, Elijah and Barnett Dickson, Erastus Wyllis, Luther Miner, Cheney Day, with a large number of young Days, and many others; so that in 1840 we were able with a little assistance from the surrounding towns, to run two old-fashioned Fourth-of-July celebrations at the same time. I would not wish to be understood that we had become so numerous that we could not all be accommodated at one place; but through the influence of hard cider in these days of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,' and 'little Van' a 'used up man,' party spirit ran so high that, I am sorry to say, we could not unite to celebrate our natal day together.

"About 1840 Rev. William Page came into town and settled on quite a large farm on section 17, and organized the first religious society, it being a Presbyterian or Congregational church, which was of short duration, lasting only about two years. In 1841 he established a classical school on the manual-labor plan, attended to his farm, and preached at Jonesville; but did not succeed very well in any of his callings, and soon failed in all except, perhaps, his preaching. In 1841 there were established two Methodist societies, Protestant and Episcopal, and in the winter of 1842-3, the year the world was to come to an end, there were numerous accessions to each of them; but as the world did not come to an end as was expected by some, there soon commenced a strife for the predominance in a religious point of view. The Methodist Episcopals carried matters, and the Protestants soon became extinct as a religious organization.

"The town was organized into a township for civil or legal purposes, with Concord and Spring Arbor, in 1837, and into its present limits the succeeding year. At the

first township meeting Jesse Burrows was chosen supervisor. The town was settled by people from New York, New England and Pennsylvania, and some from other places, New York furnishing more than all other places together.

"Physically, Pulaski has a rolling surface, but no very bad hills, interspersed with a few lakes, Wilbur's and Swain's lakes being the largest. Pulaski has some marsh ground along the Kalamazoo river, which flows through the town in a northwesterly direction, and the northwest part of the town is crossed by two railroads; one the Air Line, on the northwest corner, and the other the Fort Wayne, on the southwest corner, having no regular station in the town, except at Pulaski, on the Air Line, and the passenger house for that is in the town of Homer. Some might infer that we are not well located for markets, but that is not the case: for we are so situated that we can go north, south, east or west, and soon strike a railroad. We can hear the whistle from five different railroads every day."

RIVES TOWNSHIP.

Samuel Prescott, one of the first settlers of the county, was born at Sanbornton, New Hampshire, August 31, 1800, and wrote the following interesting reminiscences for Hon. H. H. Bingham, president of the County Pioneer Society, in 1879:

"The first family that settled north of Jackson, down the Grand river, was that of Lyman Pease. He arrived in the summer of 1830, and the same season broke ten acres of ground, which he sowed to wheat. The same fall John McConnel came, and put in three acres of wheat, and was followed the same season by James and Osgood Fifield, with their families; also by Stephen Fifield, George Fifield, Wiliam Fifield and John Stephens. In June, 1831, Samuel Wing and family, Edward Morrill and Samuel Prescott moved also. In the spring of 1832 Rosevelt Davis and family settled in the same neighborhood, and early the following year, 1833, Nathaniel Morrill, Stephen Towne and families also became settlers in Blackman. About this time Samuel Prescott sold his place to Mr. Morrill, and bought a farm on section 34, in Rives. He was the first settler in that town. This was in 1834. The same year John Berry and Eleazer Clark moved into Rives, and in the fall Isaac Kirby and Charles Evans settled on the east side of Grand river, and Joseph Whitney, William Whitney and Pardon T. Fisher and families took up land north of Grand river, on the Grand river road. This was the first surveyed road north of Jackson. About the same time Milton J. Draper, Alfred Draper and Lyman Draper settled in the northwest part of Rives. Robert H. Anderson moved in also, in 1835, and Philip Van Horn and family in 1836. In 1834 Samuel Prescott erected the first house in the township."

The town was organized into its present township limits in 1837, the first town meeting being held at the house of Oliver True, who lived on section 27. E. B. Chapman was elected supervisor. After they had got together, they found that no one had provided paper, pens or ink, and one of the men had to walk three miles to the nearest house to procure the requisite articles.

Samuel Prescott was the first postmaster in the town, an office being established at his house, and called the West Rives postoffice. The present postoffice is

located at Rives Junction, a small settlement which has sprung up in the woods since the Grand Rapids and Lansing roads formed their junction at this place. Sarah Prescott, a daughter of Samuel Prescott, was the first child born in the town.

Mr. Chapman, father of the first female child born in Jackson county, was the first supervisor of Rives, and Alva True, father of the first twin male children born in the county, second supervisor. It is thought that these were the first male children born in the county.

The Free-Will Baptist church of Rives was organized in October, 1838. The first members were: Asahel King and wife, Jesse Cole and wife, H. G. Cole and wife, Jesse Brown and wife, Nancy Merrill and David Brown. The meeting at which this organization was completed was held within the log house of H. G. Cole, on section 21, southwest of northeast quarter. The weekly meetings were held in the house of H. G. Cole for some years, until the erection of the log building, near the present school house, in which their meetings were held for a period of three years, when the old log house gave place to a more pretentious frame building, and in this they assembled weekly for about five years. After this the authorities ordered that school buildings should be reserved for school purposes only, and so the congregation was forced to meet in their primitive and original church, referred to above as the log building.

In 1863 a brick school house supplanted the frame, and in this building their meetings were held until November 9, 1880, when the new church of Rives was dedicated. The corner-stone of this church was laid in May, 1880, and the building opened for worship in November of the same year. The local press noticed the important event thus: "The new Baptist church at Rives Junction was dedicated on Tuesday, November 9, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Theodore Nelson, of East Saginaw. The attendance was large, and the debt of three hundred and fifty dollars on the building was promptly raised. This is the first church erected in Rives township."

A farmers' club exists at Rives, which is a live institution, resolved to sustain the interests of the farming community with as much zeal and skill as other interests are maintained.

The village of Rives Junction has grown to be a valuable business center, and contains a good public school, two churches, hotel, several industrial establishments and fine large stores. It is a large shipping point for all kinds of grain and farm products.

SANDSTONE TOWNSHIP

comprises the territory known as 2 south, 2 west. Most of it was heavy timbered openings, and it has a heavy loam soil, some parts inclining to clay loam. It is well watered, Sandstone creek crossing it from south to north with several smaller streams. It took its name from a large deposit of sandstone rock along the creek, which furnishes some valuable quarries. The original settler was Samuel Roberts, who located near the creek, six miles west of Jackson, in May, 1830. Among the other pioneers we have the names of Chester Wall, M. Freeman, James Valentine, D. Avery, C. M. Chappel, Samuel Upton, J. S. Richardson, D. D. Trumbull, L. Eastman, T. E. Gidley, Dr. Akers, and others. The village

of Barry was platted in 1832, and it soon had two hotels, a church, two stores and several other buildings. It was for a time a sharp rival of Jackson. But the time of "wild cat" speculation soon passed and Barry receded in growth and importance, until it became simply a memory instead of an active fact. James Valentine was the first postmaster in 1831. A school was opened in 1834, Miss Mary Parks, teacher. A Congregational church was organized in 1834, by Rev. Jason Parks, and Drusus Hodges and F. B. Ward were the deacons. This church is still in existence. The village of Parma is partly in Sandstone and there is a mill and postoffice at the north line called Minard Mills.

The town was organized at the house of Henry G. Wipple, on the first Monday in May, 1836. John Barnum was at the time elected supervisor. The township then included Sandstone, Parma, Springport and Tompkins. In April, 1837, at the second town meeting, Caleb M. Chapel was chosen supervisor. The special meeting for the organization of the present township was held at the house of Frederick Beck, on Wednesday, April 17, 1839, at which time Captain Chester Wall was elected supervisor.

SPRING ARBOR TOWNSHIP.

At the spring election in 1833, held in Spring Arbor, Mr. Gibson received the full vote for supervisor, and the entire number of votes cast was eleven. The next year he was elected to the same office, receiving the full vote, which had increased to thirty-one. The present township was set off in 1838, having also been divided from the first eight townships into four in 1836. The first supervisor of the town, after its final organization, was Dr. Cornell.

A. B. Gibson and Moses Bean settled in Spring Arbor township in the spring of 1831. That township then embraced the eight townships west of Jacksonburgh. There were three families besides himself at the time he located there, Isaac N. Swain's, Mr. Smith's, and Mr. Van Fossen's. Among the old settlers who were pioneers of this town are, James Videto, L. W. Douglas, J. D. Crouch and Louis Snyder, Jr.

This town is quite intimately connected with the early history of Jackson county. It was here that the Pottawatomies had their Indian village. Here also today is to be seen the old burying-ground of their young "braves." For a great many years the people of the town kept this burying-ground well fenced, but of late years they have forgotten this humane duty, and the traces of Indian occupation are daily growing more and more extinct.

The college of Spring Arbor was the Alpha of the Hillsdale College, Presidents Graham and Fairfield having started their school here, and continued it for several years before removing it to Hillsdale. The buildings were erected by a joint-stock company, and the institution was under the special patronage of the Free-Will Baptists. For some years after the removal of the college to Hillsdale the buildings were unoccupied, but the Free Methodist denomination opened a school in them in 1874.

The agricultural resources of the township are without a rival; the many opportunities which it offers to the manufacturer seem to pass unnoticed, so that the town-

ship capital may be said to be comprised in church, school and postoffice buildings.

Since the completion of the Air Line Railroad, a station has been located, known as Snyder's Station in the southern part of the town, which is developing into a considerable business point.

SPRINGPORT TOWNSHIP.

This is the northwest corner township in the county, and has always been the most distant and until a few years least neighborly with the city. There is some dispute as to the early settlement, but the records seem to show that the first location in the town was made by Mr. Ebenezer Brown in 1834. He sold out to George Landon the next year. In 1835 the town was invaded by Calvin Dennis, John S. Comstock and Henry Fitzgerald. In 1836 the township settled quite rapidly. Among them becoming residents were J. B. Preston, Marcus Harrison, A. V. Hammond, John Oyer, Henry Chase, Edward Ferris and Isaiah Whitman. Mr. Harrison built a sawmill in 1836 on section 26. In 1837, Isaac B. Gates, James M. Jameson, Daniel Griffith, L. H. Ludlow, David Joy and M. S. Brown became residents. The township was organized in 1838. The first town meeting was held at the house of Isaac Gates, and Jonah Whitman was chosen supervisor, and William V. Morrison town clerk. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Marcus Harrison in his log house on section 26. The first school was taught by Miss Maria Mallory in the summer of 1838, and by Mr. Luther M. Ludlow in the winter. The first child born was a daughter of M. Harrison, in 1838, and nearly at the same time one to John S. Comstock. The first postoffice was opened at "Oyer's Corner." Augustus Gaylord was postmaster in 1838. The next year "Cayuga" office was established, with M. S. Brown postmaster. "Otter Creek" was opened in 1839, with Daniel Griffith postmaster.

Springport village, formerly Oyer's Corner, has grown rapidly since the railroad came in, and is now the largest village in the county. It has three dry goods stores, two drug and three grocery stores, hardware, furniture, boot and shoe, harness and agricultural implements, two mills, a good hotel, opera house, weekly newspaper and all the other elements of a lively and prosperous trade center. A large Methodist church, in the village, and two other churches near the town line furnish the religious conveniences. The people take great pride in their success in business and farming, and form one of the most orderly and prosperous towns in the state.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

This township formed the south half of the old township of Jackson, and was set off in 1857, into a separate township when the city was incorporated. Its early history is closely interwoven with that of Jackson, as one half of the area of the city is taken out of its limits. Among the early settlers outside of the city were Messrs. Chester Bennett, L. G. Perry, Charles Huntoon, Jacob Hutchins, Samuel Gates, Thomas Willson, Owen Ellison, Ami Filley, Leander McCain, Stephen Rowan and others. The town is in some respects peculiar. It contains the smallest amount of accessible acres of any township in the county, as well as the highest elevations. The Grand river enters it on section 36, runs west past the center of the town, then turns abruptly east

near the west line of section 21, crosses the town line into Leoni on section 13, and returning on section 12, turns northerly to the city of Jackson. Along the course of the river are no less than ten lakes and not less than two thousand five hundred acres of marsh and swamp that is unworkable land as long as the present dams are maintained. Otherwise the town is one of the richest and finest agricultural sections of the county, and under a fine state of cultivation. Outside the city limits it is purely an agricultural town. Its only industries are one blacksmith shop and a small cheese factory. Its contiguity to the city furnishes a ready market for its produce, and it is noted chiefly for stock raising and dairy products. That its lands are considered valuable is shown by the fact that its 19,000 acres have been equalized for years as the highest of any farming lands in the county.

TOMPKINS TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers in this town were Nicholas Townley and his sons, Anson and Richard, in September, 1834. They were closely followed by Gardner Gould, David Adams, Joseph Wade, George Minard, Thomas Godfrey and others. The township was organized in 1838. It was named after Governor Tompkins, of New York, and many of the early settlers came from Tompkins county, in that state. The first town meeting was held at the home of Joseph Wade and Nicholas Townley was the first supervisor. The first sawmill was built by George Minard in 1835, and the first school was taught by Miss Mary Hurlbut, in a log school house near Joseph Wade's place on section 21. The settlers early began religious services, the Rev. Jared Parks, of Sandstone, and Rev. Marcus Harrison, of Springport, ministering to their wants. Two churches were erected on the west town line and there are two on the east side of the town. The postoffice was first opened at the Center in 1836, and J. C. Southworth was in charge for many years. There is a good flour mill at the Center, and several stores. The soil is good and Tompkins is one of the best towns in Jackson county.

WATERLOO TOWNSHIP

lies in the northeast corner of the county, and is six by eight miles in extent. Tradition says that Hiram Putnam and his two brothers were the first settlers. Next came Abram Crossman, J. C. Gorton, Martin and Jacob Landis, the Sweet family and Patrick Hubbard, Jeremiah Riggs, Andrew Correll and others. The township was first organized as East Portage in 1836, with only fourteen voters. Miss Margaret Paddock taught the first school, and Rev. Mr. Hovey was the first minister. The town is largely settled by Germans and is one of the most prosperous in Jackson county. It has as fine schools, churches, mills and other utilities as any town in the state and an intelligent and prosperous people. It has a Grange, Farmers' Club, two villages, Munith and Trist, besides the old village of Waterloo, and is in every sense a thrifty and prosperous town.

ODE ON GRAND RIVER.

Say, tell the bard! hast thou Grand river seen,
Where, pouring o'er its bed of living green,
Its pearly waters lave and fain caress
Walls of famed Jackson's palaces?
Hath it so chanced thou hast observed its tide
(Of sewers numberless the hapless bride)

Roll slowly on its silvery, sinuous way
'Neath flashing sunshine or the moon's clear ray?
If thou hast not this witching sight surveyed,
It matters not where thy footsteps have strayed—
Whether 'neath Afric's sunny groves of palm;
In Orient lands whose winds are drunk with balm,
Or o'er the poppied, languid, dreamy plains
Where th' Moslem in barbaric splendor reigns—
Thou hast not seen this globe's chief joy, for Fate,
In sooth, hath snubbed thee, moved by whim or hate.

When red-mailed Mars doth bend his starry bow
And earth rejoices in the evening glow,
How sweet to walk beside this classic stream
And o'er the past or of the future dream,
Though at such time its breath is not possessed
Of fragrance born of "Araby the Blest."
The muse recalls how, in long years agone,
He wandered by this classic stream alone,
At time when night's resplendent pageantry
Of pennoned star-hosts glorified the sky;
But O, that tide seemed not eau de cologne,
As on his tortured sense its breath was blown;
He gasped, "Ye gods! These pangs the smell would ease
Of asafoetida or Limburger cheese!"

And where the prison adds its prismy ooze,
Which to the fish and frog proves "knock-out booze,"
Full gorged nor wonder there the current mopes,
Like some poor fool the bland dive-keeper dopes;
While up and down on weeds fermenting lie
The "sewer creams" whose smells refuse to die.

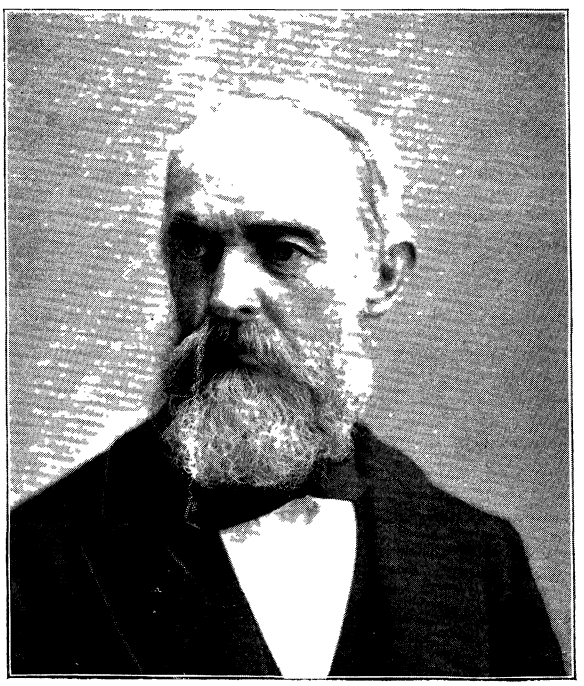
Its chance-art bed—subject of diatribe
From jejune pens pretending to describe—
Is paved worthy of Venice's St. Mark,
With broken cubes of quarried spoil, with chark,
And brick red-wrought, crushed tile, gaud shards in mass,
With shattered globes and vessels deft of glass,
And bright tin argentry, and here and there
(Their tuberose savor flattering the air)
Finned forms decayed, with the phosphoric shine
Of mackerel dead, shored by th' Atlantic's brine—
Serve to mosaic the bed of this famed stream
Which moves the soul like some enchanting dream.

What boots it that the Mississippi runs
Resistless to the Gulf 'neath southern suns?
Its flood the "lazy Scheldt and wandering Po,"
The Rhone, the ice-gyved Lena cliffed with snow,
The castellated Rhine, the Danube blue,
Far Cathay's treach'rous stream of saffron hue,
The Rio de la Plata, Amazon,
The Niger, Nile majestic, eddying Don,
Should each for aye hide its diminished head
Before the Grand, trenched in its germ-strewn bed,
For fame o'er such compeers it wins with ease,
As vast it on-sweeps to the saltless seas.

L'ENVOI.

Hail, mighty river! Bow all streams to thee!
Jackson's chief pride! Earth's perfumed artery!

MONROE G. CARLETON.



COL. CHARLES V. DELAND.

PART II—BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHARLES VICTOR DeLAND.

Charles Victor DeLand was born in North Brookfield, Worcester county, Massachusetts, July 25, 1826. His ancestors on the paternal side were French Huguenots and came to New England as early as 1636. His mother was a descendant of the celebrated Dr. Hooker, who came to Boston in 1633.

The early years of Charles V. DeLand were devoid of interest to the public, being spent in company with Indians and pioneers. There were few schools and but little to interest anybody but work, hunting and fishing. In September, 1836, a newspaper was started in Jackson and, though young and small for the work, "Vick" was duly installed as the "devil" in the office of the Jacksonburg Sentinel. From this time, with the exception of four years spent in farming summers and attending school winters, Mr. DeLand followed the vocation of a printer until the fall of 1861, when he laid aside that occupation to enter the Union army to aid in suppressing the slave-holders' rebellion.

As early as 1840, young DeLand entered the service of the old Whig party, in the campaigns of 1844, '48 and '52 being employed in editorial as well as manual positions. After the election of General Taylor, in 1848, young DeLand was induced by his old friends to return to Jackson, and having purchased the material of two or three defunct papers (among others that of the old Sentinel), he established the Jackson Citizen, which he owned and controlled until October 1, 1861. After the defeat of the Whig party in 1852 by the treachery of the southern wing in the interests of slavery extension, Mr. DeLand became an earnest and efficient advocate of "no more slave territory" and "no more alliances with slave holders." This made him an early advocate of the affiliation of all the opposition to the further spread of human slavery and the policy of the south. Hence he became early and prominently identified with the new Republican party, and has remained an unswerving supporter of its principles, its policy and its candidates. The party was organized and carried the state in 1854, and so prominent had he become that he was elected, without solicitation, the official reporter of the new legislature. He was also elected clerk of the house of representatives for the sessions of 1857-9, filling the office with marked ability and popularity. He also served as an alderman and supervisor several years in the city of Jackson and in 1860 was elected to the state senate from the

twelfth district, Jackson county. The session of 1861 was a most eventful one. Senator DeLand was an active and influential worker. On committees, he was on finance (with Ex-Gov. Baldwin and James F. Joy of the house) and assisted in the great work of reorganizing the finances of the state, then in most unsatisfactory condition, and the measures then matured and passed carried Michigan through the rebellion and founded the policy which has since entirely extinguished its state and war debt with so little burden to the people. He was also on the special committee to revise the militia laws and did as much as any one man in the state to perfect the military system and service which carried the state so successfully through the war. It was dur- this session that the southern states began to secede. The national peace convention convened at Washington, and finally the rebellion commenced. There was great variance in opinion even among Republicans as to the best course to pursue, some favoring compromises, some "peace at any price," etc., but Senator DeLand was firm in demanding unqualified obedience to the constitution and laws of the nation, and his efforts and speeches soon made him the recognized leader of the radical Republicans, who defeated every effort to lower the standard of loyalty to the national flag and the newly installed administration of President Lincoln. Soon after the close of the session, Senator DeLand set to raising troops, and in September, 1861, went to the front as captain of Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry. He remained in the service until the close of the war, participating in many noted engagements, being twice wounded and captured by the rebels on the field of battle, spending several months in Libby prison and other Rebel prison pens, and receiving promotions from his first rank to be colonel of the First Regiment Michigan Sharpshooters, and of brevet brigadier general, "for his faithful and meritorious services," being finally discharged in March, 1865, "from disability, resulting from wounds received in action."

After the war, in June, 1865, Colonel DeLand removed from Jackson to East Saginaw, again resuming his vocation of printer and editor, and became connected with and established the first daily paper in northern Michigan, The Saginaw Daily Enterprise. After a year's service, poor health compelled him to quit newspaper work, and he embarked for several years in private business. His marked executive ability soon became manifest to his new neighbors, and he was chosen by them successively to the offices of street commissioner, marshal, tax collector, city comptroller, supervisor, chief engineer, and in 1872 he was again elected to the state senate to represent the twenty-fifth district, Saginaw county. During the sessions of 1871-2 he was also an active worker, and among the measures which he especially urged were the acts creating a state board of health, revising the general railroad laws, taxing the lands donated by congress to railway companies, the completion and endowment of the State University, the abrogation of the state swamp land road policy, the constitutional commission bill, etc. Soon after the adjournment of the special session of 1872 (the Daily Enterprise having suspended), Colonel DeLand again entered the newspaper field, and started the Saginaw Morning Herald, which he soon placed upon a solid basis



DELAND HOMESTEAD, SUMMIT TOWNSHIP, ERECTED 1850.

and made one of the leading newspapers of the state. His labors on the Herald and as United States collector of internal revenue for the old sixth district for six years, again undermined his health, and in the fall of 1882 Colonel DeLand reluctantly resigned the management of his favorite journal, and retired to his old home near Jackson, where he now boasts the honorable occupation of a successful and prosperous farmer.

JAMES O'DONNELL.

James O'Donnell is a native of the state of Connecticut, having been born in the town of Norwalk, Fairfield county, on the 25th of March, 1842, and when he was eight years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to Jackson, Michigan. As a boy he learned the printer's art and completed his education in a newspaper office. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the First Michigan Volunteer Infantry and went to the front, taking part in the defense of Washington, in the first battle of Bull Run and in other engagements in which his regiment participated.

In 1865 Mr. O'Donnell established the Jackson Daily Citizen, which he has ever since owned and edited. He was four times elected recorder of the city of Jackson, was a presidential elector in 1872, and took an active part in the campaign of that year. In the centennial year he was elected mayor of Jackson and his administration of municipal affairs was characterized by vigor and economy. The city expenditures were cut down and the affairs of the municipality were conducted on a business basis. Many permanent improvements were made, the city debt was reduced and taxes were lowered. He used the veto power fearlessly for the benefit of the taxpayers, and in all his subsequent public career James O'Donnell has favored strict economy in public affairs, in order to lighten the burdens of the people. In 1877 he served a second term as mayor, being re-elected by a very large majority, although the city was strongly Democratic. From 1877 to 1881 he served on the staff of Governor Croswell, with the rank of colonel, and he then passed a year in traveling through Europe. He also served with the rank of colonel on the staff of General Warner, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, during the latter's term of office. He has been chairman of the Republican county committee of Jackson county, a member of the congressional committee, a member of the state central committee and a member of the national congressional committee, in all of which positions he rendered good service for the party.

In 1884 he received a unanimous nomination for congress in the third district, composed of Eaton, Calhoun, Barry, Branch and Jackson counties. The campaign was one of the fiercest political struggles ever witnessed in Michigan, and he was elected by twelve hundred majority, largely leading the ticket. The house contained a large Democratic preponderance. The President was Grover Cleveland. It was a difficult situation for a new Republican member who desired to serve his constituency and make a creditable record, but Mr. O'Donnell succeeded so admirably that he soon took rank among the leading members of the house, and he was re-elected with in-

creased majorities again and again for eight consecutive years and until overwhelmed by the Democratic gerrymander of 1892, which placed him in a new district, with twenty-five hundred Democratic majority. Yet so great was his popularity that he was beaten by but four hundred plurality.

In congress he not only knew what to do but also how to do it. A mere mention of the measures he originated and championed for the benefit of the people would transcend the limits of this sketch. He served the people of Michigan ably at Washington for eight years, and in so doing gained a national reputation. He was a vigilant friend of the volunteer soldiers and secured more pensions for them than did any other man in congress. He advocated the soldiers' rights on the floor of the house and in the departments. He secured from the Democratic congress and President appropriations of one hundred and five thousand dollars to erect a fine postoffice in Jackson, and this is now the pride of the Central City. In the fifty-first congress Mr. O'Donnell was chairman of the committee on education and there secured the passage of bills endowing the experimental stations for farmers and the bill granting perpetually twenty-five thousand dollars each year to the Michigan and other state agricultural colleges for the scientific education of farmers' sons. He labored to secure the forfeiture of unearned land grants and to restore the lands to the people instead of leaving them in the hands of corporations. His report on national aid to education was an eloquent plea for universal enlightenment, replete with convincing facts and figures. It was widely published in the leading daily papers, as was also his great speech in advocacy of the bill to prohibit aliens from owning lands in the United States. He eloquently maintained that the lands of this nation must ever be held for citizens of the country—that alien landlordism should never be tolerated in this great republic.

Mr. O'Donnell while in congress delivered the oration on the acceptance of the statue of General Lewis Cass. His eulogies on the death of Congressman Moffatt, Congressman Ford and others were models of rhetoric and tender, graceful thought. On all great public questions,—the tariff, finance, labor, etc.,—his speeches showed that he was a thorough student of these measures. He was the originator and ardent advocate of the bill extending free mail delivery to every farm house in the country. Doubtless the greatest effort of Mr. O'Donnell's public life was his fight to secure cheap sugar for the people. Under the old tariff it was taxed grievously. During six years Mr. O'Donnell insistently urged congress to remove the burdens from the people, and at last, in the face of intense opposition, he succeeded, by adding a clause to the McKinley bill, putting sugar on the free list. That was the greatest triumph of his life. It was the largest benefit which the people of this country ever received in a lump from congress, saving them one hundred and twenty million dollars in taxes while it remained a law.

Mr. O'Donnell also originated and aided in passing the famous bill requiring automatic couplers on all freight cars, thus saving the slaughter of thousands of daring trainmen. In like manner he championed the cause of the traveling men, to secure them more just and liberal treatment on the part of the railway corporations. In con-

gress he advocated and urged the bill to abolish trusts and punish monopolists as conspirators against the public. He spoke and worked unceasingly for the passage of a strict law prohibiting foreign criminals from landing in this country. He originated and urged the passage of a bill to protect innocent purchasers and users of patent articles from prosecution under the patent laws. He was thanked by the National Agricultural Society for his valuable aid in the passage of the bill providing that oleomargarine shall be branded to prevent it from being sold as butter.

In his eight years in congress Mr. O'Donnell served on many important committees and was noted for his diligent methods, accuracy and ability. Early in the fifty-first congress he introduced a bill, which finally passed both houses and became a law, removing all tariff duties on jute, manila, sisal and binding twine. This measure was obviously a great relief to the western farmers, saving them annually many thousands of dollars. In the same congress he was the persistent champion of the pure-food bill, making it unlawful to manufacture, sell, export or import compound (or adulterated) lard. The reason and necessity for this law was the alarming increase of adulterated lard, which was rapidly driving the pure-food product out of the market, and had passed completely into the hands of a few pork-packing monopolists.

Although coffee was on the free list, the cost to the consumer was constantly increasing, and through investigation of this anomoly Mr. O'Donnell found that the enhanced cost was largely due to exhorbitant export duties levied on the berry in the countries where it was grown. Every petty republic, and often provinces and cities, exacted a tax before they would permit the coffee to be shipped. By these export duties our people contributed millions of dollars to support the South and Central American governments. Mr. O'Donnell instituted measures seeking the abrogation of those duties by the governments that levied them. In his report he gave many valuable statistics, together with strong arguments on the necessity for heroic measures to arrest this imposition on our people, and the leading papers of the country, particularly in the great cities, discussed the matter at length, commending Congressman O'Donnell for his valuable work.

Labor has ever found in James O'Donnell a firm friend. He was many times publicly thanked by labor unions for efficient aid rendered their cause in congress. In all the years he has been in business his relations with his numerous employes have been most pleasant and satisfactory to both sides. Strikes and labor contentions are unknown in his printing establishment, and the employes rarely change—the same men being employed for twenty-six years or more. In December, 1893, the Jackson Typographical Union tendered Mr. O'Donnell a vote of thanks for his offer to continue paying the same wages as before the panic, and there was no reduction in hours or wages, for which generous treatment in a time of universal trouble the members of the union joined in a vote of thanks.

Mr. O'Donnell is a well known figure in Michigan politics and his presence is eagerly sought at prominent gatherings of Republicans. Since 1872 regularly at every election he has worked with voice and pen

for the principles of his party and the success of the Republican ticket, delivering hundreds of speeches in the aggregate, often at the rate of three in one day. He is a popular and pleasing orator, famed for his remarkable command of statistics and his inexhaustible fund of illustrative anecdotes. An audience never wearies in his presence. As an illustration of his popularity with the people it is worthy of note that Mr. O'Donnell was nominated for city recorder four times by acclamation and for congress five times by acclamation. In every election, in city, county and district, he always ran ahead of his ticket.

In 1900 Mr. O'Donnell was an aspirant for the Republican nomination for governor of Michigan and came near to gaining the prize. Not liking the methods in vogue, while gracefully accepting the result, he announced to the convention that he would never appear as a candidate again. In addition to his printing and publishing business Mr. O'Donnell is interested in banking and in several manufacturing enterprises in Jackson.

JOHN FLEMING.

Energy and native ability, directed and controlled by broad intelligence and sound judgment, have been strikingly displayed in the varied career of the successful farmer and representative citizen whose name appears at the head of this article. Few men in Jackson county are as well known and highly esteemed as John Fleming, of Henrietta township. Although of foreign birth, and inheriting in a marked degree the many sturdy characteristics and amiable qualities for which his nationality has for centuries been distinguished, he is thoroughly American in all his likes and tendencies and throughout a long and not altogether uneventful life in his adopted country he has ever shown himself loyal to its interests and an ardent admirer of its institutions. Mr. Fleming hails from the beautiful Emerald Isle, the land of story and of song, which has contributed perhaps more than any other country to the material development and general prosperity of the American republic. He was born August 5, 1826, in county Cork, being the son of John and Julia (Jones) Fleming, whose antecedents lived and acted their parts in Erin.

In the spring of 1835, when nineteen years of age, Mr. Fleming sailed with his parents for the new world and, after a somewhat protracted voyage, landed in Canada, proceeding direct to the city of Quebec, where the family remained until the latter part of 1836. In the fall of that year the Elder Fleming changed his abode to Buffalo, New York, and from there, the following spring, moved to Michigan, settling in Washtenaw county on forty acres of wild land, which, by the combined labor of the father and several stalwart sons, was soon cleared and converted into a comfortable home. There the family lived until 1841, in the spring of which year the land was sold and a larger farm of one hundred and sixty acres purchased in the new and sparsely settled county of Jackson, Henrietta township. Before moving to the new home in the wilderness a habitation had to be prepared, a matter which the son took in hand. In due season they cleared a spot on which the first dwelling, a small log cabin, was erected, but before the family could reach the place the

father sickened and died, leaving to mourn his loss a widow and four children. All of the latter contributed to the clearing of the farm and made comfortable their mother's remaining years. John Fleming, Sr., passed away some time in 1841. He was a man of excellent parts and generous impulses, a typical representative of his warm-hearted race and all who knew him respected him for his manly worth. He was reared in the Catholic church, always remained loyal to its claims and, cheered by a living faith, he fearlessly entered the valley of shadows, assured of the reward that awaited him in the great beyond. Mrs. Fleming survived her husband about fourteen years, departing this life at the home in Henrietta township in 1855. She was also a devout Catholic and it is needless in this connection to state that her faith was strong or that her many qualities of head and heart were noble and loving. She was a woman of beautiful Christian character, a devoted mother, and her memory still lingers like a sweet, gentle benediction in the hearts of her descendants. The following are the names of the sons constituting the family of John and Julia Fleming, Edmund, Owen, Philip, Patrick and John, all except the last named deceased. During his early boyhood John Fleming attended school of winter seasons, working on the farm the rest of the year, and after his father's death he lived with his older brothers. They purchased two hundred and forty acres of wild land in section 16, Henrietta township, and immediately thereafter the two began clearing their respective shares, a task beset with much labor and not a few hardships. The country was heavily timbered and a great deal of time was required to remove the forest growth and fit the soil for cultivation. The brothers worked together, broke their ground with an ox team and for some time had interests in common. After clearing the greater part of his eighty acres, the subject decided to go to the far west to seek his fortune, allured thither by the wonderful stories of unbounded wealth which lay hidden among the hills of California and which only required strong arms and determined purpose to bring it to light. Accordingly, in 1853, he started on the long, eventful journey, taking passage at New York city on a sailing vessel, crossing the isthmus at Nicaragua and reshipping on the Pacific coast for San Francisco. Thus far the trip, though tedious and tiresome, was without incident worthy of note, but not long after leaving the Central American port the vessel, while skirting the Mexican coast, was badly wrecked, to the imminent danger of everybody on board, foundering near a small, rocky island on which the party was obliged to take refuge. Mr. Fleming seized a plank and succeeded after great difficulty in getting through the surf to the shore, others reaching land with the aid of broken spars, pieces of timber, etc., while possibly one hundred and fifty lives were lost. The island proved to be a barren waste, destitute alike of vegetation and inhabitants, but it served as a tolerable refuge for the stranded company until they were picked up, three days later, by a whaler, which carried them to their destination.

Reaching San Francisco, Mr. Fleming proceeded at once to the interior, where he devoted all his energies to mining. Unlike the majority of fortune seekers, his efforts in the main were reasonably successful and during his seven years in the west he succeeded in amassing considerable wealth. At the expiration of that time he returned to

New York via the isthmus route, and after reaching home he again devoted his energies to the improvement of his farm, his additional means enabling him to make substantial improvements. From that time to the present he has followed agriculture with success and profit, the meanwhile increasing his real estate by additional purchases until he now owns a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, nearly all of which has been cleared and developed by his own labor. In the fall of 1867 he built a commodious frame dwelling which is still used by the family, and in 1877 the large and handsome barn was erected. He built an addition to the latter in 1883, making it one of the largest and most complete structures of the kind in the county. The area of this building is forty by one hundred and six feet, with height to correspond, the large, twenty-foot posts and massive foundations, together with the beautiful architectural design and thorough finish, giving it not only a beautiful but a very imposing appearance. Hard by are buildings for the handling and butchering of hogs and others for cattle, everything being well arranged with nothing lacking in the way of conveniences.

To say that Mr. Fleming is one of the largest and most successful farmers of his township is to state what everybody familiar with this part of the county concedes and he is equally successful as a stock raiser, as his large number of fine Durham cattle, Merino sheep, Poland China hogs and blooded horses attest. His farm is tilled according to modern methods, all of his implements and machinery being of the latest and most approved kinds and in all he does he aims to keep thoroughly abreast the times, a typical American agriculturist of the most enterprising class.

Mr. Fleming was married May 19, 1867, to Miss Rhoda Knauf, daughter of Peter and Margaret D. (Dost) Knauf, natives of Germany and pioneers of Michigan who came to Jackson county some time in the early 'thirties and located in the township of Waterloo. Peter Knauf cleared a large farm and became one of the successful agriculturists and prominent citizens of Waterloo, serving for over twenty-one years as justice of the peace, besides filling other public positions of local importance. He was one of the leading Democrats of his part of the county, a devout member of the Catholic church and during a long and useful life retained the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and fellow citizens. Mrs. Fleming was born January 18, 1846, in Chelsea, Michigan, grew to womanhood and received her education in the township of Waterloo and her married life, characterized by devotion to duty, has been crowned with the success and honor becoming to American wifehood and motherhood. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming is a son by the name of Philip, who was born on the 4th day of October, 1868, and who now assists his father in running the farm. He is a young man of strong mentality and liberal culture, apt in business and progressive in his ideas, filling at this time the office of justice of the peace in Henrietta township. In early life he attended the public schools of his neighborhood and later pursued his studies in the high schools at Williamston and Leslie, the training thus received being supplemented by a course in Union College, Jackson, Michigan. The subject of this review is an orthodox Democrat of the old Jacksonian school and generally votes a straight ticket, but has never sought office nor aspired to public place. He was born in the Catholic church

and reared in that faith, as was also his wife, both being earnest and active members of St. Cyprian church in Bunker Hill township, Ingham county. They are liberal contributors to all religious, benevolent and charitable enterprises. The home of Mr. Fleming has long been noted for hospitality, the inmates always putting forth their best efforts to entertain both friend and stranger, dismissing the parting guest with the same generous spirit that sweetened his welcome. It is a popular resort for the young and old of the neighborhood and those who have once enjoyed the hospitality reigning therein are sure if possible to repeat the cheerful experience.

Mr. Fleming lives on a rural mail route and communicates with his neighbors and friends throughout the county by the telephone, with which his house is furnished. He was one of the first to encourage these and other modern enterprises and to his credit be it said he has always, both by influence and financial support, stood for progress.

JOSEPH BUTLER.

Blackman township has the distinction of having among its residents at present time a couple who have probably been wedded the longest of any couple in Jackson county. The gentleman is now in his ninetieth year, his wife is only a few years his junior and they have traveled along life's pathway together for nearly sixty-seven years. They are not native Americans, but they have lived in America all their wedded life and a little longer. Joseph Butler, the subject of this review, and his venerable faithful wife are the couple to whom reference is made. They reside two and one-half miles west of the city of Jackson and the present condition of their health indicates that they may be spared to their relatives and friends many years.

Joseph Butler was born in Berkshire, England, January 6, 1813. His parents were James and Harriett (Holmes) Butler, also natives of that shire. His father was the overseer of one of the large estates of the locality, was a man of considerable prominence and commanded a large influence both among the gentry and their tenants. He was the father of five children, the subject of this sketch being the only one of them to leave his native land. When a youth of less than twenty years, in May, 1832, he took shipping for America and landed in Quebec, where he remained some time, then moved to the state of New York and worked at a calling which he had learned in his native land, that of a baker. He was employed at different times in a number of counties in that state, among them Monroe and Niagara.

On July 10, 1836, at Lewiston, New York, Mr. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Kezia Norris, a native of England, whose father, John Norris, with his family, immigrated to America a few years previously. During the first ten years of their wedded life the young people resided in Canada and in New York, then in 1846 they moved to Detroit, Michigan, where they lived one year. In 1847 they moved to Jackson county and here they have made their home from that time to the present. Shortly after coming to this county, and in the same year, Mr. Butler decided to embark in business. Accordingly, a partnership was entered into, the firm of Webb & Butler, bakers and confectioners, was established and continued to do a popular and prosperous business for sixteen years. In 1854, when the Republican

party was in process of formation, a state gathering was held at Jackson, probably the first gathering of Republicans ever held in the state, and at the place of meeting Webb & Butler were accorded the privilege of supplying the refreshments. Soon after the war Mr. Butler, having in the meantime sold out his bakery and confectionary, bought the property which he still owns and on which he now lives, near the city of Jackson and known as Woodville Fruit Farm. Upon this place he has expended considerable time, labor and money, it being well improved and one of the model farms of the county.

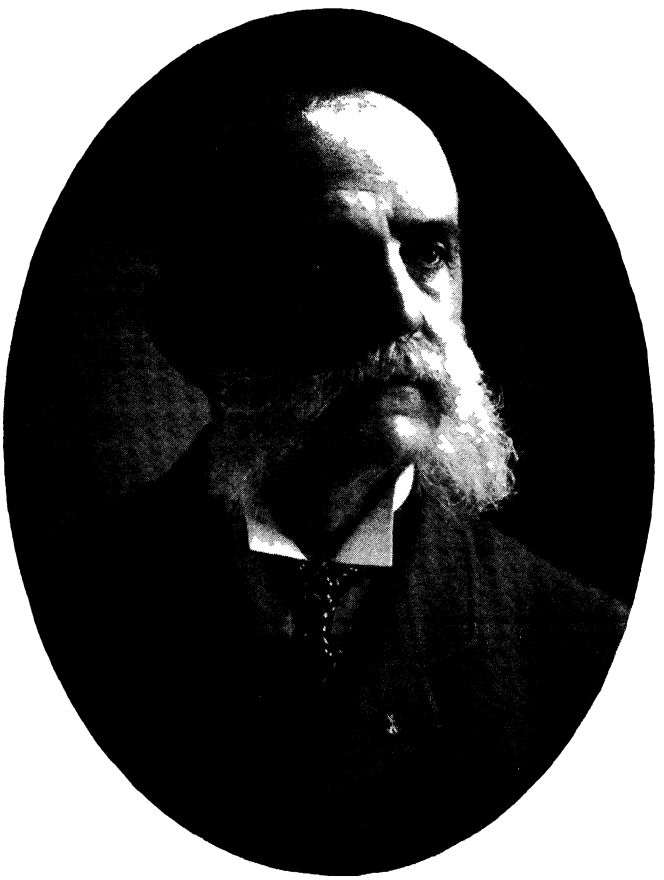
In July, 1886, Mr. and Mrs. Butler celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. It was attended by people not only from the town and county of their residence, but from Detroit and other cities of the state, it being one of the most notable private celebrations ever held in the county. They are the parents of six children, viz: Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Carson, of Oakland, California: Harriet, widow of Frank Percival, who resides in Chicago; Jennie, wife of Otis Bean, resides in the state of Texas; Joseph G. supervises and directs the labor on the home farm; Charles H. resides in Oakland, California, and Frank died in 1882. The health, strength and vitality of two people of the age of this remarkable couple is simply marvelous.

Joseph T. Butler, with whom his aged parents reside, is a native of Jackson county, where he was born March 17, 1851. He was educated in the public schools of Jackson county and all his life has been a most dutiful son. For the past ten years he has taken upon himself the entire management of the farm and all business matters relating thereto, although frequently counseling with his parents as to the best methods of accomplishing certain ends. The orchard, which is a large one, is well set out to all kinds of fruit suitable to this latitude and the product each year indicates that the place is very appropriately named a fruit farm. It is well stocked with domestic animals of various kinds and supplied with every necessary implement that it may be desirable to use on the place. Bee keeping was formerly practiced on the farm to a considerable extent, and proved a profitable industry in those days.

March 2, 1871, Joseph T. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Graham, a native of Michigan and daughter of the late Alonzo Graham, whose death occurred a few years ago. The mother of Mrs. Butler died when the latter was yet a child. Mr. and Mrs. Butler are the parents of two children, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Butler, Sr., while residing in Jackson was for some years officially connected with the city government, having held the office of alderman for two years. He has also served as justice of the peace since moving to Blackman township, holding that office four years. He is a Republican in politics and in his younger days took an active interest in the success of his party, though he never aspired to public office. He and wife are both worthy members of the Baptist church, and are highly respected by all who know them.

GEN. WILLIAM H. WITHINGTON.

The greatness of a state or nation lies not in its machinery of government, nor even in its institutions, but rather in the sterling qualities of its individual citizens, in



GEN. W. H. WITHINGTON.

their capacity for definite accomplishment and their devotion to the public good. Standing at the head of important industrial concerns in the city of Jackson and elsewhere and having other capitalistic interests of wide scope, General Withington is distinctively a man of affairs, while he also holds prestige as one of the distinguished citizens of Michigan and as a veteran of the greatest civil war known in the annals of history, his services in the army having been such as to gain him the precedence implied in the rank of brigadier general, and aside from these considerations he has also served in public offices of dignified trust and responsibility. He is of that public-spirited type of men whose ambitions and desires are directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number, and it is therefore most consistent with the purpose and plan of this work that his record be here given among those of other representative citizens of Jackson county, which has been his home and the scene of his endeavors for nearly half a century.

William Herbert Withington is a son of the old Bay state, having been born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, a suburb of the city of Boston, on the 1st of February, 1835, and being a son of Rev. William and Elizabeth (Ford) Withington, both of whom were likewise born in Massachusetts, being of English lineage and representatives of families early established in New England. Rev. William Withington was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church and a man of high scholarship. He died in 1892, at the venerable age of ninety-four years, and his wife entered into rest in 1891, aged eighty-six years. General Withington's career has shown that versatility of talent so characteristic of the true American type, and it can not be doubted that this versatility was fostered by his early environments. In the connection we quote as follows from a sketch of his life which appeared in the August number of the Magazine of Western History in 1886,—an article to which we shall have further recourse in this context:

"He has been a business man, soldier and legislator, and has won a high reputation in each of these varied lines of labor. From the office to the field; called again to public duties of another character, and again returning to the care of personal affairs,—he has been a model citizen and modest man through it all, seeking no advancement, content to do his duty wherever it was found, and striving, wherever placed, to make the best use of the powers with which he has been endowed. General Withington is descended from a family that has for years held its own for culture and strength of character, even in New England, where the personality of a man counts for more than it does in the more restive west. His ancestry is traced to English settlers who were among the earliest inhabitants of New England. The hardy character of the stock is shown by the fact that his father lived to so advanced age and by the fact that the latter's brother, Rev. Dr. Leonard Withington, who died at Newburyport, Massachusetts, in 1885, was ninety-six years of age at the time of his demise. He was at the time the oldest Congregational clergyman living and also the oldest living graduate of Yale College. Both brothers were of the brainy class of men, adding education, culture, high-minded character and long years

of experience to a wealth of natural endowment. The uncle was the author of several successful and able works on theology, while the father was a scholar of rare breadth and thoroughness, his range of study seeming to cover almost the whole field of human knowledge. As a mathematician Harvard gave him the "big slate" for foremost standing; as a linguist few men of the time equaled him in the number of languages mastered. While more gifted in acquiring than imparting knowledge, he was a preacher of great power and eloquence on topics which especially interested him. In conversation he was like a cyclopedia, giving only what was sought, but giving then the best known on almost any subject.

"It was in this scholastic atmosphere that the early days of General Withington's life were spent. While the influences about him were of the highest and the purest kind they did not, as might have been supposed, unfit him for the hard and practical side of life, but rather trained him all the better therefor. The retiring and unworldly character of his father threw the home responsibilities more and more upon the son—a burden that was naturally increased as it was shown that he had the strength and courage for its carrying. He early learned the habit of self-reliance, and from his early training doubtless came that faculty that has ever enabled him to do a labor beyond his years. He secured his preliminary education in Phillips Academy, at Andover. On leaving school he turned his attention to the practical realities of a business life, entering a leather store in Boston, as salesman. He soon became bookkeeper for the North Wayne Scythe Company, and in a short time was given full charge of the details of their extensive business. Some idea of his capacity even at this early age may be gained from the fact that when but nineteen years of age we find his employers entrusting him with important missions to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other points at which they had large patronage. While in this connection the young man came into acquaintance with the large agricultural implement manufacturing concern of Pinney & Lamson, who had a contract for prison labor at Jackson, Michigan. The death of Mr. Lamson had left the whole responsibility in the hands of Mr. Pinney, who desired Mr. Withington to go to Jackson and give his services toward the righting of a set of affairs that certainly needed attention. The contract was made, and in 1857, when but twenty-two years of age, the young man went to Jackson and assumed graver responsibilities than any he had yet borne. He found matters in chaos. The affairs were nominally in the hands of a son of Mr. Pinney, but in reality there was no head and no management. The bookkeeper had left some months before, while the office was in charge of a traveling man. There was full scope for the energy, enterprise and new life which had been sent to the rescue, and it was not long before the effort was seen and felt all through the concern. The business was altogether new to the young bookkeeper from the east, and there was no one on hand to give him direction or even initiation into his duties. The one surviving partner, Mr. Pinney, lived in Columbus, Ohio, and was not in Jackson when Mr. Withington arrived. His first effort was to bring the books up from their arrears and entanglement. The pressure of affairs demanding

immediate attention was enormous and such as might have appalled a man of mature years, trained powers and acquired knowledge of this business. In short, all the office work of a manufacturing business employing one hundred and twenty-five workmen and six traveling salesmen dropped at once on his young and inexperienced shoulders. It was the crucial test of the stuff that was in him. It was not simply that there were great responsibilities; the situation was full of perplexities and annoyances. The average young man would have said, "I didn't hire for this; I am not going to work fourteen hours a day." Not so with this young Puritan of hero mould. He attacked the mountainous task before him with undaunted courage and unwavering determination and persistency. It was the key point to his future. Had he quailed and gone back to Boston he would have lived well on baked beans and brown bread and no doubt gained a respectable business position, but he would have turned his back on opportunity and the fortune that waited upon it.

"The financial panic of 1857 came on in its full force, and havoc and destruction fell upon thousands of business and manufacturing houses all over the land. Unwilling and perhaps unable to stand before the storm, Mr. Pinney committed suicide, and the burden that he had refused longer to bear had to be taken up by another. The labors that fell upon Mr. Withington were greater than ever. It was directed in Mr. Pinney's will that the business should be conducted until the termination of the contracts with the state then in force. The executor named in the will took charge and the subject of this sketch was continued in responsible control, as before. The time was a dark and difficult one, as no one could feel sure of anything for a day. Money was not even safe, as the western banks were then at their most dangerous and worse suspected point. The executor found the task too much for him and resigned. An administrator, de bonis non, with the will annexed, was appointed. This official was from Connecticut, unfamiliar with the business, and the chief labor therefore remained where it had previously laid. A year after the death of Mr. Pinney the business was offered for sale and was promptly purchased by the firm of Sprague, Withington & Company, composed of men already in the employ of the old company. The new life and power of personal application and interest that were thus applied soon became manifest in results. The company took a high place in the manufacturing world and has maintained it from that day to this. The company and its successors have continued the business to the present time, enlarging and extending its resources, until its products are now sold not only in every state between Boston and San Francisco, but throughout all sections of the civilized world."

From a more recent brochure, treating of this great industrial enterprise, it seems consistent to quote at this point, while later further data will be utilized from the source of the foregoing excerpt:

"Few persons realize the great scope and extent of the business which the Withington & Cooley Company has built up. It is really a great achievement to have increased the capacity of a large business from that of a good-sized blacksmith shop to the largest manufacturing plant of its kind in the world,

and that in a field which was as open to all comers as any could be. This is what the men who have led this company have done in the fifty-four years of its existence. They have never deviated from a clearly defined policy, and today the letters "W. & C. Co." on any tool are to any dealer in the world assurance of the highest grade. The Withington & Cooley Company is the pioneer of all institutions which now give Jackson so distinctive precedence as a manufacturing center. In the days when labor was a scarce commodity in this part of the country the business was conducted with the assistance of prison labor. It has been a popular fable that the use of this labor gave the company employing it a great advantage over competitors. There is not a concern in the world with a more thorough knowledge of the ins and outs of the prison-contract labor system, and after nearly a half century of trial it came to the conclusion that convict labor was the dearest labor. The company then established extensive shops outside the prison walls, operating them at the same time and on the same class of work as in the prison shops, and the result of a fair trial demonstrates that convict labor is the most expensive from the standpoint of the labor cost of the product. Accordingly, from that time on, the company has been steadily increasing the capacity of its free shops and diminishing the output of the prison shops, and the result is seen in one of the largest factory plants in the city, the same being located on North Mechanic street, south of the prison. If Tubal Cain or the Vulcan of mythology should wander into such a blacksmith shop as that of the Withington & Cooley Company he would conclude that the methods of the gods in his time were slow and crude. It is a wonderful and some what bewildering thing to watch the successive stages of the creation of such a common article as a pitchfork, made according to the modern method of division of labor. By this system about two million of hoes, rakes, forks, hooks, etc., are made every year in this great institution, and the methods of manufacture and the system are such that the goods of the Withington & Cooley Company constitute the standard to which other companies endeavor to attain.

"The real architects of this business were the late Elihu Cooley and Gen. W. H. Withington. Fifty-four years ago the business was launched under the firm name of Pinney, Connable & Company. Afterward, for a time, the late Moses McNaughton and George G. Lathrop conducted it, but for forty years the business was conducted by Mr. Cooley and General Withington, and latterly Philip H. Withington has been with his father at the helm. The extent of the business of the company is well illustrated in an experience recounted by a friend of General Withington, who was, a year or two ago, traveling in Korea. In his search for curiosities to bring from one of the oldest countries in the world to one of the newest, he entered a native Korean store. His eye was attracted by a familiar label on a familiar article, for there, amid the articles of commerce which the east demands, were a number of Withington & Cooley forks. It seemed, as he stated in a letter to General Withington, like meeting a friend from home. About thirty per cent. of the products of the factory goes to foreign countries. Single orders for ten or twelve thousand dozen of the company goods from South Africa or France are no novelties.

The wants and peculiarities, and perhaps the prejudices, of the world have to be consulted in the forms and shapes of the forks which are fashioned by the workmen of the Withington & Cooley Company. The tines of the forks, for instance, range from four and one-half inches in length to twenty-two inches. There is a fork made with one tine, —a fish fork utilized in handling the fish which have to be turned in the curing process at the Gloucester and other fisheries. Coke forks, shaped like a scoop, have as many as sixteen tines. Clam hooks and rakes are demanded by the diggers of the seductive bivalves; asphalt rakes are used by the makers of the asphalt pavements; and a Swiss fork, fitted with a very long handle, to reach the otherwise inaccessible places of the Swiss mountains, are some of the special devices which the company put on the market. A spade is a spade, but there are more different shapes and kinds than are dreamed of by a person unacquainted with the business.

"The great business of the Withington & Cooley Company has of course been built up gradually in the course of the years. It is a process of evolution which has made possible the production of small agricultural implements on such a large scale. The needs of every section have been studied and considered, and the tools have been changed in accordance with the suggestions developed by actual experience, until now, after more than half a century of business, the accumulated experience is manifest in the Jackson product and the Jackson concern of which the city has reason to be proud. There is no civilized country on the face of the globe in which the goods of the Withington & Cooley Company are not in use, and the constant and intelligent study which has been given to the requirements of every people and every trade has placed the goods manufactured in the same class with a very few articles which are universally recognized as the world's standard. The club house is a feature of the business worthy of mention. Realizing the needs of the employes of the company for a better place to eat their noonday meals than the shops afforded, the company, in its customary thorough manner, erected a substantial house on a lot opposite the factory and there established the club house. Here all the employes of the company have access to reading and assembly rooms, as well as to a place where their luncheons can be eaten. Or they can secure a warm midday meal or first-class board with room. The club house was built for the men and while the company makes it self-sustaining it neither expects nor realizes profit from this source, and the institution is thoroughly appreciated by the employes."

In addition to his identification with this great manufacturing industry, as president and manager of the company, General Withington's capitalistic and executive forces have been called into play in divers other directions, which the limitations of this article will permit nothing more than brief mention. He is one of the principal stockholders and a director of the Iowa Farming Tool Company, of Fort Madison, Iowa; is president of the Union Bank, of Jackson; a director and president of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company; president of the Jackson Vehicle Company; president of the Withington Handle Company, of Fort Wayne and Huntington, Indiana; president of the Geneva Tool Com-

pany, of Geneva, Ohio; president of the National Snath Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, and president of the American Fork & Hoe Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

In his youthful days General Withington became a member of an independent company of cadets in Boston, the organization dating its inception back to the Revolutionary epoch. From this association was fostered his definite interest in military affairs, and after coming to Jackson he assisted in the organization of the Jackson Greys, of which he was captain at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. On the first call for volunteers the Greys tendered their services in defense of the integrity of the Union, being the first organization in the state to thus offer their services to Governor Blair. They were mustered in as Company B, First Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and the regiment was the first from the west to reach the city of Washington, while Company B was specially well equipped by reason of its former and effective discipline and tactical training. In the capital city the regiment received many compliments for its equipment and soldierly appearance. The company was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, with which it participated in the first battle of Bull Run, and it was the ill fortune of Captain Withington to fall into the hands of the enemy at this time, and from July 21st until August 8, 1861, no tidings were received concerning him, the general feeling being among his comrades and his friends at home that the gallant young captain had sacrificed his life, since he had been struck in the breast by a bullet and seen to fall on the field of battle. However, the fortunes of war were more favorable in this case, though he was held a prisoner at Libby prison, in Richmond, Virginia, and at Columbia, South Carolina, for several months, his exchange being effected in February, 1862, after which he rejoined his regiment. Soon afterward he was commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, of which he had commanded during the Maryland campaign, taking an active part in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The Seventeenth Michigan, known as the "Stonewall" regiment, followed the fortunes of the Ninth Corps, of which it was a part, and was commanded by Colonel Withington until March 21, 1863, when he resigned his commission and retired from the service. On March 13, 1865, he was made brevet brigadier general for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of South Mountain, being but thirty years of age at the time and one of the youngest men in the Union army upon whom so high an honor was conferred. Quoting from the article in the Magazine of Western History, we gain further interesting information:

"On his return to Jackson General Withington turned his attention once more to his business and sought in all ways to do his duty in civil life as he had done it on the field. He made no effort to advance himself in any line of public service, but despite his quiet methods he has more than once been called into positions of public trust. He was elected to the legislature from the Jackson district in 1873 and served through that and the following year. While in that position he performed a service that has given him the unofficial title of "father of the Michigan state troops." He framed and finally secured the passage of a bill that fulfilled all the requirements for providing for the

organization and proper maintenance of the state militia, and while in the legislature he also gave special attention to measures connected with the state prison and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. The militia law provided for the organization of two regiments, and when they came into being Governor Bagley tendered the colonelcy of the First Regiment to General Withington, in July, 1874. He had never had a thought of a personal connection with the service in his efforts for the creation thereof, and his first impulse was to decline, but when it was represented to him that he could give direction and effect to the service during its inception and experimental stage he reconsidered his purpose and gave the full benefit of his experience and knowledge to the state. When the state troops were organized into a brigade, in 1879, he was made brigadier general thereof, and remained such until he resigned, in 1883."

In 1874 General Withington was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, but resigned the office within the same year, feeling that the exigencies of his private business affairs prevented his giving the requisite attention to the duties involved. He has filled the position of president of the Jackson board of trade and his helpful interest has been shown in manifold ways in connection with the industrial activities and civic affairs of his home city. He was prominently concerned in the organization of the Young Men's Association, of which he was president for six years. He was a member of the state senate in 1891, and for several years a member of the board of managers of the State Soldiers' Home, at Grand Rapids. He was the prime mover in the organization of the public library of Jackson and has ever taken a deep concern in its affairs.

In politics General Withington gives an earnest allegiance to the Republican party, of whose cause he has been an active and aggressive supporter. He has been urged to accept the nomination of his party for governor of the state, but has invariably refused the honor. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, in Cincinnati, and again served in this capacity in the convention of 1892, at Minneapolis. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic order. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, in whose faith he was reared, and has long been an influential and faithful member of the parish of St. Paul's in Jackson, of which he served as vestryman for thirty-nine years. He has been for many years a member of the standing committee of the Episcopal church in the state, and repeatedly a delegate to the triennial general conventions of the church.

On the 6th of June, 1859, General Withington was united in marriage to Miss Julia C. Beebe, daughter of Hon. Joseph E. Beebe, of Jackson, Michigan, and of this union were born six children, of whom three are living, namely: Kate W.; Philip H., who is associated with his father in business; and Winthrop, who is also in like manner associated.

As has been well said of General Withington, he is a "self-made man in every sense of the term. All that he has gained in wealth has been through the regular earnings of legitimate business, and none by speculation." He is an extensive and appreciative reader of the best literature, is

a man of fine literary taste and appreciation, and above all is endowed with that sympathy and broad-minded tolerance which makes him companionable and loyal in all the relations of life.

JOHN M. BRAIL.

Most of the successful farmers of the southwestern part of Jackson county are descendants of a long line of farmers, who operated in Pennsylvania and New York previous to, during and after the war of the Revolution. Previous to the admission of Michigan as a state the attention of the younger generation was attracted to the wonderful agricultural resources of the territory which a few years later became a state. The grandfather of the subject of this review was a successful Pennsylvania farmer, who later moved to New York, where he reared his family and resided until his death. For more than fifty years previous to the advent of the Brail family into Michigan, Livingston county, New York, had been their home.

John M. Brail was born in Livingston county, New York, April 10, 1846, the son of Robert Brail, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1810. Robert was yet a small boy when the family moved to New York, and there he was reared and grew to manhood, adopting the occupation of his father, that of a farmer. He secured a fair common school education, such as was generally accorded the youth of that time. He was industrious and thrifty and soon after attaining his majority felt that his condition and circumstances in life justified him in taking a wife. He was married, in 1833, to Miss Catharine Smith, of Scottsburg, New York. In his native county he followed his chosen calling until 1867, when, although long past the meridian of life, in order to afford his children much better opportunities than were open to them in the east, he decided to emigrate to Michigan. Conditions in Jackson county seemed quite favorable and he invested in a farm in section 17, Pulaski township, where he resided until his death, which occurred January 25, 1895. While he was in New York he had been for twelve years assessor of his township, and after coming to Michigan he served as justice of the peace and township treasurer. His wife had preceded him into eternity a little more than four years, her death occurring January 18, 1891. For thirteen years previous to his death he was almost entirely blind. Eight children had been born to them, but two of whom are now living, Emma, who is the wife of Andrew Barnes, of Colorado, and John M., the subject.

When the Brail family moved from New York to Michigan, in 1867, John M. Brail was twenty-one years of age. He had received a good education not only in the common schools, but in the Danville Seminary. On coming to Michigan, he located in Pulaski township and devoted himself to farming. On the 28th day of April, 1867, previous to leaving his native state, he was united in marriage to Miss Ella J. Stilwell, a native of New York. Their married life extended over a period of four years only, she dying November 4, 1871. On the 2d day of July, 1872, Mr. Brail was again married, on this occasion his his bride being Miss Elizabeth C. Rowe, a native of London, England, born May 1, 1852, and was three years old when she



MR. AND MRS. JOHN BRAIL.

came to America. To this union six children have been born, viz: Jessie J., wife of Gaylord Watson, of Pulaski township; Frances E., wife of Fred G. Lincoln, of Pulaski township; Lee J., of Lansing, Michigan, wedded Miss Lulu Waite; George W., a graduate of Albion College, is a teacher in Marinette, Wisconsin; Kathleen is a student in Albion College, art and music being included in the course she is taking; Edward L. resides at home with his parents, and has completed the eighth grade in school. The only fraternal society to which Mr. Brail belonged was the Pulaski Tent No. 820, Knights of the Maccabees. Although not a partisan in politics and generally abstaining from much activity in that line, he was, in 1886, elected justice of the peace of his township and was afterward elected at the expiration of each successive term, serving in that capacity at the time of his death, his last election having been in 1902. He possessed the entire confidence and respect of all of his neighbors and associates, the family holding a high and enviable place in the estimation of the community. Mr. Brail's death occurred on the 11th of December, 1902, at the age of fifty-six years, eight months and two days, and his funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Maccabees. The following beautiful words relative to Mr. Brail appeared in the Concord Independent, under date of December 20, 1902.

He was not a religious man in the sense in which the term is generally applied, but he was a man who believed that there was an invisible power which holds the stars in the heavens and the earth in its sphere—a power which he was accustomed to term nature, yet what others simply called the natural evolution of God's immutable laws. Hospitable to every one, generous in every cause which appealed to him as worthy of his aid, tender-hearted as a child in sickness and in sorrow, he was always independent in his actions; he asked nothing and expected little; what he decided to do he accomplished without fear or favor. He never prided himself on being a good man. He often said, "Had my early life been spent in a more quiet and restrained manner I would have been a better man." As time rolled on he passed into his declining years, and when at last the ominous cloud of death hovered over him, he met its chill like the massive oak striving to cope with the raging tempest; meeting its powerful adversary with haughty defiance it bows only its lofty head at first, but when the gale blows stronger and the others around about have fallen, it bends, but bends reluctantly. The storm abates. Again the massive oak rights itself, but it stands alone. Once more it flings a defiant challenge at the giant storm. Again the hurricane sweeps down upon it in all its fury and again it bends and sways. Once more it rights itself; then with a mighty thundering noise that seems to resound above the furious tempest it falls to rise no more. Thus he fell, and thus he died. A patient Christian woman grieves; she has lost the lover of her youth and the husband of her home. Three sons and as many daughters are resigned to the hand of destiny, believing death preferable to a life of painful affliction which could not be healed. Four little babes who cannot realize the unchangeable laws of life and death will never again sit on grandfather's knee to prattle their childish talk and laugh in their childish glee.

Death comes to all but once. Its tread is as silent as the flitting moonbeams. It has entered a home and gone. It has left a vacant chair. The inexorable law of nature's God fulfills its mission both in sorrow and in joy.

THEODORE A. KING.

The King family became identified with the annals of Jackson county about two years before Michigan secured admission to the sisterhood of sovereign commonwealths, and thus it becomes evident that the subject of this review is a representative of pioneer stock, while he has been a resident of the

county from the time of his infancy and is now numbered among its progressive and influential agriculturists. He has for some time been living in retirement in the city of Jackson, having moved to that city from Spring Arbor township, where he owns a finely improved landed estate.

The old Empire state figures as the place of Mr. King's nativity. He was born in Genesee county, New York, on the 29th of January, 1835, being a son of Fenner and Eliza J. (Godfrey) King, both of whom were likewise born in the state of New York, where they were reared, educated and married. In 1838, when the subject of this sketch was a child of about three years, his parents emigrated to the territory of Michigan, whither were coming at that time many sterling pioneers from the Empire state. Shortly after his arrival in Jackson county Fenner King purchased a large tract of land, about seven hundred acres in all, the greater part of which was covered with its native growth of giant forest trees. He at once set at work to make a home for himself and family, in which he succeeded, and eventually became one of the extensive agriculturists of the county. He was a man of distinctive influence in the community, and was highly respected by all who knew him. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the same and thereafter continued a stalwart advocate of its principles. He and his wife held membership in the Free-will Baptist church. His first wife, the mother of the subject, died in 1839, and he later married Miss Nancy Perry, and they became the parents of five children, of whom four are living at the present time, as is also their mother. Of the first marriage were born two sons, Theodore A., of this sketch, and Lafayette, who died in 1882, at the age of thirty-eight years. The father of the subject was summoned to the life immortal in 1892, at the age of seventy-one years, and his memory is held in lasting honor by all who knew him.

Theodore A. King passed his youthful days on the old homestead farm, and after completing the somewhat limited curriculum of the district schools of the locality and period he supplemented this discipline by a course of study in the seminary at Spring Arbor. From the time of leaving school until the present he has been consecutively identified with agricultural pursuits, and through this medium, in connection with the concomitant industry of stock growing and that of dairying, he has attained a high measure of success.

In his political adherency Mr. King is arrayed with the Republican party, and he has taken an active and helpful interest in public affairs of a local nature. He was elected to the office of township supervisor in 1876 and served in this capacity for two years, while for about five years he was incumbent of the office of township treasurer, administering the fiscal affairs thus placed in his charge with consummate ability and discrimination, doing much in both of these offices to further the best interests of the township.

In 1858 Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Delia M. Chapel, who was born on the 24th day of July, 1839, being a daughter of David Chapel, who was a representative farmer of this section. Of this union were born three children, namely: Royal Horace, born September 9, 1860; Eva

Delia, born December 25, 1865, died February 2, 1882; Ray Theodore, born March 22, 1872. Mrs. King was summoned into eternal rest on the 8th of August, 1897, having been a woman of gracious character and having held the friendly regard of all who knew her. In 1902, Mr. King consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Eliza J. French, of Jackson. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and presides with dignity over the pleasant home, which is a center of refined hospitality. Fraternally Mr. King is identified with the Masonic order, in which he is in good standing. He is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, a perfect gentleman in every respect, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

EDRICK H. HAGUE.

One of the most attractive rural estates in Jackson county is that owned by the subject of this review. His farm is situated on the shores of Vandercook lake, about three miles south of the city of Jackson, and here he own's the Hague's Landing and Sandy Beach, two of the most beautiful and accessible points on the lake shore, the same being a favorite resort for the citizens of Jackson, while the same are being improved from year to year and will eventually constitute one of the most attractive resorts for a summer's outing that can be found in this section of the state, the lake being now the most popular rendezvous of like character in the locality, the electric street-car line now being extended from the city to the lake. Mr. Hague also has his farm under most effective cutlivation, while its permanent improvements are of the best, so that it constitutes one of the most ideal homes in this favored section of the state.

Edrick H. Hague was born in Derbyshire, England, on the 11th of November, 1846, being a son of Henry and Mary Ann (Morley) Hague, both of whom were likewise natives of that county, where the father learned the trade of painting and decorating. In 1850 he emigrated with his family to America, landing in New York city, where he was engaged in the work of his trade until 1851, when he came to the city of Jackson, Michigan, where he followed the same vocation for more than a quarter of a century, becoming one of the well known and honored citizens of the place and having a pleasant home, at the corner of Blackstone and Washington streets, where he resided for forty years and where his death occurred in May, 1892, at the venerable age of sixty-seven years. His widow still remains in the old home, having the companionship of her widowed daughter, and to her the place is doubly endeared through the memories and associations of the past. Henry Hague was a man of excellent mentality, taking an active interest in public affairs and being a prominent worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, as is also his wife, who holds membership in St. Paul's church. They became the parents of three children, namely: Edmond H., who is a talented portrait artist, resides in the city of Detroit; he married Miss Addie Phillips and they have eight children, Minnie, Harry, Maude, May, Hubert, Laura, Nina and Roy, the first mentioned of whom died in February, 1903. Edrick H., the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth. Laura became the wife of Emmett Evans, who died

in June, 1892, and she now resides with her mother in the old homestead in Jackson.

Edrick H. Hague was but four years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to America, and thus he secured his educational discipline in the public schools of New York city and Jackson, while he continued to reside at the parental home until the time of his marriage, at the age of twenty-two years, save for the time of his service in the United States navy, during the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1864, he enlisted in the navy as a landsman, and later he served under Admiral Porter on the United States steamer "Pequot," and also on the transport "Newberne," while he was also on duty for a time in the Brooklyn navy yard and on the ships "North Carolina" and "Fort Jackson." He served one year under Lieut. D. L. Brain, who was later made admiral and assigned to command of the "Pequot," and in this connection he was on duty during the bombardment of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, the same continuing for three days and three nights. The vessel then proceeded up Cape Fear river, and in an engagement at Fort Anderson, on the 17th of February, 1865, Mr. Hague was severely wounded, being struck by a piece of shell. He was sent with five other wounded men to the naval hospital in Brooklyn, New York, and was there at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln. He remained in the hospital about six weeks and then received his honorably discharge and was brought home by his father, being at the time less than twenty years of age.

As a youth Mr. Hague served an apprenticeship at the painter's and decorator's trade under the direction of his father, and for more than twenty-five years he was actively identified with this line of work in the city of Jackson, having his shop during this period at 138 West Pearl street and building up an extensive and prosperous business, doing all kinds of exterior and interior work in the line of painting and decorating. In May, 1883, Mr. Hague purchased his present farm, which is located in section 23, Summit township, and which comprises one hundred and thirty acres, of which about fifty-five acres are under cultivation, the practical work of the farm being carried on by men employed for the purpose. On the shores of the lake is a fine grove, so that special attractions are offered to pleasure seekers, whether for a day's outing or for camping, and the Sandy Beach and Hague's Landing, both of which are on the property of the subject, do not lack for popular appreciation, the resort growing in favor with the people of Jackson year after year. Mr. Hague is well known in the county, where he has passed the major portion of his life, and both as a business man and a citizen he is held in high esteem. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, and fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, holding membership in Twilight Lodge No. 48, in Jackson. He has never aspired to the honors of public office, but has ever been arrayed as a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

On the 19th of December, 1869, Mr. Hague was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Phillips, who was born in the county of Simcoe, Ontario, being a daughter of Daniel and Alvira (Woodward) Phillips, the former of whom was born in Vermont, and the latter in the city of Syracuse, New York. Some time after their marriage they moved

to Canada and there resided until 1856, when they came to Jackson county, and here Mr. Phillips was engaged in the coopering business in the "Central City" for many years, his death occurring in 1872, while his widow long survived him, passing away in 1894. Of their twelve children the following brief record is offered: William is deceased; Wesley is a farmer of Summit township; Sarah is also deceased; Phoebe is the wife of James Townley, of Summit township; Norman F. resides in the town of Laingsburg, Shiawassee county, and is at the present time postmaster of the place; Henry, who resides in Jackson, is employed in the freight office of the Michigan Central Railroad; Addie is the wife of Edmond H. Hague, elder brother of the subject; Alvira and Edgar died in childhood; Jennie is the wife of the subject; Arthur resides in the city of Detroit, and Robert is a resident of the state of Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Hague have two children: Edith L. is the wife of James Greenwood, of Leoni township, where he is a successful farmer, and they have three children, Emmett, Leone and Clara M. Clarence M., who accidentally shot himself while cleaning a revolver on March 31, 1903, dying from the effect of the wound on April 2, married Miss Augusta Dugo, who bore him one child, Mary A. He was a successful agriculturist and an expert machinist by trade, was a moral, industrious young man, highly respected by all who knew him, and the sad event which so untimely caused his death was mourned by all.

ARTHUR T. MORRILL.

The exigencies of life on the frontier of a new country require and develop unusual elements of physical and moral character on the part of the people who settle it and also evolve a power for mastering of expedients. The conditions with which they have to deal are unlike those of other sections and are practically unprovided for by the rules of conduct growing out of ordinary experience. Nowhere in the world has there appeared a type of men and women more hardy, more resourceful, more tenacious of purpose or more prolific of wonderful achievements than the pioneers of America, from the time of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers on the stern and rock-bound shore of New England up to the time of the conquering of the boundless west, as the star of empire pursued its course toward the setting sun. With undaunted courage they stepped into the heart of the primal wilderness, and, true lords of the heritage as they were, commanded the untamed conditions to stand ruled. The subject of this review is a representative of a family whose name became connected with the history of Jackson county ere Michigan had been admitted as a state, and this fact implies that he is a member of one of the early pioneer families of this now favored section of a great commonwealth, where he has passed his entire life, being of the third generation in the county, while he is now numbered among the successful and influential citizens of Blackman township, where he has a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres. It is needless to say that he is peculiarly worthy of consideration in a publication of this sort.

Arthur T. Morrill is a native of Blackman township, where he was born on the 8th of October, 1845, being a son of Henry E. and Rachel (Davis) Morrill, the former of whom was born in the state of New Hampshire and the latter in that of New York. When but ten years of age Henry E. Morrill

accompanied his parents, Edward and Rachel Morrill, on their emigration from the state of New Hampshire to Jackson county, Michigan, this being in the year 1830, and with them came Enoch Fifield and his family. They took up a large tract of land in Blackman township, about fifteen hundred his wife also died in that state. Of the eleven acres in all, which they subsequently divided. Mr. Morrill taking the north half and Fifield the south, the farm now owned by C. S. Pratt in section 10, being Mr. Morrill's original homestead. He also established one of the first saw-mills in this section of the state, and from the same manufactured a large amount of lumber, much of which was utilized for building purposes in the early days of Jackson. He also supplied the Michigan Central Railroad during its construction through this county with ties and other timbers and became known as one of the most progressive and able business men in the county, in whose early annals he was a prominent figure, though he was never active in public affairs and never sought official preferment. He passed the remainder of his life on the homestead. His wife passed the closing years of her life in the village of Leslie. Of their children brief record is as follows: Henry E. was the father of the subject; Jefferson, who was a farmer and lumberman, died in Jackson; Elizabeth married Caleb Briggs, and is now deceased; Ann became the wife of Ephraim Van Horne, and she likewise died in this county, and Obediah died in South Dakota, having been a farmer by vocation.

Henry E. Morrill was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch in this section, receiving such educational advantages as were offered in primitive schools of the period, and he inaugurated his independent career by engaging in farming on the place just to the south of the old homestead. He cleared the land to a large extent, erected the building on the place and also operated the saw-mill and carried on a profitable lumbering business. He established the first steam saw-mill at Puddleford, and there carried on quite an extensive business for a number of years. He was well known throughout the county and commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party, and for a number of years he was incumbent of the office of justice of the peace. He and his wife were both zealous and prominent members of the Christian church. They became the parents of five children, of whom Arthur T., the subject of this sketch, is the only survivor, the others having been Lodemia, George Q., Warren E. and Henry E.

Arthur T. Morrill secured his preliminary educational training in the district schools of Blackman township and supplemented the same by attending the public schools in the city of Jackson, while he continued to reside beneath the parental roof until he had attained his legal majority. In initiating his practical business career he secured employment in the hardware establishment of Bridgman & Durand, in Jackson, and later was engaged as salesman for Goldsmith & Durand, successors to the firm first mentioned. He was with this concern for several years and later in the employ of Rice, Pratt & Company, with whom he remained some time, when he formed partnership with Morrill, Fuller Company, dealers in carriage supplies. Later he resumed his identification with the hardware business in

the "Central City," and then for several years was engaged in the real-estate business in Jackson. In 1893 Mr. Morrill purchased his present fine homestead farm, in section 15, Blackman township, known as the Bronson place. The same comprised seventy-seven acres, and in 1895 he purchased a portion of the Fifield farm, adjoining on the east, his landed estate now comprising one hundred and seventy-four acres, all of which is maintained under effective cultivation with the exception of thirty acres. The farm is given over to diversified agriculture and to the raising of an excellent grade of live stock, and it is one of the valuable and well improved places of the county. Within the time of his residence in Jackson Mr. Morrill served one term as supervisor of the fourth ward, but he has never been animated by personal ambition in a political way, though he accords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Free Masons, being affiliated with Jackson Lodge No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, in the city of Jackson. He and his wife are members of the Freewill Baptist church in that city.

On the 17th of October, 1871, Mr. Morrill was united in marriage to Miss Abbie A. A. Fifield, who was born in Blackman township, being a daughter of George W. and Lucenia (Lincoln) Fifield, the former of whom was born in Salisbury, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, and the latter in Burlington, Vermont. Mr. Fifield's parents were Enoch and Abigail (Stevens) Fifield, both of whom were born in New Hampshire, of sterling New England ancestry dating back to the colonial epoch, and in 1830 they came to Jackson county in company with the paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch. The journey was made by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, thence by steamboat on the lakes to Detroit, from which point the trip was made to Jackson county on foot. Mr. Fifield took up land in Blackman township and here developed a good farm, upon which he retained his residence until his death, his wife also dying on the homestead. The father of Mrs. Morrill remained on his farm in this township until 1867, when he and his wife removed to the city of Jackson, where he lived retired until their deaths. They were the parents of five children: Francis G., who is a farmer of Blackman township; Abbie A., the wife of Mr. Morrill; Maria E., who is the widow of William D. Hitchcock, and resides in Jackson; George W., who is engaged in the undertaking business in Jackson, and Emma L., who likewise resides in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill have no children.

JULIUS H. CHURCH.

It is a fact patent to the most casual observer that in nearly every community there are men who, by reason of intelligent public spirit and sheer personal force, rise above their fellows and became leaders of thought and moulders of opinion. To this class the gentleman whose name appears above, by common consent, belongs. That his life has been one of salutary influence is cheerfully conceded by all who know him and that he yields to none of his contemporaries in the attributes of honorable manhood and upright citizenship is also truly admitted. Paternally Julius H. Church is descended from

an old New York family and maternally traces his genealogy to equally old and respectable ancestors that figured in the early history of New England. His father, Chauncy R. Church, was born in Genesee, New York, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Eliza Ann Park, was a native of Southbridge, Massachusetts. Rev. Jason Park, father of Mrs. Church, was a man of much more than local repute in the ecclesiastical circles of this state. About the year 1833 he moved to Michigan, going first to Detroit, from which place he made his way by means of an ox team to Jackson county, settling in Sandstone township about a half mile from the village of the same name. He was one of the first men to proclaim the gospel among the sparse settlements of this part of Michigan and in addition to his holy calling also labored as a tiller of the soil, having purchased land and cleared a farm in what was at that time one of the most densely wooded regions of the county. Rev. Park was a gentleman of scholarship and culture and did much for the intellectual enlightenment as well as the moral and spiritual advancement of the early settlers of his neighborhood. Through his instrumentality schools were established and churches organized, to the interests of which he devoted much attention. He died many years ago on the place which he originally settled, as did also his good wife, and left the impress of his strong character deeply stamped upon the community of which he was one of the founders. To Rev. and Mrs. Park were born five children, Mary, Eliza Ann, John, Harriett and Julius, all of whom have passed on to join their parents in that unknown land from which no traveler ever returns.

William Church, the father of Chauncy Church, was a native of Genesee county, New York, but in an early day migrated westward as far as Ann Arbor, Michigan, at or near which place he spent the remainder of his life. He reared a family of three sons and one daughter, namely: William, Chauncy R., Charles and Almira, all dead except Charles, who now lives in Ann Arbor. The second son, Chauncy R., was young when the family moved to Ann Arbor, and he lived in that town until 1840, at which time he changed his abode to the county of Jackson, settling in Sandstone township. In early life he was given the best educational advantages the times and circumstances afforded and for a number of years after coming to this part of the state he devoted his attention principally to school work, earning an honorable reputation as a teacher. In 1850 he bought the tract of land in Blackman township which his son, the subject of this review, now owns, and, erecting a small log cabin thereon, addressed himself to the labor of its improvement. Later he purchased other real estate in section 17, of the same township, and in the course of a few years had a comfortable home and a respectable part of the land in cultivation. Meanwhile he continued his educational work in the public schools, became one of the best teachers in the county and followed the profession, of winter seasons, until about 1867, devoting the rest of the year to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Church was a man of strong intellectuality, far in advance of the majority both as to scholarship and general information, and for many years his influence and active endeavors did much to arouse and keep alive an interest in education in this part of the county. In politics he was

a Democrat, but not an active partisan; he kept himself well informed on public and political questions and the wide knowledge he possessed gave him considerable prestige with the local leaders of the party as well as the rank and file. In 1872 Mr. Church went west and located in Texas, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mrs. Church resided on the old homestead until her death, which occurred in 1890. The family of this excellent couple consisted of two children, the older of whom, Jason P., died November 30, 1868, on the homestead in Blackman township, the other being Julius H., whose birth occurred at the same place on the 24th day of August, 1854.

Of the early life and youthful experiences of the subject as a country boy on the farm little need be said, as they were characterized by nothing outside the usual routine of labor in the summer time and attendance at the public schools during the inclement seasons of the year. Inheriting a studious nature, he early became a great lover of reading and when not in school all of his leisure was devoted to the acquisition of valuable knowledge. So diligently did he apply himself while a student that he soon completed the usual studies of the common school course, besides making commendable progress in the higher branches of learning, in this way fitting himself for teaching, which work he began in the winter of 1876-7. Mr. Church taught a term of school in district No. 5, Blackman township, and made a fine record as an instructor, but not caring to devote his life to the profession, he soon abandoned it and turned his attention to the more remunerative and more agreeable vocation of agriculture, which he has since successfully followed. November 13, 1884, he was happily married to Miss Clara J. Brelsford, of Grant county, Indiana, and from that time to the present day he has lived in the township of Blackman, where he owns a beautiful and valuable farm under a high state of cultivation. As an agriculturist he takes a deservedly high rank, being progressive in his ideas and enterprising in all he undertakes. He has not been sparing of his means in the matter of improvements, but by liberal and judicious expenditure has added greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of his home, providing a comfortable dwelling with many of the modern conveniences, also barns and other buildings, all of which are in fine condition and up to date. While successful as a general farmer, Mr. Church is especially interested in fruit growing, a branch of husbandry which he has found not only profitable financially but exceedingly agreeable as a pursuit. He also devotes considerable attention to live stock and as a raiser of cattle, horses and other domestic animals his success has been encouraging, no little part of his income being derived from this source.

Mr. Church is a public-spirited man and as such takes an active interest in the affairs of his township; he held the office of highway commissioner for one year, served the township as treasurer and supervisor, and in 1885 was elected justice of the peace, the duties of which position he discharged in an able and satisfactory manner during the eight years following. Subsequently he was again elected to the latter office and fills the same at the present time. Himself an educated and remarkably well informed man, he appreciates the great value of education to a community, consequently he is much interested in the success of the local system and in various ways has labored for its efficiency

and advancement. A reader and a thinker, it is but natural to presume that Mr. Church should manifest more than passing interest in the great political questions upon which men and parties are divided and that he should have strong and well founded opinions relative to the leading issues of the day. Like all intelligent, right-minded citizens, he is a politician, not in the narrow partisan sense of seeking place, or aspiring to public distinction, but in the broader sense of seeking the greatest number by the judicious use of the ballot. Believing the principles of the Republican party to be for the best interests of the people, he espouses them and ever since attaining his majority has been pronounced in his allegiance thereto. Fraternally he is a member of the Maccabee order, belonging to Central City Tent No. 139 at Jackson; religiously he is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Church have an interesting family of four children, namely: Grace Evelyn, Ernest Arthur, Paul Clarence and Marion Ronald. Mrs. Church was born in Jonesboro, Indiana, September 23, 1860, and is the daughter of Thomas and Lydia Ann (Mann) Brelsford, natives of Darke county, Ohio. In an early day these parents moved from Greenville, Ohio, to Grant county, Indiana, where they lived many years, finally changing their residence from Jonesboro to the city of Muncie. In 1880 they moved to Jackson county, Michigan, and have finished their earthly sojourn, the father dying December 6, 1898, the mother on the 17th of September, 1887. The following are the names of their eight children, Rebecca, Alice, Eliza A., Mary E., Wilmot, Horace M., Thomas W., and Clara I., wife of Mr. Church.

WILLIAM L. SEATON.

Back to stanch Scottish stock does Mr. Seaton trace his lineage, to a line which is clearly defined in Scotland from the middle of the sixteenth century and being one of distinguished order. That in the subject abide the sterling characteristics which have ever marked the true type of Scotchman, is manifest when we consider the more salient points in his history, and it may be well said that no citizen is better or more highly respected in Jackson than he, where he served as postmaster for a long term of years, as well as holding other offices of trust. It is eminently fitting that he be accorded tribute in a work of the province assigned to this.

William L. Seaton was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, New York, on the 19th of August, 1823, being a son of James and Agnes (Wilson) Seaton, both of whom were born in Scotland. The genealogy goes back to George, Lord Seaton, or Seyton, 1368, who gallantly rescued the unfortunate Queen Mary from her captivity at Lochleken castle. The educational discipline of Mr. Seaton was secured in the common and select schools and in the then celebrated Cazenovia Seminary. Mr. Seaton devoted three years to the study of law, at Mohawk, New York, but he has never given his attention to the active work of this profession. In 1849 was solemnized his marriage and soon afterward he came to Michigan and located in Pontiac, where he engaged in the mercantile business, being associated in the enterprise with A. Parker. In 1854 the partnership was dissolved and the business closed. On the 1st of January of the following year Mr. Seaton was appointed deputy warden of the Michigan state prison, at Jackson, and

retained this incumbency for a period of two years, at the expiration of which he was appointed building commissioner of the penitentiary, likewise holding this office two years, and was then appointed to the responsible office of warden, holding the same three terms, of two years each, through successive re-appointments. As building commissioner, he superintended the construction of the east wing of the prison and of two tiers of cells, covering an expenditure of over one hundred thousand dollars. The "good time" law, which allowed convicts a reduction of five days each month for good behavior, thus possibly reducing a sentence one-sixth, was secured by Mr. Seaton, and its application proved so satisfactory that it has since been adopted by nearly every penitentiary in the country. In 1843 Mr. Seaton was appointed a captain in the New York state militia by Gov. William C. Bouck. In 1851 he was appointed by Postmaster-general Holt postmaster of McConnellsville, New York. In 1867 Postmaster-General Johnson appointed him postmaster of Jackson, and he was twice reappointed to the same position by President Grant, in 1871 and 1875, each time for four years, in 1879 by President Hayes, in 1883 by President Arthur and in 1889 by President Harrison; each term was served in full except when he was removed by President Cleveland for partisan reasons, and he thus served for a total of nearly twenty-four years in the office, while his administration was most capable and popular, gaining to him unequivocal endorsement. He has been elected a member of the board of education of the city on eight different occasions, each time for a term of three years, and has served as president and secretary and is now treasurer of the board. He has also served as supervisor and alderman of his ward, the second. Mr. Seaton has been a member of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, though he is not a member of the same. In politics he has ever been a stanch adherent of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an earnest worker, while he has held marked precedence in its local councils.

On the 18th of January, 1849, Mr. Seaton was united in marriage to Miss Roxana Parker, at McConnellsville, Oneida county, New York, her birth having occurred in that county on the 1st of June, 1829. She died July 2, 1902. She was a woman of noble and gracious character and the home life of the family was one of ideal nature. Of this union were born four children, of whom William Blair Seaton died at the age of seven years and Julia at the age of thirty-three years. Helen is the widow of Robert E. Williams, of Boston, Massachusetts. Walter Scott Seaton is a resident of New York city where he is engaged with the Wells, Fargo Express Company.

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

Hon. Charles E. Townsend, congressman-elect from the second district of Michigan, has risen to his present dignified position through his own abilities and indefatigable efforts. Mr. Townsend is a native son of Jackson county, where practically his entire life has been passed, and is a representative of one of its honored pioneer families, so that there are many salient points in his personal and ancestral history which will

render compatible this tribute in a publication which has to do with the progressive citizens of Jackson county, both in the past and the present. In the field of educational work Mr. Townsend gave effective service for a number of years; he has been incumbent of various offices of trust and responsibility aside from that of which he is at present in tenure, has attained prestige as an able member of the bar of the state and has been an active factor in the ranks of the Republican party, as will be more specifically noted in a later portion of this context.

On a farm one mile west of the village of Concord, Jackson county, Charles E. Townsend was born, on the 15th of August, 1856, being a son of James W. and Eunice S. (Parmeter) Townsend, both of whom were born in the old Empire state, whence the former came to Jackson county about 1832, taking up his abode on the farm where Charles E. was born and reclaiming the same from the wilderness. She who became his wife came to Concord with her parents in 1833, and there both Mr. and Mrs. Townsend passed the residue of their lives, the former dying in 1892, and the latter is now living and is an active member of the Baptist church. Mr. Townsend gave allegiance to the Republican party from its inception until his demise. He and his wife became the parents of four children, of whom Charles E. is the only one living at the present time.

Charles E. Townsend received his preliminary educational discipline in the district school, the meanwhile contributing to the work of the homestead; and after availing himself of the scholastic advantages thus offered, he continued his studies in the graded schools of the village until 1875, when he entered Jackson high school, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877. The same year he was matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, but owing to lack of financial resources left the institution at the end of the first year, his plans contemplating the reinforcement of his finances by teaching that he might continue his university course. He taught in district No. 6, Concord township, but owing to the death of his only brother, Isaac, at the age of twenty-seven years, and to his father's financial condition, he found it necessary to abandon the university work, and he became principal of the graded schools in the village of Parma, where he remained for nearly seven years. At the election of 1886 he was chosen register of deeds, as candidate on the Republican ticket, entering the office on the 1st of the following January and continuing through successive re-elections, until the 31st of December, 1896. Meanwhile he had read law for several years and was admitted to the bar in the summer of 1895. Upon leaving office he established himself in practice in Jackson, entering into a professional partnership, on the 1st of January, 1897, with Charles A. Blair and Charles H. Smith, this alliance continuing until January 1, 1901, From early manhood Mr. Townsend manifested an insistent and intelligent interest in matters political and his efforts in behalf of the Republican party have been potent and widely recognized in party councils. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and from 1898 until 1902 he was a member of the Republican state central committee. November 4, 1902, he was elected member of congress from the second district, having made a spirited canvass and gaining a gratifying popular en-

dorsement at the polls, receiving a plurality of three thousand eight hundred and eight votes over Fred B. Wood, Democrat, and Ebenezer Bragg, Prohibitionist. That his course in the great representative body of the federal government will add materially to his prestige is a foregone conclusion, for he will bring to bear the same energy, mental acumen and mature judgment which have already enabled him to gain so distinctive advancement. Mr. Townsend is well known throughout his native county and his hosts of warm personal friends view with pleasure the advancement made and recognition attained through native ability and force of character. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has passed the ancient-craft, capitular and chivalric degrees, while he is also identified with the social auxiliary, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of the Maccabees.

In the village of Concord, on the 1st of September, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Townsend to Miss Rena Paddock, who was born and reared in that village, being a daughter of Robert J. and Helen (Dodge) Paddock, the former of whom died in 1869 and the latter of whom is now living at Concord. Mr. and Mrs. Townsend have no children.

TUNIS VROOMAN.

Tunis Vrooman is a native of Michigan, born in Summit township, Jackson county, November 22, 1846. His parents were Tunis and Elizabeth (Craig) Vrooman, the former of whom was a native of Schoharie county, New York, and the latter of Maine. The grandfather of the subject was Barnette Vrooman, also a native of New York, as were all the progenitors of the family back to colonial times, when New York was known as New Amsterdam and was a colony of Holland. The father of Barnette Vrooman was a soldier in the war for independence and experienced the vicissitudes and bore the privations of that world-renowned struggle. Several years before the admission of Michigan into the Union as a state, David Craig, uncle of Tunis Vrooman, Jr., the subject of this sketch, came to Michigan and located in Jackson county. At that time government land subject to entry was abundant all over Michigan. Finding conditions even at that time very satisfactory in the state, Mr. Craig was anxious to have his relatives near him. He therefore selected a desirable tract of land and through his representations his brother-in-law, Tunis Vrooman, was induced to come to Michigan and bring his family. They came to the territory in 1835, two years before it was admitted as a state, and settled on the land selected for them. This they cleared, improved and cultivated. Here the subject of this review was born and here both of his parents resided until their deaths. They were the parents of the following children: Hannah, widow of Calvin Walworth, resides at Moscow, Michigan; Olive, widow of Daniel Brickley, resides in Isabella county; David, a resident of Isabella county; Cornelia, wife of William Goldsmith, of Isabella county; Melinda, wife of Edward Creech, of Gratiot county, and Tunis, the subject of this review. The advantages for procuring an

education in Michigan in an early day were somewhat limited and by no means equal to what they are today, though young Vrooman acquired enough knowledge of all the common school branches to fit him well for the battle of life. He was thoughtful and studious and when the opportunity offered, learned rapidly. He valued learning and was therefore stimulated to profit by the instruction he received. When not attending school, his time was occupied on the farm, and the industry he displayed bespoke for him a successful career as an agriculturist. He had scarcely attained his majority before beginning to contemplate the necessity of settling down in life. Being of good habits and domestic tastes, he realized that to be married was the true, logical and natural condition of mankind. Accordingly, on August 2, 1868, before he had yet attained his twenty-second year, Mr. Vrooman was united in marriage to Miss Miriam Taylor, a native of Kent county, Michigan, born December 8, 1847. Her parents were John and Annie (Solomon) Taylor, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Vrooman are the parents of two children, Nettie and Archie. Nettie is the wife of Charles Kipp and resides in the city of Jackson. Archie, who lives on the farm, cultivating the old homestead, is married and the father of an interesting family. His wife was Miss Viola Nixon, an estimable lady and a native of the state. They are the parents of two children, Hazel and Arthur.

The farm in Summit township, owned by Mr. Vrooman and on which he resides comprises one hundred and sixty acres and is fertile, well improved and splendidly cultivated. He is engaged in general farming, wheat being his principal crop, and the family home is a good, substantial one, tastefully furnished and bearing, both within and without, every evidence of refined taste and scrupulous care. The barns, stables and other buildings upon the place are substantial and commodious and every part of the premises indicate that an enlightened and progressive farmer owns and occupies it.

EDWIN H. WAITE.

When it is stated that Edwin H. Waite has been a resident of Jackson county for more than two score years, it becomes evident that he may be properly classed among the pioneer citizens of this section of the state. Mr. Waite is a native of the old Empire state, having been born on a farm near Cohocton, Steuben county, New York, on the 22d of April, 1838. He is a son of John and Betsy (Skidmore) Waite, the former of whom was born in the Green mountain district of Vermont, on the 9th of April, 1790, while the latter was a native of Saratoga county, New York. John Waite was but a boy at the time when his father, Reuben Waite, removed from Vermont to Petersburg, Rensselaer county, New York, and there his parents passed the remainder of their lives. After attaining maturity the father of the subject became the owner of a farm in Steuben county, that state, and was one of the honored and influential men of the community. He died on his old homestead, on the 10th of September, 1878, at age of eighty-eight years, and his widow survived him by about a decade, passing away at the home farm, in the winter of

1888, at which time she was eighty years of age. John Waite was a stanch Democrat in his political proclivities and his religious faith was that of the Universalist church, while his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Concerning their twelve children, the following record is entered: Elmira died in infancy; Daniel died in this county some years ago; Rufus resides on the old homestead in Steuben county, New York; Lydia became the wife of Marcus Pierce and both are now deceased; Oscar still resides in Steuben county, as does also Reuben; Edwin H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Merrill, John and George are deceased; Phoebe was first married to Henry Vandy and after his death became the wife of Beacher Drake, and they reside in Steuben county, New York, as does also Gardiner, the youngest of the twelve children.

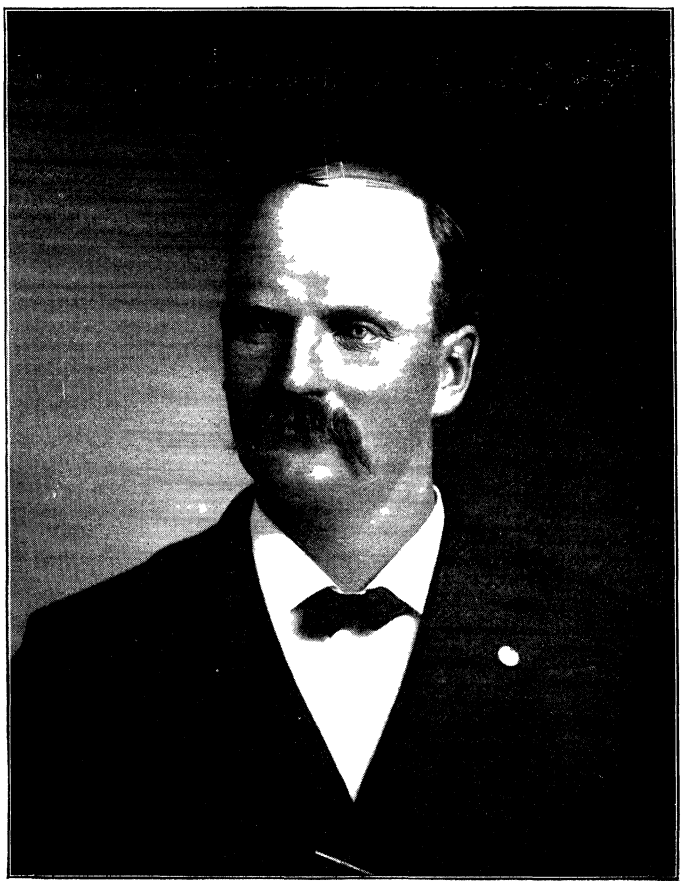
Edwin H. Waite was reared to maturity on the homestead farm, in his native county, and his early educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. He remained at home until he had attained his legal majority, when he came to Jackson county, Michigan, whither his brother Daniel had preceded him by one year. Mr. Waite arrived in Jackson on the 25th of April, 1859, and was thereafter employed in farm work, in Liberty township, until 1861, when he turned his attention to carpentering, in which vocation he was thereafter engaged until the time of his marriage, in 1865, when he located on the old homestead farm of his father-in-law, in Summit township, where he was engaged in farming for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he located on his present farm, which has ever since been his home and upon which he has made the best improvements. His farm is situated in sections 17 and 18 and comprises one hundred and eighteen and one-half acres, of which seventy acres are maintained under a high state of cultivation, much discrimination being used in the alternation of crops, proper fertilizing, etc., so that in his diversified agriculture Mr. Waite is able to secure the maximum returns each season. He raises Jersey Red swine, of which he has an excellent grade, and also a considerable number of cattle each year, so that he finds ample demands upon his time and attention in connection with the various departments of his farming enterprise, which is conducted with excellent judgment and upon strict business principles. Mr. Waite has attained a position of independence and marked prosperity through his own efforts, and his course during the long years of his residence in the county has been such as to retain to him at all times the unequivocal confidence and regard of the people of the community. Though he takes a public-spirited interest in local affairs of a public nature and keeps well informed on the topics and questions of the day, he has never aspired to political office, being content to exercise his franchise in support of the Democratic party and to give his influence and aid in the furtherance of all measures and projects tending to conserve the general welfare.

On the 14th of November, 1865, Mr. Waite was united in marriage to Miss Malvina Dibble, who was born on the old Dibble homestead, in Summit township, this county, March 4, 1842, being a daughter of Abraham and Mary (McCain) Dibble, the former of whom was born in the state of Vermont and the latter near the city of Lock-

port, Niagara county, New York. In the year 1836 they started for Michigan, which was then considered as being on the frontier of civilization and as a portion of the "far west," the major portion of the journey being made overland, by means of team and wagon. Mr. Dibble came to Jackson county and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Summit township, becoming one of the first settlers within its borders, and he later made additions to his farm until his landed estate comprised about two hundred acres. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of the township and was well known throughout the county. He served for many years as justice of the peace and was also incumbent of other offices of trust and responsibility. After his first wife's death he married Mrs. Louisa Rider, a widow, who also preceded him to the grave. The children of his first marriage were six in number, namely: Alanson, who is a resident of the city of Jackson, married Sabra Fields; Charity, who became the wife of George Comstock, of this county, both being now deceased; Lena, who is the wife of Edwin Comstock, of Island county, Washington; Lucy, who married Isaac Tharp, both being now deceased; Velina, who died after reaching mature years, unmarried, and Malvina, the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Waite has passed her entire life in Jackson county, having completed her education in the city of Jackson and being a lady of gracious presence and gentle womanhood, while she has proved a true helpmeet to her husband during the years of their married life. To them have been born seven children, concerning whom specific mention is made as follows: Colby D., who was born on the 15th of June, 1866, is engaged in farming in Gladwin county, Michigan. He married Miss Hattie Perkins and they have two children, Arlo and Dwight. Cora E. was born November 20, 1868, and still remains at the parental home. Merrill was born April 25, 1870, and is now living on the old homestead. He married Miss Bertha Hobart and they have one son, Albert. William, who was born on the 23d of July, 1873, is now engaged in the manufacturing of confectionery and ice cream in the city of Elkhart, Indiana. Mertie Louise, who was born on the 20th of January, 1880, is the wife of Bartley Kilgallin, of Summit township, and they have one daughter, Marion. Edwin, who was born on the 16th of November, 1885, and Albert, born on the 8th of July, 1887, are both at the parental home.

WILLIAM A. BAYN.

As a producer of wealth the farmer stands pre-eminently above any other class, and the subject of this review, William A. Bayn, is one of the most progressive farmers of Pulaski township, Jackson county, Michigan. His great-grandfather, grandfather and father were farmers and he and his brothers have been content to take up the same vocation, with the result that for upwards of sixty years the family has been among the chief agriculturists of the southwest portion of Jackson county. Nathaniel Bayn, grandfather of William A., was born in Maine, of Scotch ancestry. In the old country the name was spelled Bean. When Nathaniel was seventeen years of age his parents moved to Batavia, Genesee county, New York, where his father became a



WILLIAM BAYN



MRS. WILLIAM BAYN AND DAUGHTER.

farmer, was prosperous and thrifty and soon became possessed of considerable property. A good common school education was accorded to Nathaniel and at the home of his father in the state of New York he grew to manhood. On coming of age, from his father's estate he secured eighty acres of land, much of it forest, from which he was enabled to cut considerable valuable timber. This gave him a start in the lumbering business and, finding it profitable, he continued in it a number of years, dealing in timber lands, logs and lumber quite extensively. Deeming Michigan a better field for the exercise of his knowledge and the operation of his talents, he moved to that state in 1840. He purchased four hundred and eighty acres of land in Concord township, Jackson county, secured another tract in Spring Arbor township and soon thereafter moved his family to Michigan and established a comfortable home in the latter township. A number of years before leaving his native state he married and was the father of an interesting family when he came here. His wife died soon after coming to Michigan. They were the parents of the following children: Nathaniel, Benair, Mary, William A., Stephen, Jerusha, Albert and Alfred, the last named two sons being twins. Of the eight children, but one, Mary, is now living, she being the widow of William McPherson and residing at Northwood, Iowa. After coming to Michigan, Nathaniel Bayn followed farming for nineteen years and died in 1859.

William A. Bayn, third son of Nathaniel and father of William A., Jr., was born in Batavia, Genesee county, New York. What education he received was in the common schools and was by no means as complete as desirable. There he grew to manhood, devoting the years of his boyhood to work on his father's farm. When about twenty years old he came to Jackson county and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Although caring little for politics, he was elected and filled a number of local offices. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Cathrine Gillespie and to this union two daughters were born, Fannie, who is now a resident of Coldwater, Michigan, and Martha, the wife of Rev. J. W. White, of Hillsdale county. His second wife was Mrs. Phoebe A. Bayn, whose maiden name was Phoebe Luce, and who was the widow of Albert Bayn, deceased brother of her second husband. To this union six children were born, only three of whom are now living, viz: Charles Erwin, who will be fully referred to in another part of this article, Eva D., who is the wife of John Schriver, of Ingham county, and William A., Jr., the youngest child of the family and the immediate subject of this review. The father of the family died March 1, 1887. Mrs. Bayn, who was born in New York state in 1826, is now a resident of Albion, Michigan, and is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church at that place.

Charles Erwin Bayn, the oldest child of William A. and Phoebe Bayn, was born in Concord township, Jackson county, January 4, 1856. He was reared upon his father's farm, attended the district schools and acquired a very thorough knowledge of all the common branches of learning. When twenty-three years of age he moved to Spring Arbor township, where he lived until 1898, when he moved to his present home in Pulaski township. On the 27th day of

March, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. DeFrate, of Calhoun county, Michigan, and to this marriage two children were born, Vernon A. and Lula May, both of whom have attended high school. The family occupy a comfortable, well furnished home and are amply supplied with all that pleasure or convenience can require. Mr. Bayn belongs to one fraternal society, Pulaski Tent No. 820, Knights of the Maccabees.

William A. Bayn, youngest child of William A. and Phoebe Bayn, was born near Bath Mills, Concord township, May 20, 1865, and was reared in that township, receiving a good common school education. On reaching manhood he adopted the occupation followed by his ancestors for many generations, that of farming, and this calling he has prosecuted with enviable success since boyhood, the last five years in Pulaski township. July 5, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Kittie Coykendall, a native of Jackson county, born November 16, 1868. She is the daughter of Melvin W. and Libbie (Hooper) Coykendall, her father an early settler and highly respected citizen of Jackson county. To this union one child, Clarissa P., has been born. Mr. Bayn belongs to two fraternal societies, being a member of Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, and Gibbs Tent No. 509, Knights of the Maccabees, at Concord. His standing in the community where he has lived so long is all that could be desired by the most exacting. Blessed with hosts of friends, kind relatives and an affectionate family, there is no reason why contentment and happiness should not be ever abiding guests at his fireside. He is a stanch Republican and cast his first ballot for James A. Garfield.

FRANKLIN C. DAVISON.

The successful farmer and public-spirited citizen whose name appears above is a worthy representative of one of Jackson county's old and well-known pioneer families, the history of which dates from the early 'thirties. The Davisons came originally from New York, in which state the subject's grandfather, Robert Davison, was born and reared. By occupation Robert Davison was a millwright, in connection with which trade he afterwards carried on farming. He moved his family to Jackson county, Michigan, early in the 'thirties and settled on what is now Henrietta township, where he built one of the first saw-mills in this part of the county. This mill did a flourishing business and was in operation for a number of years, first by the original proprietor and afterwards by other parties. About the year 1837 Robert Davison bought eighty acres of land in section 5, which he partially improved and on which he spent the remainder of his life, dying many years ago at a good old age. He was a well-known pioneer, worked hard to support his family and provide them a comfortable home, and is remembered as a man of sterling character and an excellent citizen. His wife also died on the old home farm, and her remains now rest beside his own. Among the immediate descendants of Robert Davison was a son by the name of Clark, who was born in the state of New York and when a young man accompanied his parents to Jackson county. After his father's death he took charge of the farm, finished clearing the same and made it his home as long as he lived, departing this life in the year 1853. His wife, whom he married in this county, was Sarah Brakeman, a native of New York, her parents having been

among the early settlers of Henrietta township. She served her husband about four years, dying in 1857.

Clark Davison became one of the leading farmers of his section of the county, also enjoying worthy prestige as a citizen and progressive man of affairs. For a number of years he was an influential local politician of the old Whig party, and as such was largely consulted by his neighbors of like faith, having been a man of wide intelligence, mature judgment and especially well informed upon the leading issues of the times. Mrs. Davison was a woman of bright mind for her day, being well educated and cultured far in advance of the great majority of the early settlers. She possessed fine literary abilities, was a fluent and graceful writer and for a number of years contributed regularly to various magazines and periodicals, many of her articles gaining wide publicity. She was also proficient in music, and her refining influence had much to do in moulding the character and directing into a proper channel the life of her only son, although dying before realizing to any great extent the beneficial effects of her teaching.

Franklin C. Davidson is a native of Henrietta township, Jackson county, Michigan, born February 14, 1851, on the old homestead his grandfather originally improved and from which both his parents passed into the life beyond. Left an orphan at the early age of six, he was taken into the home of his maternal grandmother, where he spent his youthful years, attending meanwhile the best public schools the country afforded and of summer seasons assisting with the labors of the farm. He was reared to habits of industry and knew not what it meant to eat the bread of idleness. When only thirteen years old he took charge of the home farm and from that time forward his responsibilities were as great as his labors were strenuous. In his fourteenth year he was strong enough to do a man's work with a cradle in the harvest field and he shirked no duty, however arduous, realizing that the success of the farm depended entirely upon his efforts.

In February, 1872, Mr. Davison sold the homestead and purchased an eighty-acre farm in the county of Washtenaw, residing on the latter during the ensuing three years. At the expiration of that period he disposed of his place and changed his abode to Adams county, Wisconsin, where he bought a large farm and engaged in agriculture and stock raising upon quite an extensive scale, in due time becoming one of the most successful men of his community. Mr. Davison lived in Wisconsin for a number of years and prospered in all of his undertakings, acquiring a sufficiency of material wealth to place him in fair circumstances. Deciding to leave Wisconsin and seek a more favorable location, he finally disposed of his interests in that state and for some time thereafter traveled over a large part of the south and west, looking for a locality which should combine the requisite characteristics of a home such as he had not as yet enjoyed. After a long and unavailing search he returned to his native state and found in the dear old homestead which he had left thirty years before the ideal spot for which he had so long been looking. Purchasing the place in the spring of 1902, he at once moved his family thereto and since then he has spared no pains nos excuse in its improvement, adding much to the beauty and attractiveness of his home, besides increasing its area, owning at this time one

hundred and fifty-nine acres, nearly all in cultivation. The various improvements inaugurated and being carried forward as rapidly as circumstances will admit have added greatly to the value of his farm, which is now regarded as one of the excellent places of its size in the township of Henrietta. He is a practical agriculturist, with modern ideas, raises abundantly all the grain, fruit and vegetable crops grown in this part of the state, and also pays considerable attention to live stock, which he relies upon for the larger part of his income. Mr. Davison displays great energy in all of his undertakings, while his mature judgment in matters of business gives him worthy prestige among his neighbors and fellow citizens. He is one of the progressive, wide-awake men of the community, deeply interested in all enterprises making for the public good and his influence is felt in every movement having for its object the moral welfare of the township and county. In politics he supports the Republican party, but the claims of his farm and business affairs have been such as to prevent him from becoming a partisan and he has no ambition to gratify as an aspirant for official honors. His fraternal relations are represented by the Odd Fellows order at Leslie, Michigan, with which he has been identified for some years and for the success of which considerable of his energy and attention have been devoted.

The domestic life of Mr. Davison began in 1882, on January 25 of which year he was married to Miss Isabelle Washburn, of Wisconsin, daughter of Andrew and Emily (Olsen) Washburn, natives of Vermont and Norway, respectively. Mr. Washburn moved to Wisconsin in an early day, married in that state and for a number of years kept a hotel on the old Pinery stage road, connecting the cities of Madison and Grand Rapids. He was quite a prominent local character in his day, known far and wide by the traveling public, and his house was long a favorite place of entertainment. His death occurred November 11, 1856, his widow surviving him until the 13th day of November, 1888. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Davison has been blessed with two sons, Clark A. and Frank Arthur, aged eighteen and sixteen years respectively and both at home. They are now pursuing their studies under favorable auspices, also making commendable progress in instrumental music, both possessing decided musical talents. In these bright manly youths are centered many fond hopes and every advantage obtainable is being provided them. They are heartily cooperating with their parents in the matter of intellectual improvements and the careers upon which they are entering will no doubt reflect credit upon themselves and bring honor to the family.

BENJAMIN F. GEER.

The youth who, at the tender age of twelve years, is deprived of parental care, direction and control is indeed unfortunate. This misfortune is greatly increased and aggravated when there is added to it a heritage of poverty that inevitably dooms the child to toil, privation and, only too frequently, to absolute want. The little chap who bravely encounters such a condition, takes advantage of the few opportunities that come his way and has the material in his composition that enables him to rise above adverse sur-

roundings is indeed worthy of all praise. The subject of this biography, Benjamin F. Geer, of Rives township, Jackson county, was a youth of the above description. Orphaned by the death of his father at the age of twelve years, with no heritage other than a good mind and a fair constitution, he has made his own way in the world and accomplished far more than thousands of boys of the time and locality whose early life afforded them every advantage.

Benjamin F. Geer is a native of Ohio, born near Toledo, April 12, 1849. His parents were John and Melvina (Philips) Geer, who were natives of New York, and by trade his father was a cooper. In 1857 they came to Michigan, located at Brooklyn, Jackson county, and there Mr. Geer devoted himself to his calling. Later the family moved to Hudson, Lenawee county, where they remained only a short time when they returned to Jackson county and settled in Summit township. There they resided until 1863, when the father died, leaving the family in anything but enviable circumstances. He was a man of good habits, provident and frugal, imbued with abundance of industry, but the panic of 1857 and the financial stringency of the years succeeding made the lot of the poor hard indeed. In politics John Geer was a Democrat. He and his wife were the parents of five children, viz: James is a veteran of the Civil war, resides in Jackson, is married and is the father of a family of three children; La Farris died at the age of two years; Benjamin F. is the subject of this review; Frank is a farmer, and is married and resides in Leoni township; Thomas, the youngest child, died at the age of one and one-half years. All of the living children have been well educated, are the owners of comfortable homes and each enjoys a gratifying income.

At the time of his father's death Benjamin F. Geer was only twelve years old. He was taken in charge by an uncle, with whom he made his home for about eighteen months. Then he sought and secured employment on a farm, remaining three years in the employ of one man, who was sufficiently interested in the future of the boy to send him to school. What education he received, and he is by no means deficient in this line, he secured during that time. When seventeen years old he went to Ionia county, where he secured employment and remained until he attained his majority. Returning to Jackson county, he worked at farming until he felt himself prepared to establish a home of his own.

On the 16th day of November, 1869, Benjamin F. Geer was united in marriage to Miss Barbara Drew, a native of New York, born near Somerset, Niagara county, on the shore of Lake Ontario, October 30, 1854. Her parents were John F. and Elizabeth B. (Baker) Drew, he a native of Paisley, Scotland, she of New York. The family came to Michigan in 1867, purchased land in Rives township and made that locality their home until a short time ago, when Mr. Drew retired from active business and took up his residence in the city of Jackson. There he still resides, being now in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Mrs. Drew died April 23, 1898. To Mr. and Mrs. Geer four children were born, viz: May died at the age of ten years; Nellie married James Taylor, a farmer of Henrietta township, and they are the parents of six children: Nellie Jane, Floyd, Benjamin G., Bessie M., George W. and James C. John died when four years old;

Elizabeth J. resides at home with her parents, and is being instructed in music.

After his marriage Benjamin F. Geer continued to devote himself to the pursuit of agriculture. He was employed for a number of years on the farm owned and operated by his wife's father, part of the time under lease, receiving a portion of the crops as his compensation. He was an employe of the state penitentiary at Jackson one year and later turned his attention to farming again. Having accumulated some money, he purchased a farm of eighty acres in Midland county, to which he moved and upon which he remained three years, when he sold out and again returned to Jackson county. In 1896 he purchased forty acres of land in Rives township, a part of section 16, and on that they have established the family home. He has greatly improved the place, having erected thereon a nice residence, barns, stables and other necessary buildings. He has cleared and cultivated the great part of his land. Recently he has added, by purchase, twenty acres to the tract, which makes it a farm of fair proportions, very fertile, and from it a very satisfactory annual income is derived. He carries on general farming and stock raising, his live stock consisting of cattle, horses and hogs. Of the latter the Poland China in his estimation affords best returns.

In politics Mr. Geer is a Republican, but has never sought for himself any political preferment whatever. He takes a deep interest, however, in all political work and is a regular attendant on conventions, generally in the capacity of delegate. In the affairs of his township he is especially looked up to as a leader. The only public position he ever held was that of deputy sheriff. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist church at Rives Junction. The only fraternal society to which he belongs is that of the Maccabees, being a charter member of Rives Tent No. 868, while Mrs. Geer belongs to Tent No. 628, Ladies of the Maccabees. Many men lay claim to the title of being self-made, few are entitled to it and some who are have little cause to be proud of the job, but the subject of this review has many reasons for congratulating himself on the obstacles he has surmounted and the creditable achievements that are his. In his case it is shown that adversity has much to do with the making of the man.

GEORGE J. GENEBACH.

The bar of Jackson county has ever maintained a high standing and among the able young members of the same is he whose name initiates this paragraph and who is a native of the county, where he has made his home throughout his life. With a natural predilection for the law and endowed with an analytical mind and ready faculty of assimilation, Mr. Genebach was led to adopt the profession, and he has exemplified in a significant way the value of concentration, while the future results of his efforts can not be other than cumulative. He is firmly established in the practice in Jackson, retaining a representative clientage and holding the esteem of his professional confreres.

George J. Genebach was born in Brooklyn, Jackson county, on the 29th of June, 1874, being a son of Charles F. and Barbara (Stocker) Genebach, both of whom still reside in that village, the father being identified with real-estate interests. George J. received his early training in the public

schools and thereafter attended Cleary Business College, Ypsilanti, where he was graduated in 1891; he also took a special course in the State Normal School. In 1892 he matriculated in the law department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated in June, 1894, having been previously admitted to the bar. He had early formulated plans and thus all his preliminary training had tended toward a business and law education, while it might be noted that he was the youngest member of a class of two hundred and seventy. Mr. Genebach has taken interest in athletic sports, and while in college was a member of the college team. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Genebach established himself in the practice of his profession in Jackson, where his energy and ability soon gained him recognition. January 1, 1895, he entered into a co-partnership with Elmer Kirkby, who had just retired from the office of prosecuting attorney, though at the expiration of one year the partnership was dissolved. In February, 1898, Mr. Genebach was tendered the position of deputy county clerk, of which he remained incumbent until the 1st of July, 1900, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as justice of the peace, having been elected the preceding spring. His personal popularity was clearly indicated in this election, since he received a majority of three hundred and seventy-three votes, while the head of the ticket upon which his name appeared was defeated by more than four hundred votes. Mr. Genebach entered upon the discharge of his official duties on the 4th of July, 1900, and has since been in tenure of this judicial position, and is conceded to have shown marked discrimination and ability, his rulings being in accord with justice and free from impartiality and meeting approval of superior courts where reviewed. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose cause he takes an active interest. For three years Mr. Genebach was a member of the Michigan National Guard, and he is identified with several fraternal organizations, of which specific note is made as follows, giving in the connection the date upon which he was initiated into each of the organizations: Independent Order of Foresters, January, 1897; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, July, 1898; Knights of the Maccabees, February, 1900, and Jackson Lodge No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, September, 1901. He is also a member of the Jackson City Club. He held the office of vice chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters and was later elected chief ranger, which position he held for three years, while since February, 1901, he has been high counselor of the high court of this order for the western jurisdiction of Michigan. He is interested in a number of manufacturing concerns in Jackson, and is regarded as an able business man, while he is distinctively popular in business, professional and social circles.

On the 18th of November, 1896, in the city of Jackson, Mr. Genebach was united in marriage to Miss Ida B. Stevens, who was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of Henry C. Stevens, who was at one time one of the leading oil operators in that state, while he is now at Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Genebach are the parents of two children, Carleton Gray, who was born on the 16th of September, 1897, and Lowell Burke, who was born on the 13th of October, 1898.

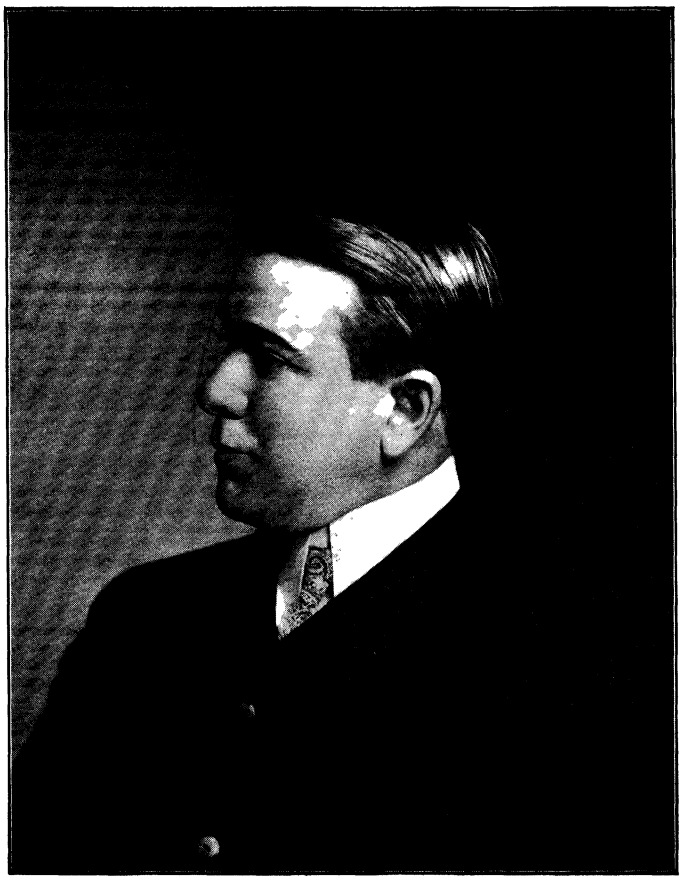
EDWARD EVERETT GALLUP.

Americans pride themselves on their common sense, the just and reasonable view they take of every phase of life and the contempt in which they hold all pretense to rank or title. Nevertheless, there are very few in a position to do so who do not occasionally plume themselves on the achievements of their ancestors. The subject of this review, Edward Everett Gallup, principal of the schools of Hanover, may justly pride himself upon the worthiness of a line of ancestors covering a period of more than a century. All were noted for their intellectual ability, strict morality and unswerving integrity.

Edward Everett Gallup was born on his father's farm, in section 6, Summit township, Jackson county, November 29, 1872. His father was Reuben E. Gallup, born in Erie county, New York, July 15, 1844; his grandfather was Elial Gallup, also a native of Erie county, born March 28, 1821, and his great-grandfather was John Gallup, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1800. Each of them became citizens of Michigan, and each passed from Jackson county into eternity. John Gallup, the great-grandfather, was favored with a better education than was accorded to most youths of the period in which he lived. He took very kindly to mathematics, became an accomplished civil engineer, and when the Erie canal was in course of construction he was the engineer employed in the erection of the locks at Lockport, New York. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812 and was old enough during the war of the Revolution to remember many of the notable events of that period. John Gallup took for his wife an estimable lady, a native of Ohio, and was the first of the family to take up his abode in Michigan, locating in Jackson county, with his family, in 1850. He purchased two hundred and seventy acres of land, which he proceeded to clear and improve, but he never lived to reap much of the fruits of his labors in Michigan, passing into eternity in 1852. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, all of whom have joined the silent majority.

Elial Gallup, son of the above and grandfather of the subject, was educated in the common schools of the county of his nativity. He remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-four years, when he fitted himself out with the necessary equipment and commenced farming in Erie county, New York. In 1842 he was married to Miss Electa Dolph, a native of that county, born March 6, 1824. He continued to devote himself to agricultural pursuits. until December 25, 1865, when he came to Michigan, purchased a farm of eighty-five acres, a part of section 2, Napoleon township, Jackson county, to which he immediately moved his family. He cleared, improved and cultivated this place and resided thereon until June 16, 1899, when death called him to his eternal rest. He and his wife were the parents of four children, Reuben E., Albert H., Harriet E. and Sarah.

Reuben E. Gallup came with his parents and other members of the family to Michigan when they moved here from Erie county, New York, in 1865. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, in Williamsville Academy and in Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, New York. The education he received qualified him as an instructor and he followed teaching from



PROF. E. E. GALLUP.

the time he left college until he came to Michigan. Soon after his arrival in this county he became principal of the public schools at Napoleon, but this position he held but one year, relinquishing it to accept a position as bookkeeper for one of the leading lumber firms of Ossineke, this state, where he remained two years. October 25, 1867, Reuben E. Gallup was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Biddlecomb, a native of Canada. She was born October 3, 1841, in London, Ontario, of English parents, and lived there until she was about fourteen years old. Death having bereft her of both her parents, she, accompanied by her brother, considerably older than herself, came to Mount Clemens, Macomb county, Michigan, where she grew to womanhood. Four of her brothers rendered gallant service as soldiers in the cause of the Union during the Civil war, two of them being killed in battle. William, who held a commission as lieutenant, fell at Fredericksburg and George died on the field in front of Atlanta, Georgia. Soon after marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gallup moved to Summit township, this county, locating on land in section 35, which they improved, cultivated and lived upon during the remainder of the lifetime of the husband and father. On his return to Jackson county, in 1867, Reuben E. Gallup returned to his old vocation of teaching. He taught in school district No. 2, Summit township, eleven consecutive years, in district No. 5 one year and in district No. 8 three years. In the spring of 1870 he was elected township treasurer on the Republican ticket and was re-elected annually thereafter until 1880. A change in the law, making anyone ineligible for the office of township treasurer more than two terms consecutively, practically legislated him out of office, but after an interim he was again returned to the position and held it several terms. In 1880 he was United States census enumerator for Summit township and, being a teacher and interested in education, he served as school inspector. Religiously he was a devout member of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He died April 27, 1900, while his widow is still living, residing with her son, the subject of this biography, in the village of Hanover. Mr. and Mrs. Gallup were the parents of two children, viz: Katie, born September 10, 1868, died in 1871, at the age of three years, and Edward Everett, the immediate subject of this sketch.

Edward Everett Gallup was reared upon his father's farm in Summit township. While the family lived on section 6, he attended school in district No. 2, and later, when the family moved to section 35, he completed the common school course in districts Nos. 5 and 7. His attendance upon the common schools was in the usual manner of boys on the farm, attending school only during the winter months, while during the remainder of the year he was employed on the farm. In 1888 he entered the Jackson high school and graduated therefrom in 1892, as the orator of the class. Returning home, he spent another season working on the farm, then entered the State Agricultural College, at Lansing, where he took the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science. While taking this course he taught, during the winter months, a rural school in Ingham county, in order to aid in securing means to defray college expenses. In 1896 he was elected principal of the public schools at Okemos, Ingham

county, and held this position one year, when he returned home to Summit county to work on his father's farm. In 1898 he entered the State University at Ann Arbor, where he studied one year, when he was elected superintendent of the schools at Hanover. He entered upon the duties of this position in 1899 and has acted in that capacity during the past five years. It is the universal opinion that at no time since their establishment have the schools been better or more efficiently conducted. Propositions have repeatedly come to Mr. Gallup, from other localities, with a view to tempt him from his present position, but he is so well pleased with his pupils, his schools and their patrons that it would be a difficult matter to induce him to take up educational work in another field. Nature seems to have well fitted him for the vocation in which he is engaged, and his own individual effort has greatly supplemented the gifts which nature has bestowed upon him.

JOHN STEVENS.

In the list of Jackson county's pioneers who have successfully withstood the wear and tear of their early experiences and vicissitudes and the infirmities which necessarily accompany old age, John Stevens, of Blackman township, is accorded a worthy and honorable place. Born in the early years of the ninetenth century and coming to Michigan when the greater part of the state was an unbroken wilderness, he saw the last red man leave his ancestral hunting ground, witnessed the gradual progress from primitive conditions to the present advanced state of civilization and with his strong arm, clear brain and resourceful purpose contributed his share towards bringing about the remarkable changes which today are everywhere apparent. Ninety-four years have dissolved in the mists of the past since this aged pioneer first saw the light of day in his eastern home, a period fraught with great and mighty consequences in that it makes it the most important era in the world's history. The playmates of his childhood, the companions of his youth, the associates of his more mature years, all are gone and, like the one remaining oak of the once dense forest, he stands waiting the time when he too shall fall and crumble back to the earth from which all things material come. Mr. Stevens is a splendid example of the sturdy New England element in our western life. He was born September 1, 1808, in Salisbury, New Hampshire, being the son of Moses and Mary (Colby) Stevens, both natives of Merrimack county, that state, the history of their respective families dating from an early period in the time of the colonies. By occupation Moses Stevens was a blacksmith, in connection with which trade he also carried on the pursuit of agriculture. He and his wife Mary spent all their lives in their native state and now, side by side, sleep quietly in the old burial ground consecrated by the dust of so many of their ancestors and kindred. They were strict members of the Congregational church and are remembered as an honorable, upright couple, scrupulously exact in all their dealings and splendid types of the strong, inflexible New England characters of the time in which they lived. To Moses and Mary Stevens were born seven children, namely: Lydia, John, Gilbert, Daniel, Francis, Mary and Mehit-

able, of whom the second, fifth and sixth survive, the subject being the oldest living representative of the family. Like their parents, the deceased departed this life in New Hampshire, and are buried in the old family cemetery near which they were born and reared.

When a lad John Stevens enjoyed only such limited educational advantages as the country schools afforded and until attaining his majority he remained at home, assisting his father on the farm, and at odd times exercised his skill by working at blacksmithing. On reaching the years of manhood he became dissatisfied with the circumscribed conditions under which he was obliged to struggle and being convinced that the west presented better opportunities than obtained in his own state, he decided, after mature deliberation, to go thither. Accordingly he arranged his plans to this end and in 1830, in company with certain friends and companions, he bid adieu to the old home and started on foot for the new and sparsely settled county of Jackson, Michigan. In due time he reached Jackson county, but was in no hurry to decide upon a location and it was not until he had pretty thoroughly investigated the country and compared the relative advantages of its different parts that he finally entered eighty acres of finely cultivated land in section 15, Blackman township. As soon as he could conveniently do so, he built a rude log cabin, which, supplied with a meager outfit of the simplest kind of hand-made furniture, afforded him, if not an elegant, at least a fairly comfortable abiding place. In this humble domicile, far removed from neighbors and frequently obliged to do without all but the barest necessities of life, he spent nine long years, during which time he did his own cooking, mending and other household duties, in addition to the more strenuous labor of cutting timber, rolling logs, grubbing and the various other kinds of hard work attending the opening of a farm in a new and heavily wooded country. When Mr. Stevens first came to Jackson county the red men still roamed the forest at will and at times they manifested anything but a friendly spirit towards the settlers. More than once they visited Mr. Stevens' cabin to induce him to leave the country, and when he refused, they threatened to adopt more effective measures. Finding him obdurate and determined to hold his ground, they resorted to stealing and other petty annoyances, but do what they might, he refused to be intimidated. Satisfied at length that nothing but sheer force or murder could effect his removal, they finally desisted in their attempts, convinced that if they resorted to the worst some of their number would be given free passes to the happy hunting grounds. After enduring for nine years all the hardships and vicissitudes of a new country, clearing a farm and keeping "bachelor's hall," Mr. Stevens concluded the best thing he could do would be to procure the assistance of a housekeeper, being convinced by a very unsatisfactory experience that it was not good for man to live alone. Accordingly, in 1839, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Stevens, of New Hampshire, the daughter of David Stevens, whose family were also among the early settlers of Jackson county. The married life of Mr. Stevens was prolonged five years in excess of a half century, during which period his wife proved a most faithful and devoted companion, co-operating with him in all his la-

bors, sharing his burdens in days of adversity, contributing to his success in times of prosperity, ministering to his comfort in sickness and distress, and in other ways living up to the sacred obligations assumed when she first leaned upon his strong arm, a young and happy bride. On the 18th day of June, 1895, this union was terminated by the death of Mrs. Stevens, since which time the widowed husband has been consoled by the thought that ere long he will be reunited with his loved and lost, to be separated no more forever. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Henry F., who manages the home farm and looks after his aged father's interests, is the oldest. The second is Charles, who is engaged in the manufacture of artificial stone at Chicago, where he has built up a large and lucrative business; the next in order of birth is Mary Jane, the wife of James T. McConnel, of Blackman township, and the youngest of the family living, a son by the name of George W., is also a manufacturer of artificial stone, doing business in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Stevens early took high rank as a farmer, although he began life a poor boy, with no other capital than a strong physique, superb health and an inborn determination to succeed. By long continued effort he cleared and otherwise developed his land, made many substantial improvements and, aside from raising his children well and giving each a good start, accumulated a comfortable competency for his declining years. In business matters he has always been careful and systematic and his good judgment, scrupulous integrity and earnest desire to assist his fellow men whenever practicable have given him a standing in the community such as few attain. Owing to advanced age and infirmities which necessarily accompany it, he no longer labors with his hands, being the possessor of ample means to render the remainder of his days free from care. His son, with true filial devotion, ministers to his comfort in every possible way and no pains are spared to make his surroundings pleasant and agreeable. Notwithstanding his remarkable age, Mr. Stevens is by no means decrepit, retaining the possession of his physical faculties to a marked degree, especially his powers of hearing and vision, both of which are almost as keen as in the years of his prime. His memory is also unfailing and on the whole his mind is clear and alert, especially regarding many interesting facts of the early days. He makes great pleasure in recounting his own thrilling experiences as a pioneer and is no doubt the best living authority on the early history of this section of the state. That he is the oldest surviving settler of Jackson county is generally conceded and it is also a fact that in point of age and length of residence, he is one of the state's oldest pioneers. Mr. Stevens has always been a close observer and still keeps up his interest in current events. In politics he has voted the Republican ticket ever since the organization of the party, previous to which time he was an old-line Whig. He is well informed upon the issues of the day, and has never lost sight of his duty to the public, discharging the same with the intelligence and good judgment for which he has always been distinguished. He is a profound believer in revealed religion and for many years has been a faithful and consistent member of the Free-Will Baptist church.

In closing this brief review of Blackman township's venerable and worthy citizen, suf-

fice it to say that he is now resting from a long, laborious and useful life in a serene and cheery old age, surrounded by faithful and devoted friends, who seem to vie with each other in showing him honor and respect. His life and the history of Blackman township are very much one and the same thing. His coming here and its existence were coeval events. For much of its growth and prosperity it is indebted to him, as he has been one of its sturdiest laborers and wisest counsellors. He has been a western man in the broad sense of the town, and, seeing the wants of the people, he has supplied the same generously and unsparingly. Although living far beyond the allotted age of man, his many friends unite in the wish that he may be spared to round out a full century's growth, and prove in the years to come, as he has in the time gone by, a blessing to the world and an honor to his race.

Henry F. Stevens, oldest son of John and Nancy Stevens, was born in Blackman township, Jackson county, Michigan, June 27, 1848, and is still a resident of the same. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and when a youth helped clear and develop the home farm, and since his father's retirement he has managed the same with encouraging financial success, in addition to which he owns valuable real estate of his own in the township of his residence. He is a prudent business man, whose judgment is seldom at fault, and his relations with his fellow men have always been characterized by strict integrity and a high sense of honor. As a citizen he is universally esteemed and, although quiet and unostentatious in demeanor, he is enterprising and public-spirited, standing for progress and improvement in all the terms imply. Politically Mr. Stevens was formerly a Republican, but of recent years he has been pronounced in his support of the Prohibition party, believing the liquor traffic to be the crying curse of the age, and, convinced that the only way to curb or eradicate it is by stringent legislation, he votes his convictions regardless of what others may think or say. Mr. Stevens is a single man, with no family ties other than those entailed by the old home which he has never left and of which he is now practically the head.

MYRON B. RAYMOND.

A record concerning the lives of all worthy pioneers should be perpetuated, for the passing years will otherwise obliterate data of much historical value. In the early epoch in the history of the middle west the writing was done with the gleaming ax and the plowshare, and no opportunity was afforded to tell the story of the efforts put forth, the trials endured or the pleasing experiences encountered during the process of subduing the wilderness to the uses of civilization, but in these later years we find many who are fortunately able to recall in a personal way the scenes and incidents of the formative epoch, and to them must we turn for the desired data, while in entering on the printed page the record of their careers we are discharging a duty to posterity, as are they also in furnishing the required information. He of whom this sketch treats is a native son of Jackson county, where he was born more than a half century ago, and as he is a representative of the third generation of the family in the county it forthwith

becomes evident that he is a scion of the stanch old pioneer stock. All that stands for good citizenship is exemplified in the character and career of this well-known and honored farmer and representative citizen of Blackman township, and he is most consistently accorded recognition in the pages of this work.

Myron B. Raymond was born on the old homestead farm in Sandstone township, Jackson county, on the 15th of May, 1850, being a son of Edmund and Harriet (Wells) Raymond, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, while the mother of the subject passed away only a few months after his birth, her death occurring in July, 1850. Edmund Raymond subsequently married Miss Mina Raymond, a daughter of William Raymond. Abraham Raymond, the grandfather of the subject, was likewise a native of the old Empire state and a member of a family which was founded in America in an early day. He came to Jackson county in a very early day, and of his ten children none is living at the present time, their names having been as follows: Abraham, Silas, William, Israel, Edmund, Enos, Benjamin, Arminda, Sallie and Linda. Edmund Raymond was a young man at the time of the family's removal to this county, and in Tompkins township was solemnized his marriage to Miss Harriet Wells, whose father was likewise a pioneer of the county. The father of the subject was engaged in the milling business in Sandstone township for many years, while he was also an excellent workman at the trade of carpenter, to which he devoted more or less attention, while he also became the owner of a considerable amount of farming land in the county. His death occurred on the homestead in Sandstone township, in the year of 1857, so the subject was doubly orphaned when but seven years of age. Of the first marriage were born three children, of whom two are living, Perry, who is a skilled stone mason in Blackman township, and Myron B., whose name introduces this sketch. Of the second marriage there was no issue.

After the death of his father Myron B. Raymond was taking into the home of his uncle, Nehemiah Wheeler, who was engaged in farming in Blackman township, and there he was reared to maturity, assisting in the work of the farm and being indebted to the public schools for his early educational discipline. He remained with his uncle until the time of his marriage, at the age of thirty years, and thereafter he was engaged in agricultural pursuits on the farm of his father-in-law, in Blackman township, for a period of four years, passing the succeeding two years on the farm which he now owns, and the following three years on the farm of his uncle, Nehemiah Wheeler. In 1890 he returned to his present farm, which comprises forty acres of excellent land, while he also owns twenty-three acres in section 16, this township. In addition to general farming and the raising of live stock, Mr. Raymond devotes special attention to market gardening, being a successful horticulturist of this section, while all departments of his farming enterprise yield good returns, owing to the energy and discrimination which he brings to bear in his operations, which are conducted according to correct business principles. Mr. Raymond is well known in the county and is well worthy of the esteem which is so uniformly accorded him. His political predilections lead

him to render a stalwart allegiance to the Democrat party, and he has been called upon to serve in various positions of local trust and responsibility. He served efficiently as township clerk for a period of six years, and was for many years a valued member of the school board of his district, also serving as pathmaster and justice of the peace.

On the 11th of February, 1880, Mr. Raymond was united in marriage to Miss Eunice E. Cole, who was born in Blackman township, this county, March 23, 1856, being a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Knapp) Cole, the former of whom was a native of Steuben county, New York, and the latter of Kingfield, Franklin county, Maine. Mr. Cole came to Jackson county in 1840, as a young man, and was thereafter engaged in farming in Blackman township until his death, which occurred on the 18th of September, 1884. His wife came to this county with her sister and her family in 1838, and her death occurred on the 18th of November, 1901. Their children were five in number, namely: Louisa and Eliza, who are deceased; Charles A., who is an engineer in the city of Detroit; Ruel T., who is a mail carrier in the city of Jackson, and Eunice E., the wife of the subject. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond are the parents of two daughters and one son, namely: Burr M., born August 10, 1881; Marbury G., born December 6, 1884, and Gladys A., born March 7, 1890.

WILFRED B. WHITE.

Wilfred B. White is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born in Concord township, September 15, 1860. His parents were James and Mary (Walsh) White, the father a native of Suffolkshire, England, and the mother of Ireland. In making a trip through the Emerald Isle James White met the handsome Irish girl and an attachment sprang up between them which culminated in their marriage. A number of years thereafter they immigrated to America and located in Saratoga, New York. They remained there but one year, when they came to Jackson county, Michigan, and established themselves on a tract of land in Concord township, where Wilfred B., the fifth child of the family, was born. Later they moved to a farm in Summit township. At his home in England, during his residence in Ireland and all his life in Jackson county, James White was a farmer, being thrifty and progressive. He and his devoted wife were the parents of six children, viz: Lydia, wife of George Hutchins, a prosperous farmer of Summit township, a sketch of whose career will be found in another part of this volume; Henry grew to manhood in this county, married Miss Eunice Crouch, and in 1883 was one of the victims of one of the most celebrated murder cases that ever startled and shocked the people of the state of Michigan; George J. is a practicing physician of the city of Jackson; James J. is a farmer residing in Spring Arbor township; Wilfred is the subject of this sketch, and Alice A. is the wife of Eugene Markey, of Battle Creek. The father died May 21, 1901, when seventy-two years of age, while the mother died September 26, 1896.

In the district schools of the neighborhood in which he lived Wilfred B. White secured his education. He was an apt pupil, studious and tractable, but quick of wit and ever ready with a pertinent reply, show-

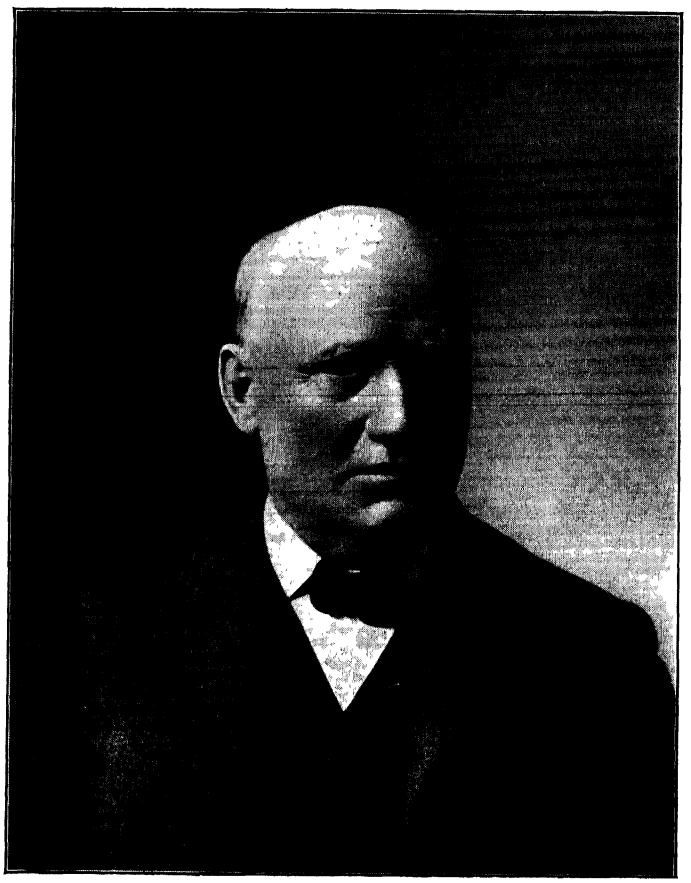
ing the strain of Hibernian blood that circulated in his veins. On his father's farm he was diligent and energetic and took so kindly to the work of farming that early in life he decided to make it his life business. He had plans for his future course in life and strictly adhered to them. At the time of the dastardly murder of his brother, Henry, he was still at home helping his parents on the old home place. By an arrangement decided upon by them the father moved to the property of the murdered son, six and one-half miles southwest of the city of Jackson, and Wilfred remained to take charge of and cultivate the homestead. This arrangement continued for a period of four years, when the father decided to take up his abode in the city of Jackson, where he resided until his death. About this time the old homestead was sold, and Wilfred took charge of the farm of his deceased brother. There he has since resided, being now its owner and having added largely to its dimensions. It now comprises two hundred and sixty-five acres, all under cultivation except twenty acres of woodland.

On October 5, 1898, Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Snow, who was born September 9, 1875, the daughter of Edgar and Ellen (Stephens) Snow, natives of New York and Michigan, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of three children, James E., Charles E. and Wilfred B.

The family home is a handsome, two-story residence occupying a fine location, and is tastefully furnished and equipped with every desirable convenience. The barns, stables and other buildings on the place are all that could be desired and the live stock shows evidence of the care and attention it is receiving. The breeding and rearing of cattle is one of the favorite branches of farming with Mr. White. The shorthorn is his favorite breed and he has a splendid and valuable herd on the place. His methods are in keeping with the progressive spirit of the twentieth century and his well-improved property is a monument to his thrift and well-directed efforts. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, of earnest purpose and upright life, and does all in his power for the uplifting of his fellow men and the promotion of the moral welfare of the community. He is well known and by all is esteemed for his genuine worth.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

The sturdy yeomanry of the middle western states are the recognized bone and sinew of the country. Among the prominent agriculturists of Jackson county, Michigan, William Sullivan, of this review, is a worthy representative. He is a son of the pioneer, Cornelius Sullivan, deceased, whose biography appears on another page of this volume. William Sullivan was born in Hanover township, Jackson county, Michigan, November 8, 1851, and from the time of his birth until the present he has been a citizen of that locality. He was early trained in the art of practical agriculture and reared on the farm and received a limited education in the common schools of the township, being mainly what is termed a self-educated man. As is shown in his life in Hanover township, he has been a successful man. He has been twice married. His first union was with Miss Frances



WILLIAM SULLIVAN.



MRS. WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

Wiley and two children, both sons, were born to them, namely: Cornelius, deceased, and Charles, who is a farmer living at Alma, Michigan. The subject's second marriage was with Miss Clara L. Weeks, a native of Branch county, Michigan, born October 20, 1863, and a daughter of James and Hannah (Ward) Weeks. Mrs. Sullivan's father is dead and her mother is a resident of Chicago. Mrs. Sullivan had three sisters and one brother, viz: Eva, the widow of Frank Garrison, of Toledo, Ohio; Nineta, wife of William Hazelhurst, of Chicago; Elma, a resident of Scranton, Iowa, and one sister deceased. Mrs. Sullivan is a lady of more than ordinary talent and ability as an artist in oils, pastels and crayons, her beautiful home being adorned by her handiwork. She is worthy matron of the Eastern Star Chapter No. 135, and an honored member of Hive No. 273, Ladies of the Maccabees, and also a Rebekah. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan has been blessed by the birth of two sons, who are students in the Hanover graded schools. They are Grover C., born July 20, 1886, and Michael William, born July 8, 1890.

Mr. Sullivan is a popular citizen and has been selected by his fellow citizens as an official of the township. In 1901 he was elected highway commissioner and re-elected in 1902 and 1903, successively, which indicates that his judgment and discretion as an official are not "weighed in the balance and found wanting." In a fraternal sense he is a member of Lodge No. 293, Free and Accepted Masons, Lodge No. 176, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Tent No. 355, Knights of the Maccabees, and an honorary member of Camp No. 5087, Modern Woodmen of America. He is a popular gentleman and is of that genial, sunshiny nature which makes friends. He and his estimable wife hold a high place in the social circles of Hanover township.

ANDREW J. WEATHERWAX.

In connection with one of the important industrial enterprises of Jackson the subject of this review has achieved a high degree of success through well directed and discriminating effort, and is now numbered among the representative and honored citizens of the community, while recognition of his abilities and character has not been denied, for he has been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust and responsibility,—notably as mayor of the city, of which office he was incumbent two terms, giving a most careful and satisfactory administration and accomplishing much for the general good of the community in the way of well advised municipal improvements. Mr. Weatherwax has attained success by definite effort and not by chance or accident.

Andrew J. Weatherwax is the junior member of the firm of Holton & Weatherwax, who conduct one of the best equipped foundries and machine shops, and also handle a general line of mill supplies, an enterprise that had modest inception in 1874 and that has reached to its present dimensions through energy, discernment and correct business methods. Mr. Weatherwax is a native of Michigan, born at Saline, Washtenaw county, on the 5th of October, 1845, a son of Andrew and Abigail S. (Lewis) Weatherwax, who were born, reared and married in New York. From Orleans coun-

ty they came to Saline, Michigan, as pioneers of the year 1835, the father engaging in farming in that locality until 1861, having reclaimed his land from the virgin forest. He then came to Jackson county, locating in Leoni township, where he operated a farm until 1865, when he removed to Jackson, where he died in 1875, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife died in 1883, at the age of sixty-seven years.

In the public schools Andrew J. received his early discipline and grew to manhood under the sturdy training of the farm, to whose work he contributed from boyhood. He accompanied his parents to Jackson county, and here attended the city schools of Jackson for two years, thus preparing himself for the practical duties of later years. He was married in the spring of 1867, and farmed in Leoni township until 1870, when he returned to Jackson, where he secured employment in the foundry of Vandercook Brothers & Lusk, and learned the trade of moulder. In 1874 he purchased a third interest in the business, a reorganization of the firm taking place, the principals being Thomas E. Lusk, George H. Holton and Mr. Weatherwax, under the firm name of Lusk & Company. In 1883 Mr. Lusk died and the surviving partners acquired entire control of the business, the present firm name being adopted. In 1892 they purchased the old Aetna mill property of Hayden & Reynolds, and on this the present plant of the concern was erected, the buildings being large and substantial and the equipment being modern and of the best. The foundry is a two-story building, two hundred and fifty by forty feet, while another building, thirty-five by one hundred and thirty feet and two stories in height, is utilized for the office, storage rooms, blacksmith shop, japanning department, etc. To the above there has recently been added the old Vandercook Foundry plant, which allows for the necessary expansion of the growing business. The enterprise demands an investment of about twenty-five thousand dollars, and employment is afforded to a corps of eighty-five skilled workmen, while the weekly pay roll is about nine hundred dollars. The firm manufacture all kinds of castings and conduct a general foundry business, while since 1898 they have made a specialty of mill supplies, handling all lines and enjoying an expanding trade.

Mr. Weatherwax has great executive ability, and with his able coadjutor, Mr. Holton, has bent his energies to the building up of this important enterprise, while he has been recognized as a progressive, loyal and public-spirited citizen, ever ready to aid in the furtherance of all legitimate measures for the general good. He accords allegiance to the Republican party, in whose ranks he has long been an active worker, as delegate to various conventions in the state and county. In 1884 he was elected alderman from the sixth ward, a Democratic stronghold, a decided mark of personal popularity. In 1888 he was chosen a member of the school board of district No. 17, and for six years was president of the board, while he put forth strenuous efforts to effect the consolidation of the two districts, this integration being accomplished within his term. In the spring of 1891 still further honors were conferred upon him, he being elected mayor, as the candidate on the

Republican ticket, and was the first Republican mayor elected within a decade. He served one year, giving a conservative administration and yet adopting a progressive policy through which many public improvements were secured, the first street paving in the city being done during his regime. In 1895 he was again elected by a gratifying majority. His second administration received the same favorable endorsement, and the records perpetuate his faithful services as chief executive. Mr. and Mrs. Weatherwax are valued members of the Haven Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work they take an active and zealous part, he having been since its organization a member of its board of trustees. He is president of the Sunday-school Union of the city, and is also a member of the official board of the Young Men's Christian Association, ever taking a live interest in religious effort and striving to promote all objects which make for the moral, educational and material wellbeing of the community. Mr. Weatherwax is affiliated with Jackson Lodge No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons; Jackson Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Jackson Council No. 32, Royal and Select Masters; and Jackson Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar. He served four years as master of his lodge and two years as high priest of the chapter. He is also identified with Moslem Temple and is a Maccabee and a member of the Royal Arcanum.

On the 16th of April, 1867, the subject married Miss Mary Louise Maxson, who was born in Leoni township, a daughter of John J. Maxson, a pioneer of that section. They have three sons and one daughter: Grace E. remains at the parental home; Andrew J., Jr., is a traveling salesman for the firm of Holton & Weatherwax; Roy C. is shipping clerk in the office of the firm, and Clyde E. is a competent machinist.

CHARLES S. ANDERSON.

The northern portion of Jackson county was comparatively well settled before the commonwealth of Michigan became a state. A few of the old settlers still remain, but the greater part of the present inhabitants are their descendants, some of them even unto the sixth generation. Among the very oldest families of Rives and Tompkins townsips is the Anderson family, one of whom is Charles S. Anderson, the subject of this biography. His grandfather, Robert Anderson, was the first settler of the family to become a resident of the county. He was a native of Ireland, came to America in the early part of the last century and along in the 'thirties located in Jackson county, where he purchased a tract of government land, cleared it, improved it and made it the family home. He and his wife were the parents of seven children and on the death of the parents one of the sons, Charles S. Anderson, father of the subject, purchased the interest of the other heirs and became the owner of the place.

Charles S. Anderson is a native of the state of Michigan. He was born in Rives township, Jackson county, April 21, 1876, the son of Charles S. and Vestelina (Fields) Anderson, who were also natives of Jackson county, where they were reared and educated. He was a farmer and devoted his time and attention to that pursuit all his life. Becoming possessed of the old fam-

ily homestead after the death of his father, he moved his family thereto and there remained during the remaining years of his life. For eighteen years previous to his death he was superintendent of the county poor. In politics he was an active and zealous Democrat and a liberal contributor to the necessary expenses of the party. He was a man well and favorably known throughout the northern part of the county where he had lived all his life. He died October 25, 1897, while his worthy wife is still living on the old home place. To this worthy couple nine children were born, viz: Claudia is the wife of Arthur J. Palmer, a farmer of Rives township, and they are the parents of three children; Mary married William Robbins, a farmer of Rives township, and they are the parents of four children; Floyd, who is a farmer in Rives township, married Miss Myrtie Levengood, and they are the parents of three children; Blanche is the wife of Charles Blood, a farmer of Rives township, and two children have been born to them; Arvilla married William Jones, a farmer of Rives township, and they are the parents of one child; Charles S. is the subject of this memoir; Leon married Grace Smith and resides in the city of Jackson; Edna is the wife of Homer E. Wilbur, a farmer of Rives township; Nellie wedded Burr Jones, a resident of Rives township. All of them are musically inclined, and each is comfortably settled in life.

On the old family homestead Charles S. Anderson grew to manhood. He early became accustomed to the usual hard work necessary to be done in tilling the soil and gathering the crops. His education, however, was by no means neglected, as he attended school and profited by the instruction, mastering the branches usually taught in the common schools long before he obtained his majority. On arriving at the age of twenty-one years he entered his father's employ on the farm at a stated salary. At the age of twenty-two years he was desirous of seeing a little more of the world than he had yet beheld. Accordingly he took a tour of the west, traveling through many states and observing conditions and people, but being particularly interested in agriculture, as pursued in the various localities. When he returned home and his journey was at an end he was in a far better frame of mind than when he went away. He felt that Michigan, his native state and the native state of his parents, was good enough for him.

April 17, 1900, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Anna Smith, a native of Jackson county, born April 14, 1883. Her parents are Charles L. and Estella (Gibbons) Smith, natives of New York and of Michigan, respectively. He is one of the successful farmers of Blackman township. The Smith family is of German ancestry, Mrs. Anderson's great-grandfather having been a native of the fatherland. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith four children have been born, viz: Grace is the wife of Leon Anderson, brother of the subject of this memoir; Anna is the wife of the subject; Roy and Allen R. are still at home with their parents. Each of the children has received a good education and the girls are skilled musicians. One child, Bertine, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the date of her birth being, February 13, 1901.

About the time of his marriage Charles S. Anderson purchased forty acres of land in Rives township and this the family has since made their home. It, with forty acres

of the old homestead which he rents from his mother, furnishes him all the land he desires to cultivate. He breeds and feeds Durham and Jersey cattle, Ohio Improved Chester hogs and some horses. In politics he is a Democrat and both he and his wife are members of the Maccabees, belonging respectively to Tent No. 868 and Hive No. 628. Mr. Anderson is a young man possessed of considerable ability, good judgment and many sterling qualities that are destined to win for him most gratifying success.

GENERAL W. DAVIS.

Among the progressive and enterprising citizens who have successfully directed their attention and labors to the noble work of husbandry in Jackson county and whose prosperity has come as the result of personal effort, is Mr. Davis, who is one of the representative agriculturists of Summit township. He also has the distinction of having rendered noble service as a valiant soldier, during the war of the Rebellion.

General W. Davis owes his nativity to the Buckeye state, having been born on a farm in the vicinity of Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, on the 9th of October, 1841. His father, Zophar A. Davis, was born in the state of New York, and his mother, whose maiden name was Betsy Sears, was born in Portage county, Ohio. Zophar A. Davis was but a boy at the time of the removal of his father, Henry Davis, from New York state to Portage county, Ohio, and two brothers of the latter were numbered among the pioneer settlers in Jackson county, Michigan, one locating in Sandstone township and the other in Blackman township. The father of the subject continued to reside in Ohio until his death, which occurred in 1893, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. His first wife died in 1853, at the age of twenty-seven years, and he subsequently married Miss Caroline Anderson, of Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan, who survives him and who now resides in the beautiful city of Los Angeles, California. The father of the subject was a farmer throughout life and became one of the representative and influential citizens of Portage county, where he was called upon to serve in numerous offices of local trust. He was a prominent and zealous member of the Disciple church and in his political proclivities was a stanch Republican. Of the union of Zophar A. and Betsy (Sears) Davis were born five children, namely: General W., the immediate subject of this sketch; Arthur C., who is a successful rancher and stock grower of Day county, South Dakota, served four years and four months as a member of Company I, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, while for eighteen months of this period he was held in captivity in the famous Andersonville prison; Cassius M., who met his death by an accident in falling between cars at Dearborn, Michigan, while on an excursion; he likewise was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, having served one year in Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Celestia is the wife of Albert Stambaugh of Cleveland, Ohio, and Darwin resides on the old homestead farm in Portage county, Ohio. Emmett, the only child of the second marriage, died at the age of eleven years.

General W. Davis was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, and his early

educational advantages were somewhat limited in scope, implying a somewhat irregular attendance in the district schools. He remained on the home farm until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when his loyality and patriotism led him to respond to the call for defenders of the national flag. In May, 1861, Mr. Davis enlisted as a private in Company I, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained at Camp Dennison, Ohio, until the expiration of his three months' term of enlistment, when he again enlisted, at this time becoming a member of Company I, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he proceeded to the front and remained in active service for two years, within which time he participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone river, Perryville, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, besides many skirmishes. On the 1st of January, 1864, Mr. Davis veteranized, re-enlisting in the same regiment, and thereafter he was in service in Tennessee and Georgia, having taken part in the Atlanta campaign, and from May 5th until September 2, 1864, his command was constantly under fire with the exception of three days. He was exceptionally fortunate during his military career, in that he was never confined to the hospital by illness, was never wounded and never taken prisoner. Mr. Davis received his honorable discharge, at San Antonio, on the 25th of November, 1865, having practically been in active service during the entire period of the war.

After the close of the war Mr. Davis returned to his home in Ohio, and on the 12th of February, 1866, he came to Jackson county, where he was engaged in farming, in Blackman township, about five years, while thereafter he devoted his attention to general contracting for a quarter of a century, residing for several years in the village of Leslie, Ingham county. In February, 1899, he returned to Jackson county and purchased his present fine farm, in Summit township, the same being known as the William Hall place and comprising one hundred and forty acres, in sections 5 and 8. Within the same year in which he purchased this farm Mr. Davis erected his present modern residence, at a cost of three thousand dollars, while he also remodeled the old house on the farm. His residence has the most modern accessories and conveniences, being heated by furnace and lighted by acetylene gas. The entire farm is maintained in the finest condition, the improvements throughout being of the best, while on every hand are the evidences of thrift and prosperity. Mr. Davis carries on diversified agriculture and also devotes considerable attention to the raising of high-grade live stock. He is thoroughly public spirited and progressive, and all measures for the conservation of the best interests of the community receive his earnest co-operation and support. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, with which he has been arrayed from the time of attaining his majority, and while a resident of Leslie, Ingham county, he was incumbent of various local offices, signifying the high degree of popular confidence and esteem accorded him. Fraternally he retains a lively interest in his old comrades of the Civil war and is a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being identified with Dewey Post No. 60, in the village of Leslie, while his wife is a member of the Baptist church.

On the 24th of September, 1868, Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Eliza

Merrill, who was born in Blackman township, this county, being a daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy Merrill, both of whom were born in New Hampshire, whence they came to Jackson county in an early day, becoming pioneers of Blackman township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have four children, namely: Arlena B., Wesley A. and Nancy Q. and Nathaniel M., who are twins. The children have all received excellent educational advantages, the elder daughter having been graduated in the high school at Leslie and being now a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Summit township. Wesley, who married Miss Hall, is associated with his father in the operation of the home farm.

RALPH L. RAY.

While the arduous labor on the farm is distasteful to many youths of the present generation, the certainty of ample remuneration makes such a life far more desirable than many other pursuits where the returns are more doubtful. The subject of this biography, one of the young, enterprising and progressive farmers of Jackson county, is Ralph L. Ray, of Parma township. He was born in the adjoining township of Concord, September 25, 1874, his parents being Lyman B. and Lurana N. (Short) Ray, natives of the state of New York, who, in 1864, came to Michigan and located in Concord township, Jackson county. They were attracted to this locality through the late Mark H. Ray, uncle of the subject, who had lived here many years and attained much prominence as a successful politician and county official. On coming to Concord township, Lyman B. Ray purchased a farm and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was eminently successful and added to his real estate until he was possessed of a farm of two hundred acres. Before coming to Michigan he had served one year in the army, during the Civil war, being first sergeant in Wadsworth's Guards, One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in one of the battles in which he participated, but completed his term of enlistment and received an honorable discharge. Politically he was a Republican and in religion he was a Universalist. He died May 28, 1879, in the fortieth year of his age, while his widow is now the wife of William Chapple, of Concord township. The old homestead is cultivated and cared for by her son, Lyman V. Ray.

Reared to revere the dignity of honest labor on the farm, Ralph L. Ray early began to learn the lessons of industry, nowhere taught so well as on the farm. He attended the public schools, then the Parma high school and later took a course in Albion College. So well did he profit by his instruction that by the time he was old enough he was in charge of a school as teacher. He devoted himself to this calling in his native county for three years and then spent some time in Wyoming and Colorado. The knowledge of sheep he acquired during his sojourn in these states has been of much benefit to him since his return. He has engaged quite extensively in breeding and raising Shropshire sheep on his farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Parma township, although general farming has been his chief occupation.

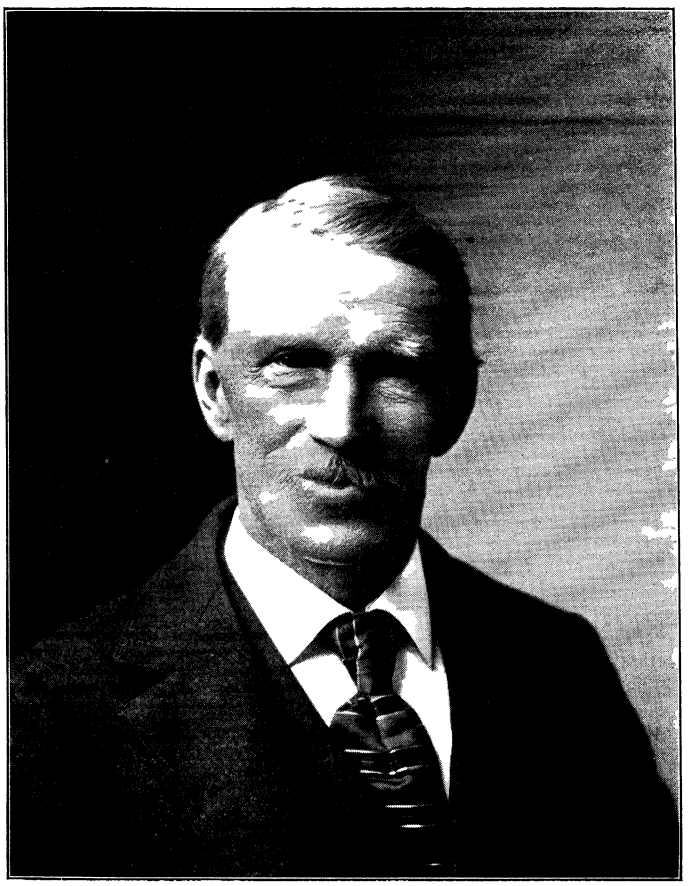
March 17, 1897, Ralph L. Ray was

united in marriage to Miss Ida M. Shepard, a native of Parma township, born June 18, 1876. Her parents were Harlan and Mary (Farnham) Shepard, natives of Batavia, Genesee county, New York. They came to Michigan in January, 1876, and located in Parma township, where Mr. Shepard purchased a farm of eighty acres, part of that which is now owned and occupied by the subject. He and his wife were the parents of one child, a daughter, who is now the wife of Ralph L. Ray. Harlan Shepard was a thorough farmer and experienced stock raiser, his industry being proverbial. By his own labor he cleared and prepared for the plow most of the land now under cultivation on the farm. He was in politics a Republican and held a number of local offices in Parma township. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served in the capacity of librarian and chorister a number of years and she was the organist of the church at Parma for some time. She and her daughter, Mrs. Ray, are now members of the Universalist church at Concord. Harlan Shepard departed this life January 16, 1893, having nobly performed his part in the battle of life. His faithful wife is still living at the age of fifty-four years, residing on the old homestead, in the family of her daughter.

Two children have come to bless and cheer the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray, named Harlan Lyman and Helen Irene. They are strong physically, brilliant mentally and are loved by all, particularly by their devoted grandmother. Mr. Ray is a stockholder in the Parma Butter Company, which owns one of the best and most successfully managed creameries in southern Michigan, it being patronized by the farmers all through that section of Jackson county. In politics Mr. Ray is a Republican, firmly established in his convictions on public questions, but he has never sought any political preferment whatever, his own private business concerns having given him plenty of employment. Possessed of a competency, blessed with most felicitous domestic surroundings, with good health and a host of friends, what more could be desired this side of the pearly gates? Mr. Ray is a member of Cracker Hill Tent No. 549, Knights of the Maccabees, at Parma.

HIRAM WATSON.

There are many persons, well along in life, who have spent all their years in Jackson county and it would be interesting to know who really is entitled to the honor of being the oldest inhabitant. The subject of this biography, Hiram Watson, of Pulaski township, is not a native of Jackson county, but he has lived far longer in the county than most of the present inhabitants, as is evidenced from the fact that since early in 1835 Jackson county has been his home. He is now in his seventieth year, having been but two years old when he located here with his parents. He was born near Toronto, Canada, April 17, 1833, his parents being William and Anna (Runnels) Watson, the father a native of Massachusetts and the mother of Ireland. He grew to manhood and was educated in his native state. Farming was his chosen occupation, and, thinking that the Queen's dominions in America might furnish a better field for the prosecution of his labors than his native state, when a young man he went into Canada and engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years.



HIRAM WATSON.



MRS. HIRAM WATSON.

While there he met Miss Anna Runnels, a happy marriage being the result of their meeting. They lived there several years, a number of children being born to them, and in 1835 the family moved to Jackson county, locating on a tract of land in Concord township. There they resided seven years, when they sold out and moved to Pulaski township, locating on another tract of land which they proceeded to improve and transform from a wilderness into a farm. The family of William and Anna Watson consisted of eight children, viz: Silas, of California; Eli, deceased; William, of Pulaski township; Hiram, the subject of this biography; Alonzo, of Hanover township; Lucinda, deceased; Emily, deceased; Mary Ann, deceased. William Watson departed this life in 1870, while his wife survived him some six years, expiring in 1876.

Hiram was the fourth son of William Watson and he was two years old when he came to Michigan. Here he was reared, educated and grew to manhood, and from that time until the present Jackson county has been his home. He has been exceedingly successful in his business, has a valuable, well improved, fertile farm, from which he receives annually a very comfortable income.

On the 6th day of May, 1861, Hiram Watson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cleveland, a native of Oneida county, New York, born May 23, 1831, and a lady of good ability and many accomplishments. Their only child, a daughter, whom they named Nellie, was reared and educated with much more than usual care given to children brought up in the country. Nellie is now the wife of George L. Smith, who resides in Peoria, Illinois, engaged in handling agricultural implements, and has been very prosperous in most of his undertakings. They have one son, Percy Eugene. Mr. Watson is a man of the highest integrity and possesses good business qualifications, and by his industry, well directed energy and the application of correct business principles has gained a comfortable competency. He and his wife well deserve the long and prosperous life that has been granted them and the physicial and mental strength they still retain indicates that many more years of active usefulness are before them.

Mrs. Watson's parents were George and Margaret (Levins) Cleveland, both natives of New York. Her father was a farmer and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, which entitles Mr. and Mrs. Watson and their daughter to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. Mrs. Watson was educated in New York state. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are adherents of the Universalist church. For thirty-five years have Mr. and Mrs. Watson been residents of Pulaski township. They are kind and benevolent people and their many friends, as well as strangers, find a cordial welcome in their cosy home.

EUGENE PRINGLE.

Among the pioneers now living in Jackson county there is none to whom can be more properly accorded a tribute of respect and honor than to Hon. Eugene Pringle, who has held distinguished official prefer-

ment, who has gained high prestige in one of the most exacting of all professions, and who has largely contributed to the advancement of the best interests of the county and state.

Eugene Pringle is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Richfield, Otsego county, New York, on the 1st of December, 1826. His father, Homer Pringle, was likewise born in Otsego county, and the latter's father, Esbon Pringle, was born in Dutchess county, that state. The family comes of Scotch lineage, the original ancestor in America having taking up his residence in New London, Connecticut, in 1689. About 1730 certain of his descendants removed to Dutchess county, New York, the name being thereafter prominently identified with the annals of that commonwealth. In 1791 Esbon Pringle removed to Otsego county, becoming a pioneer of Richfield, where he passed the residue of his life, his death occurring in 1812. His son Homer removed to Chautauqua county in 1828 and became a prominent and prosperous farmer of Harmony township, where he continued to make his home until his death, in 1878, at the venerable age of eighty years. He was a man of fine intellectual powers and commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Hatch, was reared and educated in Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, and her death occurred in the year 1871. Eunice (Hatch) Pringle, the mother of Homer Pringle, was born in Dutchess county, her father having been captain of a company of Continental soldiers during the war of the Revolution, in which one of his sons also served, holding the office of lieutenant. Mrs. Pringle lived to a venerable age and her reminiscences concerning the days when the war for independence was in progress were interesting in the extreme, as the locality in which she had her home at the time was under alternate control of the patriot and British armies. Homer Pringle was a stanch Democrat in his political adherency and Eugene early became an insistent advocate of the same basic principles, but while a student in his academic course he appeared in various academic debates in which he vigorously opposed the annexation of Texas and the extension of slavery, and favored the imposing of a tariff to protect the then infant industries, his skill in dialectics being thus early brought into evidence.

Eugene Pringle passed the major portion of his early youth in Chautauqua county, New York, and after receiving such advantages as were afforded in the district schools he continued his studies in Mayville Academy and later in a classical school at Batavia, Genesee county. At the age of eighteen he began to read law, and in January, 1849, was admitted to the bar at Batavia. He began the active practice of his profession in that city, but in the following year came to Jackson, where he formed a partnership with the late Samuel H. Kimball and soon became recognized as one of the earnest, versatile and able young advocates of the state, while he was soon called upon to initiate what became a long and distinguished service in public office. In 1852 he was elected circuit-court commissioner, in which capacity he served two years, while in 1853 he became recorder of the village of Jackson, which then had a population of about four thousand, remaining in tenure of this office for three years.

In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and two years later was chosen as his own successor, while during the years 1858-9 he was also city attorney. In 1860 he was elected to the state legislature, and from 1862 until the close of the gubernatorial term he was military secretary to Governor Austin Blair, the war governor of Michigan and a distinguished and honored citizen of Jackson until the time of his death. In the capacity noted Mr. Pringle, in 1863, accompanied General Robertson to Virginia in order to impart to the soldiers in the field the knowledge of the extra inducements to be offered for enlistments. Few civilians were then permitted in the Federal armies, and Mr. Pringle was among the troops in the Old Dominion state just as they were initiating the movements on Mine Run.

In 1866 Mr. Pringle was elected to the state senate, while in the following year he was chosen register in bankruptcy, in which capacity he continued to serve until the repeal of the law creating the office. In that year, 1867, he was also a member of the state constitutional convention. So many and important have been his official incumbencies that they can be but slightly mentioned here, in chronological order so far as possible. In 1882 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for lieutenant governor, but met the defeat which attended the party throughout the state. In 1883 Governor Begole appointed him commissioner of insurance. When he assumed this office two hundred and forty-five co-operative insurance companies were doing business in the state, while the greater portion were exercising illegal functions. Mr. Pringle secured effective legislation regulating the operations of such associations and setting distinct limitations as to the class of companies permitted to operate in the state, the result being that many outside companies were forced to discontinue business in Michigan, and of the original two hundred and forty-five home companies only about six were able to continue. The interests of the people were protected through his zeal and activity in this direction and though many threats were made to carry the matter to the supreme court only one complaint was filed and this was withdrawn before it came up for consideration. In 1885 Mr. Pringle was elected mayor of the city of Jackson and gave one of the most thorough and business-like administrations of the municipal government that the city has ever had, his policy being a progressive one but ever dictated by wise economy and the proper utilization of the resources at hand. Through his insistency the council was held to the use of funds actually available, and thus prodigal expenditures and unjustified appropriations were avoided. In this connection it may be noted that he did not fear to use the prerogatives of his office, and that he vetoed several bills, flattery being inadequate to cajole him into compromise or power to awe him into silence.

In 1880 and again in 1888 Mr. Pringle was the Democratic candidate for congress from the third district, but he realized, owing to normal political exigencies, that his was a forlorn hope from the start, though he made a vigorous canvass in each instance. In 1884 ex-Governor Blair was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, the choice being a popular expression of a desire to secure a good, clean and experi-

enced man to insure efficient work, and the same popular attitude led to the election of Mr. Pringle to this office in 1886.

From 1863 until 1871 Mr. Pringle was largely occupied in a professional way with railroad affairs. In 1863 he secured an enabling act to allow the local municipalities to vote bonds for the Grand River Valley Railroad, of which he was made secretary in the following year, from which time forward he constantly engaged in furthering the advancement of railroad enterprises inuring to the benefit of Jackson. He wrote editorials, made addresses and attended many railroad meetings in this and other states to encourage the extension of railway lines. Many elaborate projects were advanced by several eastern cities looking to the connection of Michigan roads with those from the east in order to form great trunk lines. Mr. Pringle was frequently sent to hold conferences with officials of such roads and to address public meetings in the interests of such enterprises. He was offered tempting inducements to become associated with other lines, but continued to put forth his efforts in connection with railroad undertakings more particularly projected in connection with the development of Michigan interests. In addition to being secretary of the Grand River Valley Railroad Company, he also held a similar incumbency in the Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw Railroad Company, while he was also the attorney and a member of the directorate of the Air Line Railroad Company, which contemplated crossing the state. Fifteen miles of this last mentioned road were completed in Macomb county and with the construction of an additional eighteen miles the road could have been made a trunk line, in connection with the Canada Southern. Mr. Pringle was invited to the city of Toronto to place the matter before the railroad committee of the Canadian parliament, and the debate led to secret negotiations and false reports of a manager, which threw the Air Line project west of Jackson and into the hands of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the result being disastrous to the undertaking, the details of the arrangements becoming known to the directorate only when it was too late for remedy. Later the Michigan Central Company bought up the old stock and debts at ten per cent. of their face value, which involved a loss to Mr. Pringle of several years' salary as attorney for the Air Line Company. His advice was sought at Northville relative to the most expedient method of bonding a section of the proposed road between that place and Wayne for the purpose of ironing the same, which was already graded. He advised the subscription for mortage bonds along that section, and about one-half of the required one hundred thousand dollars was thus subscribed. He also advised the local subscribers to confer with Capt. Eber Ward, a director of the company, as to the purchase of rails, and the result predicted by him was accomplished, in that the section of the road was finally constructed without resort to the subscription method.

The Jackson Iron Company, organized in 1846 or 1847, and owning properties at Negaunee, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, figures in history as the oldest of the Lake Superior iron developing concerns and was projected as a Jackson enterprise. Mr. Pringle was made secretary of the company in 1851, and the work of developing the

properties was successfully carried forward, while in the connection were accomplished many important improvements in the facilities of that section of the state, not the least having been the construction of a plank road from Negaunee to Marquette, twelve miles distant, from which latter point, on the shores of Lake Superior, adequate transportation facilities were afforded. Mr. Pringle was led to identify himself with the company through the overtures made by his former partner, Mr. Kimball, who was one of the principal stockholders. About 1868 or 1869 George H. Lathrop initiated a company for the installation of a water-works system in Jackson, and Mr. Pringle became a stockholder of the company, as well as its attorney. He drew an ordinance covering the city's use of the system and during the discussion of the project it transpired that public opinion was distinctly in favor of the city's owning the system. Legislation was accordingly secured enabling the municipal corporation to subscribe for stock, of which it thus secured ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars' worth of the one hundred thousand dollars of the stock issued, and came into virtual control of the enterprise. This was the first instance of municipal ownership of public utilities, and Mr. Pringle remains a stanch advocate of this policy, particularly as applying to water works.

In politics Mr. Pringle was aligned with the Democratic party until the further extension of slavery became the paramount issue, and he then identified himself with those whose policies were in harmony with his views on this subject. In 1866-7 he became convinced that the Republican party had accomplished its mission, but in 1868 the Democracy made a vigorous stand against amendments to the federal constitution, and during the campaign of that year Mr. Pringle exerted every power of his forceful personality in the cause of the Republican party, notwithstanding his personal acquaintanceship with and friendly appreciation of Governor Seymour, of New York, the presidential candidate of the Democracy. In 1870 the leading representatives of the Democratic party accepted the amendments to the constitution, and as Mr. Pringle realized the incorrect policy of the Republican party in the south and its bad faith in maintaining the war tariff, in 1872, as a liberal Republican, he acted with the Democratic party, stumping the state in its behalf in the campaign of that year, since which time he has denominated himself a Democrat. He is a clear, forcible and convincing public speaker, and his efforts in behalf of the causes which he has championed and promoted through his services in this line have ever been attended with definite results, while his integrity of purpose in all the relations of life has ever been beyond cavil. He has performed all duties, public and private, with a high sense of honor and in a manner alike commendable and upright. A man of so distinctive individuality could not but encounter personal antagonisms, but his bitterest opponents have not ventured to assail the honesty and sincerity of the man at any point in his active and signally useful career. In 1896 Mr. Pringle arrayed himself with the gold Democrats, but in 1900 he supported Bryan, considering the silver issue non-important, despite the Kansas City platform, and believing that other issues were paramount and the only ones really involved in the contest.

While a member of the legislature Mr. Pringle was an anti-Chandler Republican, and by reason of his attitude he was at first denied membership on the more important committees, though he was assigned to the committee on insurance. As a member of the state senate, among whose thirty-two members was to be found but one Democrat during the session of 1867, Mr. Pringle was not given a place on the railroad committee, though his knowledge in regard to matters coming up for consideration in the connection was undoubtedly more intimate and comprehensive than that of any other member of the body. Consequently he became a free lance and exerted his best efforts as such. Different sections of the state were asking for power to bond themselves in support of railroad construction, and it was a well known fact that Mr. Pringle was the one man who could effectually puncture all ill-advised bills of this nature in the senate. He introduced the bill for the Air Line Railroad, but the provision included the definite stipulation that eight thousand dollars per mile must be raised before local aid could be voted. His bill was reported by the committee without recommendation and he personally took charge of the same and had it assigned, as a special order on a designated day, the result being the passing of the bill after a thorough debate. Other bills were then changed to conform to this initiative enactment. While in the house Mr. Pringle was chairman of the committee on banks and corporations and also a member of the judiciary committee. In 1881 he was a candidate of the bar of Jackson county for circuit judge, receiving forty-three of the forty-six votes cast, but he was defeated in the ensuing popular election, though his candidacy was endorsed by the Democratic party. He has always held distinctive popularity among his professional confreres, and an exemplification of this estimate was given in April, 1903, when a dinner was tendered to him in commemoration of the fifty-second anniversary of his admission to the bar of Jackson county, the occasion calling together a notable assemblage of representative members of the county bar and a large number of leading members of the bar from other sections of the state.

In 1848, in the lyceum at Batavia, New York, where he was a student, it was suggested that Mr. Pringle deliver an address on the French Revolution of that year. To prepare himself with the requisite data he visited Rochester and Buffalo for the purpose of looking over the files of the daily papers, but was unable to secure the desired information from these sources. He, however, found a three-months file of a triweekly French paper published in Louisiana and filled with French news concerning the revolution. His experience in reading these files familiarized him with the French language to such an extent that he has ever since enjoyed the perusal of French literature, having read many of the leading French authors in the original. He delivered his lecture in regard to the revolution mentioned and found upon the subsequent publication of authentic works on the subject that he had made no mistakes of an historic character. He has marked facility as a writer and speaker, controlling a fine literary English, so that his diction is always chaste and elegant. Mr. Pringle is now living in his pleasant home in the city of Jackson, being honored as one of the distinguished citizens and sterling pioneers of the

state which he has served so well and to which he has ever been loyal.

In the city of Marshall, Michigan, on the 6th of September, 1855. Mr. Pringle was united in marriage to Miss Frances A. Becker, who was born in Cayuga county, New York, being a daughter of Abraham and Martha (Rice) Becker, who became pioneers of Washtenaw county, Michigan, where the father resided until death. Mr. and Mrs. Pringle have two daughters, Jessie, who is the widow of Milford Harmon; and Fannie. The family has long been prominent in the best social life of the city, and the attractive home is a center of gracious hospitality.

WELLINGTON D. MOULTON.

Wellington D. Moulton, who is one of the representative and honored citizens of Summit township, and whose is the distinction of having been one of the brave "boys in blue" who went forth from Jackson county to render valiant service in defense of the Union during the war of the Rebellion, was born on the parental farmstead, in Napoleon township, this county, on the 22d of October, 1839, being the son of Warren and Caroline (Woodard) Moulton, both of whom were natives of Steuben county, New York, and representatives of families long identified with the nation's history. In his native county the father of the subject was reared and educated and there he was engaged in farming until 1831, when he came to the territory of Michigan for the purpose of securing land. He took up a quarter section in Napoleon township, the same being covered with the native timber and entirely without improvements at the time when he secured it from the government. He made a clearing on the place and erected a primitive log house of the true pioneer type, and here he continued his herculean labors for a period of three years, making ready a home for his prospective bride. At the expiration of this interval he returned to Steuben county, New York, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Caroline Woodard, and shortly afterward, on the 2d of May, 1834, in company with his bride, he started on the return trip to his farm in the wilds of Jackson county. The journey was made by team to Buffalo, thence by boat on the Great Lakes to the city of Detroit, from which point the young couple again had recourse to a team and wagon in coming on to their final destination. They took up their abode in the log cabin which Mr. Moulton had erected, and he continued the work of reclaiming his land, eventually clearing one hundred acres. He disposed of the property in 1844 and then moved to the southwestern part of the same township, and purchasing eighty acres, in section 6, a portion of the tract having been cleared. Here he continued to make his home until 1871, having in the meanwhile developed and materially improved the property, and he then disposed of the same and purchased the place now owned and occupied by his son, Wellington D., the subject of this sketch, this homestead being located in section 36, and the original estate having comprised two hundred and eighty acres, the greater portion of which had been cleared at the time when Mr. Moulton assumed possession of the same. Here he passed the residue of his life, passing away

on the 2d of December, 1892, at the venerable age of eighty years, while no man in the community was held in higher esteem, for his entire life was guided by lofty principle and he was endowed with superior intellectuality and marked force of character. His wife preceded him into eternal rest by about one year, her demise having occurred on the 10th of November, 1891, at which time she was in her seventy-ninth year. Mr. Moulton was originally an old-line Whig in his political proclivities, but from the time of the organization of the Republican party until his death he was a stanch advocate of its principles.

A brief record concerning the nine children of Warren and Caroline (Woodard) Moulton is consistently entered at this juncture: Colamore R. is a farmer of Gratiot county, Michigan; Wellington D. is the subject of this sketch; Lorenzo, who is a retired farmer, now resides in the city of Jackson; Spencer W. is a representative farmer of Columbia township, this county; and the other five children are deceased, their names having been as follows: Theadore, Frances, Scott, Cassious and James M.

Wellington D. Moulton grew to maturity under the influences and conditions of the pioneer epoch in his native county, and here his rudimentary education was received in the log school house of the early days, the same having the usual equipment of slab benches and puncheon floors, while as a boy he trudged back and forth to the school house, which was about two and one-half miles distant from his home and which he attended during the winter terms, his services being required in connection with the work of the farm during the summer months, so that he became inured to hard work while yet a mere lad. He remained on the home farm with his parents until they were called from the scene of life's labors, and in their declining years it was his privilege to extend to them the care and filial solicitude which were so justly their due. For a period of four years he and his wife resided in the city of Jackson, where they conducted a boarding house.

When the integrity of the Union was menaced by armed rebellion and the tocsin of war was sounded, Mr. Moulton was among the first of the yeomanry of Jackson county to manifest his patriotism and loyalty in a practical way. On the 6th of September, 1861, in the city of Jackson, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Ninth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which was commanded by Colonel W. W. Duffield, who later became a general, while the captain of Company C was Charles V. DeLand, both of these names being well known in connection with the civic history of the county as well as honored in military annals of the Civil war. Mr. Moulton proceeded to the front with his regiment, which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and he continued in service for three years and one month, having participated in many of the most memorable engagements of the greatest civil war known to history. On the 13th of July, 1862, at Murfreesboro, he was taken prisoner, but was held in captivity for only a brief interval, while during his entire term of service he was signally favored in never having received a wound of more than nominal order. After securing his freedom Mr. Moulton went to Columbus, Ohio, and later went to Detroit, Michigan, where he was transferred to Company F, Eleventh

United States Infantry, with which he proceeded into Virginia, the command being assigned to the Second Division of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Army Corps. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and in innumerable skirmishes and later went with his regiment to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, taking part in the fierce conflict at that place and later in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, North Anna river and Pamunkey. He was with his command in front of Petersburg, and assisted in the tearing up of the line of the Welden Railroad. He received his honorable discharge at Yellow House, Virginia, on the 28th of September, 1864, and then returned to his home in Jackson county, where he has ever since resided, while his military career is one which will ever stand to his credit as a patriot and a faithful soldier. He has ever retained a deep interest in his old comrades in arms and gives evidence of the same by retaining membership in that noble organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, being affiliated with Pumroy Post, in the city of Jackson. In politics, while advocating the basic principles of the Republican party, to which he gives his support in state and national affairs, Mr. Moulton is not insistently partisan in local affairs, giving his support to the men and measures approved by his judgment. His wife is a member of the Baptist church, being identified with the church of this denomination at Clark's Lake. Mr. Moulton's farm comprises one hundred and twenty acres and is under a high state of cultivation, being devoted to diversified agriculture, while he also raises considerable live stock. The farm is equipped with good buildings, including the pleasant residence, and the subject has been very successful in his efforts and is recognized as one of the progressive farmers and representative citizens of the county, being well known in this section and commanding the uniform regard of the people of the community. He is a man of broad intelligence, keeping well informed on the topics of the day, while his memory is such that his reminiscences of the pioneer life in the county are not only interesting but also of definite historic value.

On the 7th of April, 1869, Mr. Moulton was married to Miss Emma Towers, who was born in England, being a daughter of James and Alice (Jinkinson) Towers, who emigrated to America in 1851 and came to Jackson county, where Mr. Towers was engaged in farming, in Columbia township, until his death, in 1868, his wife passing away in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton have one child, Arthur T., who was born on the 20th of June, 1870, and who is associated with his father in the operation of the old homestead farm.

ORLIN S. DEAN.

In every period of American history the native New Englander has been, perhaps, more devoted to religion and education than the inhabitants of other sections of the country. Whether this is attributable to the austerity of the early Puritans, who made their influence felt all through New England, or not, it is nevertheless recognized as a fact. Most of the early teachers of the west were natives of some one of the New England states. In the early days in Michigan every settlement whose residents were natives of

the northeastern section of the United States, had a church and generally a well-managed school house. Orlin S. Dean, the subject of this biography, is not a New Englander, having been born in Michigan, though his parents were natives of Vermont.

Orlin S. Dean was born in Sandstone township, Jackson county, on his father's farm, July 7, 1838. His parents were Nathan and Tryphena (Smith) Dean, both natives of Pittsford, Rutland county, Vermont, the father born in 1799, his wife in 1802. They were married in their native place and moved to St. Lawrence county, New York, and resided there until 1835, when they moved to Michigan, and located in Sandstone and Parma townships, Jackson county, where they became possessed of six hundred and forty acres of land, including east one-half of section 12, Parma, and west one-half of section 7, Sandstone. On this they erected a modest home and proceeded to clear and improve the land, in time converting the greater part of it into a fine, fertile farm. Later they sold half of the tract, but the title to most of the original claim is still in the Dean family. At the time they came to Michigan it was an almost unbroken wilderness. Coming as far as Detroit by water, from there they journeyed with horses and lumber wagon, the latter loaded with their goods, Mrs. Dean riding on top of a load and holding in her lap a bouncing boy fourteen months old. The other members of the family traveled on foot most of the way and helped to drive the four cows. After arriving at the place where Parma now stands, they procured lodging with a Mr. James Gould. Mr. Dean and the oldest son, William, and an adopted boy by the name of Samuel Gordon, went to the farm, three and one-half miles north, to build a shanty and make a yard for the cows. After this was done they moved the family and goods down and began keeping house. They entertained landlookers from the eastern states, often being obliged to set what little furniture they had out of doors to make room for the beds on the floor. These were rude accommodations, but always free and welcome. The cooking was done in the open air, a pile of logs supplying the fire. The bread was baked in a large, round-bottomed kettle with a tight fitting cover, which was buried in the hot ashes and coals, and the bread was said to be splendid. The Indians made frequent calls for something to eat, and sometimes made the not-too-well-filled larder look rather slim, but the hard-working family of seven managed to get all they wanted to eat of plain food. Those days were full of excitement. There were the new settlers coming in on the lookout for land, and settling here and there, and as the Deans were the first settlers in the locality, others came to them for favors and advice. All were as one family, looking after one another's interests in every way, and all looking forward to the time when they could have homes, their expectations often counterbalancing their privations.

Beginning life in poverty, Nathan Dean, by industry and thrift, became possessed of much property, both real and personal, during his lifetime. His first employment was by the month, working on the St. Lawrence river. He was a moral and pious man, greatly devoted to learning and religion, and through his instrumentality many churches were built. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of the most liberal contributors toward the

erection of the church building of that denomination in Parma. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He served as supervisor of Sandstone township, besides having held a number of other local offices. He was an active and powerful man, and many are the accounts of his wonderful strength. Once when he was stoning up a well, just as the great bucket of stone was disappearing below the plank covering of the well, he saw one strand of the big rope parting. He called out to William Jeffery, the man at the bottom of the well, that the rope was breaking. The latter sprang into a corner and looked up, expecting to be dashed to pieces. Mr. Dean spoke to Sam Gordon, a sturdy boy of ten or twelve years, to take hold of the sticks in the windlass used in lowering the bucket of stone, and see if he could hold it. The boy said he could, and Mr. Dean then stooped down and, putting one foot on each side of the hole, reached down, took hold of the bail of the bucket and picked it up and set it to one side, a feat which probably no other man in the county could have performed. Mr. Dean was not only physically strong, but was equally strong in character.

Tryphena (Smith) Dean possessed a genial spirit, and enjoyed her life work. Coming into the wilderness and passing through all the hardships of a frontier life, and living to see her ninety-second year, during which period she witnessed this country changed from a forest to farms of highly cultivated fields, she never lost any of her vim, and was active of body and mind till her last sickness. She took an active interest in church matters, and was a liberal contributor. She took a lively interest in young people just starting in life and her hand was ever ready to assist them. She enjoyed telling her experiences in pioneer life, and spoke of once getting lost in the woods while hunting cows. Late at night she came in sight of her shanty home, but supposed it to be an encampment of Indians. She concluded to go bravely up and enquire where Chemokeman (white man) lived, not recognizing the place or the children playing about the burning pile of logs. Finally it dawned upon her that it was her own children, and that she was at home, safe from the wolves and Indians.

The vicinity of Dean's Corners was one uncommonly blessed, the soil being rich and productive, and the first settlers were young men and women from the best families of the eastern states, Connecticut, Vermont and New York, the latter furnishing the majority. When attention is called to the character of such people as the Strongs, Chapels, Uptons, Berrians, Browns, Andersons, Campbells, Landons and many more who could be mentioned, it is no wonder that there is found in this locality today such a good class of people and fine school houses and churches. There has never been a lawsuit between neighbors in all this section, not even a dispute in regard to boundary lines or line fences. The present generation are married and inter-married to such an extent that they are as one great family, and are universally living up to the honorable principles and character of their parents.

Nathan and Tryphena Dean were the parents of five children, namely: Cyntha, deceased, was the wife of Philander Williamson; Elvira was the wife of Dr. Edward McGee; William W. is a resident of Parma; George N. is deceased, and Orlin S. is the subject proper of this sketch. Nathan Dean

died in 1883, while his widow survived him a number of years, passing away in 1894.

Coming into the world only a little more than a year after his native state came into the Union, Orlin S. Dean has remained an inhabitant of the commonwealth ever since. The love which his parents bore to learning inspired him with a desire to possess a good education and although he never attended any higher institution of learning than the district schools, he is an educated and well-informed man. From early boyhood he has been accustomed to the labor of the farm, and since engaging in the business on his own behalf has been very successful. He owns a farm of two hundred acres in Sandstone township. It is well improved, supplied with good buildings and equipped with all necessary appliances for use in its operation. He conducts general farming and the breeding, feeding and care of fine live stock, but makes a specialty of fine registered Shropshire sheep, the improvement of this latter species of stock having occupied much of his attention for many years.

On the 6th day of December, 1865, Orlin S. Dean was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Godfrey, a native of Parma township, born September 20, 1844. Her parents were John K. and Susan (Randall) Godfrey, natives of New York, who have been residents of the state of Michigan for many years. Mrs. Dean was a remarkable woman in respect to her strength of character and native ability. She was well educated, possessed an attractive personality and was a devoted wife and mother. For sixteen years she was an invalid and for twelve years a helpless sufferer, but through it all no word of complaint fell from her lips, her patience, hope and sweetness of spirit sustaining her to the end. She passed into the silent land on the 19th of April, 1899. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Orlin S. Dean. The oldest son, Nathan G., is a graduate of the Parma high school, took a business course at Albion College, and married Miss Irene Cranson. He is one of the most enterprising merchants of Springport, is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. The subject's second child is Susie E., also a graduate of the Parma high school and of Albion College. She married Leon S. Hubbell, of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and they are the parents of one child, Margaret Mariam. The youngest son, John G., received his education at the same institutions of learning as did the other children, but took a special course in chemistry and was an assistant in that branch one year in Albion College, in connection with Professor Delos Fall. He then secured a position as head chemist for the Peninsular Portland Cement Company, at Cement City, Michigan, and remained with this concern three years, one year of this time having entire charge of the laboratory. Later he became partner in an engineering company which has secured the contract and is now engaged in the construction of a Portland cement mill, in Ottawa, Canada. When completed the structure will have cost seven hundred thousand dollars. His wife was Miss Zoe Corwin, a native of Grass Lake, Jackson county, and a graduate of Albion College. He is a chapter Mason and a member of the Elks.

In politics Orlin S. Dean is a Republican and has held a number of local offices in the township of his residence. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to Parma Lodge No.

183, to the chapter at Springport, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. There are few families now residing in Jackson county who have done more for the advancement of the county and the betterment of its inhabitants than have the Dean family, of which the subject of this review is a most worthy representative.

WILLIAM E. BREWER.

As one of the distinctively representative business men and public-spirited citizens of the city of Jackson, where he has long maintained his home and where he commands unqualified confidence and regard, Mr. Brewer is well deserving of consideration. He was long in the service of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in the capacity of locomotive engineer, and among the large number of railroad men who have made their homes in Jackson there is none who has attained a greater popularity than the honored subject of this sketch, who is now a member of the firm of Terry & Brewer, wholesale and retail coal dealers.

Mr. Brewer is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 16th of February, 1857, and being a son of Banks M. and Elizabeth M. (Wing) Brewer, both of whom were also born in New York, where they were reared, educated and married. He there followed the trade of carriagemaking, being an expert workman. In 1862 they removed to Marshall, Michigan, where Mr. Brewer engaged in his trade and also was employed as a millwright, while he devoted his attention to farming for a time. From Marshall he removed to Union City, Branch county, which at that time had no railroad, and there he was engaged in the manufacturing of carriages and other vehicles until 1869, when he came to Jackson, where he resided for many years. His health finally became seriously impaired, and in 1883 he and his wife returned to the state of New York, and he died at Buffalo in 1891, at the venerable age of eighty-three. His widow later moved to Paterson, New Jersey, where she died in 1899, at the age of seventy-one years. While a resident of New York in his younger days, he was captain of state militia.

William E. Brewer received his preliminary education in the public schools of Michigan and thereafter, from 1866 to 1869, continued his studies in Hillsdale College, and in a commercial college in Hillsdale. In 1871 he secured a position with the Michigan Central Railroad. After serving as fireman for four years, he was promoted to the more responsible position of engineer, and continued in that capacity for fourteen years, ever being faithful and discriminating and becoming one of the able and trusted employes of the great road. He ran trains on all divisions of the road centering in Jackson, and for three years was a passenger engineer. While he was involved in several serious wrecks, none were charged to negligence on his part.

In 1889 Mr. Brewer resigned his position with the Michigan Central and associated himself with N. M. Terry in the wood and coal business, and they have built up one of the most important and successful enterprises in the line in the city and which demands an investment of about twenty-five thousand dollars. They also operate a feed

mill, which is one of the conveniences of Jackson. Mr. Brewer is also interested in the oil industry in Louisiana, being president of the Central City Oil & Development Company, a Jackson corporation. The company owns and leases valuable oil lands in Calcasieu parish, Louisiana, and a number of wells are in effective operation, while the work of development is proceeding in a most satisfactory manner.

Mr. Brewer is a stalwart Republican and has taken an active part in the work of the party, having been delegate to various state, congressional and county conventions. For four years he represented the fourth ward in the council, and was then appointed a member of the board of public works. After a service of five years he was named for a second term, and has now filled the position seven consecutive years. The board is comprised of five members, he being chairman of the water committee, taking a decided interest in the improvement of the waterworks system, which has attained high efficiency, being among the best in the state. Mr. Brewer is progressive in his attitude and has advocated the policy of improving every feature of municipal service as rapidly as demanded and justified by financial conditions, while he also believes that in the line of permanent improvements, whose value will be cumulative, it is but right that the credit of the city be extended to compass these, since the future is to gain from the provisions thus made and should assume a due quota of the responsibility. Fraternally Mr. Brewer is identified with the Masonic order and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, while he and his wife are both valued members of the First Presbyterian church, of whose board of trustees he is a member. In addition to the enterprises noted, Mr. Brewer has many other interests in Jackson, and is universally recognized as a broad-minded, energetic business man and loyal citizen.

On the 7th of October, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brewer to Miss Carrie Powers, who was born in Kent county, this state, where she was reared and educated, being a daughter of Ebenezer K. Powers, one of the pioneers of that county. Mrs. Brewer was graduated in the high school at Grand Rapids and also received excellent musical advantages, being a fine pianist and having a well cultivated mezzo-soprano voice. She is a woman of gracious refinement and is prominent in the social circles of Jackson, being a member of various literary and social clubs and also of the Charity Union, a noble eleemosynary organization which exercises most beneficent and kindly functions among the poor and afflicted of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer have one daughter, Kathryn E.

CHARLES A. WEBSTER.

The subject of this sketch, who is one of the representative farmers of Summit township, is a scion of one of the sterling pioneer families of the Wolverine state, with whose annals the name has been identified for nearly three score years and ten.

Charles A. Webster was born on a farm in Reading township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the 3d of August, 1843, being a son of Horace and Harriet (Riley) Webster, the former of whom was born and reared in the state of Vermont, being a rep-

resentative of an old family of New England, and in the Green Mountain state he was identified with agricultural pursuits until 1836, when he accompanied his father and other members of the family on their emigration to the state of Michigan, which was not admitted to the Union until the following year, so that it will be understood that it was practically considered in the east as being on the very frontier of civilization. He purchased a tract of government land in Concord township, Jackson county, where he purchased eight acres of land, the same being covered with a heavy growth of native timber,—fine beech and maple,—while the timber in that immediate section was the heaviest to be found in the entire county. Wild game was plentiful and proved of marked value in supplementing the family larder. In the midst of the forest Mr. Webster erected his primitive log cabin, which was equipped with puncheon floor and the customary fireplace of huge dimensions, while the door had its latch-string, which it may be said was always out, being another instance in justification of the hospitality which is to this day expressed in this significant phrase. The mother of the subject knit and spun the wool and flax and made all of the clothing utilized by the family. Mr. Webster reclaimed the major portion of his land and there continued to reside until 1846, when he returned to Concord township, Jackson county, where he continued farming for about a decade, after which he was similarly engaged in Pulaski township for an equal period. He then disposed of his property in that section of the county and purchased two hundred acres of land in sections 32 and 33, Summit township, this being in the year 1861. This tract had been partially cleared and certain other improvements made, and Mr. Webster in time developed the place into one of the most valuable farms in the township, equipping it with excellent improvements of a permanent nature and being indefatigable in his efforts, which were ever directed with intelligence and marked discrimination. Here he continued to reside until he was called upon to answer the inexorable summons of death, passing away on the 23d of October, 1881, in the fulness of years and well-earned honors. In politics he was originally arrayed with the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to the same and ever afterward continued a stalwart supporter of its cause. He and his wife both held membership in the Baptist church. The latter was born in New York in 1821, and her death occurred on the 18th of April, 1903. They became the parents of three children, namely: Henry, who is a resident of Williamston, Ingham county, married Miss Mary E. Peterson, and they have five children; Charles A. is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Addie, who is the wife of John A. Ferguson, a successful farmer of Summit township, became the mother of six children, all of whom are living except one. The children of Horace Webster were all accorded the best educational advantages to be obtained in the locality and period and all have done well in temporal affairs and are established in good homes.

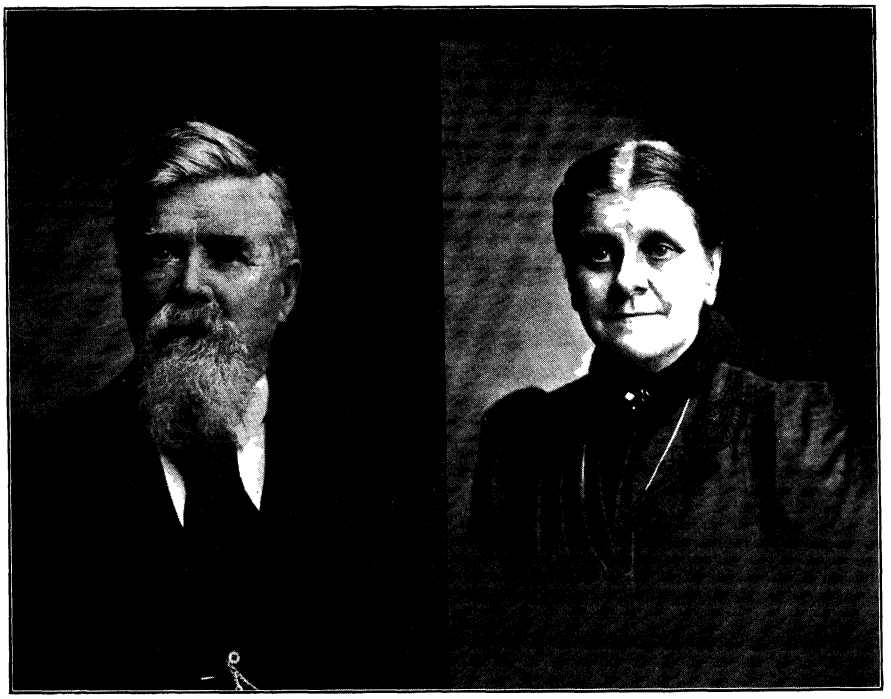
Charles A. Webster accompanied his parents on their several removals in Hillsdale and Jackson counties, and as a youth pursued his studies in the common schools of the several localities in which the family resided, while he remained beneath the pa-

rental roof and assisted in the work of the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, after which he rented his father-in-law's farm, in Summit township, having been married November 27, 1868. He continued to farm rented land in this township for a period of four years, at the expiration of which, in 1872, he effected the purchase of eighty acres of his present homestead farm, in section 32, to which he subsequently added a contiguous tract of forty acres, so that his landed estate now comprises one hundred and twenty acres. In 1884 he erected his present commodious and attractive farm residence, which is one of the pleasant homes of the county, while the other modern and well equipped buildings on the place were also erected by him. He has not permitted himself to follow a certain routine in his farming operations, but has ever aimed to avail himself of scientific methods and has shown a progressive attitude at all times, so that his returns from his efforts have been held at the maximum, and he is known as one of the wide awake and discriminating farmers of the county, having brought his land under a high state of cultivation and devoting his attention to diversified farming and to the raising of a high grade of live stock, including Percheron horses. The general interests of the community have in Mr. Webster a stanch supporter and he is always found lending his influence in support of all measures tending to advance the progress and prosperity of the township and county. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party in state and national affairs, but in local matters votes for men and measures rather than being guided by strict partisan dictates.

The lady of Mr. Webster's choice for a helpmate through life was Miss Mary E. Crouch, who was born in Steuben county, New York, October 17, 1849, a daughter of Jackson and Lucy (Raymond) Crouch, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in the state of New York, in which state their marriage was solemnized. They came to Michigan in 1856 and Mr. Crouch became one of the successful and influential farmers of Summit township, this county, while he also had the distinction of being the first to introduce brook trout into this section of the state, establishing an excellent preserve on his farm. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Peterson, in May, 1887, his wife having passed away in August, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Webster have three children, namely: Hattie, who is the wife of William Granger, a successful farmer of Concord township; William N., who has charge of the homestead farm, married Miss Mabel Parmeter and both are popular and prominent in the social life of the community; Eva is the wife of Floyd Dancer, a prosperous farmer of Hanover township. They are the parents of five children, Cornelius C., Matie E., Marion H., Iola M. and Lloyd A.

JOHN E. CREECH.

Pleasure is taken here in reviewing the life history of one of the honored pioneer citizens of Jackson county, where he has lived from his boyhood days and where he commands uniform confidence and esteem in the community in which he has so long lived and labored, residing on the old homestead farm, in Summit township, in whose



MR. AND MRS. JOHN CREECH.

reclamation from the forest wilds he has sisted in his youthful days, while in all the intervening years he has been known as an exemplary citizen, contributing his quota to the development and progress of the county and retaining a deep interest in all that touches the welfare of the community. Such are the men who are peculiarly eligible for representation in a publication of this nature.

John Creech comes of stanch old Irish stock and is a native of the city of New York, where he was born on the 28th of December, 1835, being a son of John and Mary (Burchell) Creech, both of whom were born in the city of Bandon, county Cork, Ireland. John Creech was a son of Edward and Nancy (Morris) Creech, who emigrated with their family to America about 1821, taking up their abode in Jersey City, New Jersey, the grandfather of the subject having been a linen weaver by trade and vocation. He came to Michigan in 1842, and thereafter lived retired until his death, which occurred in Summit township, Jackson county, and his remains are interred in Mt. Evergreen cemetery, in the city of Jackson, as are also those of his wife, who died in Jersey City. They became the parents of seven children, namely: John, the father of the subject; Thomas, Richard and James, who are deceased; Edward, who is still a resident of Jersey City, New Jersey; David, who is a resident of Jackson, and one who died in infancy. The father of the subject was reared and educated in New York city, where he learned the trade of machinist, becoming an expert artisan and devoting his attention to the manufacture of saw blades and files. In 1837 he came to Jackson in company with his family, but his health became so impaired that he remained only three months, being seriously affected with disease of the lungs, and he returned to New York city, where he died shortly afterward. Eleven years later his widow became the wife of Alfred Calhoun, who was born in the state of New York, and in 1847 they came with their family to Jackson county, where they took possession of three hundred and twenty acres of government land which the father of the subject had purchased at the time of his coming to the county, the same being located in Summit township, while the present homestead of Mr. Creech is a portion of this land originally entered from the government. At the time the family took up their abode here only a small clearing had been made on the tract, which was covered with a dense growth of native timber, while about the only improvement on the place was a primitive log cabin, in which they took up their residence, the same having been erected by John Creech in 1837, at which time he had expected to take up his permanent residence here. After about eight years had elapsed a frame house was built on the place, and this continued to be the home of Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun until the time of their deaths, the former passing away in 1885, while the mother of the subject was summoned into eternal rest on the 24th of April, 1898. John and Mary (Burchell) Creech had but the one child, John, of this sketch, while by her marriage to Mr. Calhoun the mother had three children, namely: Alfred, who died at the age of twenty-seven years; Nathaniel, who is a successful farmer of Summit township, and Mary, who is the wife of William Glass, of this township.

John Creech, whose name introduces this article, was reared on the old homestead where he now maintains his residence, while he grew up under the conditions and influences of the pioneer epoch, his early educational training being secured in the primitive log school house, so that his advantages were necessarily limited, owing to the exigencies of time and place. Thus he attended school only during the short winter terms, while during the balance of the year his services were required in connection with the reclaiming and cultivation of the farm. That was a strenuous epoch in very truth, and even as a boy his days were filled with "ceaseless toil and endeavor," not the least of his duties being in connection with the cutting of cordwood. He remained at home until he had attained the age of twenty-five years and shortly afterward, on the 27th of March, 1861, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Dexter, who was born in the city of Calais, France, being a daughter of John and Eliza (Hardy) Dexter, both of whom were born in Nottingham, England, where their marriage was solemnized. Mr. Dexter was an expert mechanic and was engaged in the manufacture of lace machines, being superintendent of a large factory, and he continued to devote his attention to this line of work until his death, at the early age of twenty-six years. His widow later became the wife of Andrew Calhoun, who was born in Rochester, New York. Mrs. Dexter had come with her two children to America in 1846, landing in New York city, where she was married to Mr. Calhoun in 1848, in which year they came to Jackson, Michigan, where he engaged in the work of his trade, that of tailor. Here his death occurred in 1865, and his widow survived him many years, passing away in the year 1899. Of her first marriage two children were born, William, who now resides in Bellevue, Eaton county, and Lydia, wife of the subject. One child was born of the second marriage, Sarah, who is the wife of William Heiney, of Milton Junction, Wisconsin, where he is station agent and telegraph operator. Mr. and Mrs. Creech have four children, concerning whom we incorporate the following brief record: David Edward, who was born on the 2d of March, 1862, is a machinist and resides in the city of Jackson. He married Miss Mamie Gillespie and they have two children, Winifred and Erma L. William D., who was born on the 1st of September, 1863, is a conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad and for a number of years had his headquarters in Chicago, but since 1887 he has had a run out of Jackson, where he now has his home. He married Miss Harriet Lyons and they had three children, Clyde, who died when eleven years of age, and Floyd and Lloyd, who are twins. Frank, who was born on the 8th of November, 1865, is an officer of the Jackson police department. He married Miss Margaret O'Donnell and they have one son, John O. C. Mary Eveline, who was born on the 9th of January, 1869, is the wife of Edwin Lyons, a farmer of Napoleon township, and they have two children, Ruth and Leah.

After his marriage, Mr. Creech continued to reside on the old homestead and continued to follow agricultural pursuits, and eventually, by dint of hard work and

good management, he came into possession of that portion of the same which constitutes his present fine farm. In 1862 he erected his present comfortable residence, while the excellent barns and other farm buildings on the place were also erected by him, the improvements of a permanent sort being of substantial order, while everything about the farm is maintained in good repair, indicating the care and attention bestowed by a progressive and appreciative owner. His devoted wife has proved an able helpmeet and coadjutor and has done her part in gaining the position of independence and prosperity which they now enjoy. The homestead now comprises eighty-seven acres, of which sixty-five are under effective cultivation, while the farm is devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of an excellent grade of live stock, including horses. The fine orchard on the place was set out many years ago by Mr. Creech, and he secures large yields of apples and also raises a variety of small fruits.

Mr. Creech has ever shown himself true to all the duties of citizenship and has given his aid and influence in support of all measures for the general good of the section in which he has lived from his boyhood and which he has seen develop from a virgin forest into one of the opulent and beautiful farming districts of a great state. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but has never sought office, though he served a number of terms as pathmaster, while for three years he was director of his school district. He and his wife have the friendship of the entire community and are numbered among the sterling pioneer citizens of the county.

EPHRAIM REED.

Considered in comparison with the average length of human life, one hundred years seems an almost interminable length of time. Looking into the past, the era of the Revolutionary war and of the foundation of the government seems very remote. How closely we are linked with that period, however, presents itself to us very forcibly when we inquire into ancestry and important events in the life of some of the present residents of Jackson county, Michigan. Ephraim Reed, the subject of this biography, a resident of Parma township, who is now in the eighty-sixth year of his age, is the son of Ephraim Reed, who was born in 1778, while the war of the Revolution was in progress, and who was a soldier in the war of 1812. His parents were James and Martha (Smith) Reed and Noah Smith, his wife's father, rendered valiant service in the patriot army and won expressions of warmest approbation, not only from his comrades, but from his superior officers. When James Reed died, leaving his widow with two children, she went to live with her father, the Revolutionary war veteran, and at his death moved to Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, where she married Wright Spaulding. There she resided until his death, when she came to Jackson county, Michigan, where the last years of her life were spent. There are still many residents of the county who remember her and have heard her recite many interesting reminiscences of the Revolution, which she well remembered. She was ninety-four years of age at the time of her death.

Ephraim Reed, the subject of this review, is a native of the state of New York,

having been born in Plattsburg, Clinton county, November 28, 1817, the son of Ephraim and Sarah (Hays) Reed. Ephraim Reed was a native of Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut, and his wife of Plattsburg, Clinton county, New York, and it was while on a visit to the Empire state that the father met and married the lady of his choice. After marriage they resided in New York until 1838, when they came to Calhoun county, Michigan, and purchased eighty acres of land in Sheridan township, where they resided during the remaining years of their lives. They were the parents of eleven children and of them all, Ephraim is the only one now living. The mother of the family died in 1846, at the age of sixty-two years, while her husband survived until 1873, when he died, at the age of ninety-five years. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. He and his wife were both members of the Christian church.

From boyhood Ephraim Reed was devoted to the labors of the farm and as opportunity offered, attended the district school. He was studious and diligent in all that he undertook, and when the time came for him to engage in labor on his own behalf he did it with a zest and earnestness characteristic of the man. The result was that within a short time he was the owner of some two hundred acres of the best land in Jackson county. Recently he has disposed of fifteen acres at a good figure. On this farm he has lived since soon after his marriage, in 1847, until the present time. He is a thorough, progressive, modern farmer, devoting himself to general agricultural pursuits.

May 6, 1847, Ephraim Reed was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Peabody, a native of Ontario county, New York, born September 2, 1827. Her parents were Daniel and Jeanette (Patterson) Peabody, both being of New England parentage and who, soon after their marriage, located in New York. In 1841 they came to Eckford township, Calhoun county, Michigan, where the mother died January 23, 1861; her husband's death occurred at Batavia, Jefferson county, Iowa, in August, 1868, where he was spending some time among relatives. They were the parents of five children, only two of whom are now living. To the subject of this review eleven children were born, viz: Olive, Casper, Rebecca, Esther, Helen, Andrew, Satirah, Alvah, Briecia, Nelson and Clyde, the first named and the last three of whom are dead. Casper, who has always resided at home with his parents and is a farmer, married Saloma Elliott, a native of Ohio, but who was a resident of Calhoun county, Michigan, at the time of her marriage. Rebecca is the wife of Miles Pearson and they are the parents of one son named Wallace. Mrs. Pearson was a teacher thirteen years. Alvah married Rozella Howell and they are the parents of one son, Howell Ephraim. Satirah is a graduate of the Albion high school.

The present home of the family of Ephraim Reed is on the farm where they have lived for fifty-six years. It is comfortable and well furnished, nicely situated and is generally known for the hospitality of its occupants. In politics Ephraim Reed was originally a Democrat, but for some time past has voted the Prohibition ticket. The only public positions he ever occupied were those of constable and member of the school board. He might have been elected to and have filled more responsible and exalted positions had he felt disposed to aspire to them,

but politics is one of the games at which he did not care to play. His standing and that of his family in the community where they have resided so long is all that could be desired. They are among the best and most intelligent residents of Jackson county.

EUGENE BURDETT.

Many notable historical events have transpired since 1824, in which year there were four candidates for the Presidency of the United States, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and William H. Crawford. Neither of the candidates received a majority in the electoral college, although the vote for Jackson was greater than that of the others. The election was therefore thrown into the house of representatives for the second time in the history of the country and by a coalition between the supporters of Clay and Adams, the latter became president. Clay became secretary of state, which forever blighted every chance he may have had of reaching the Presidential chair. Since then there have been twenty-one Presidents of the United States, three of whom were assassinated; three wars have been fought, one of them the most sanguinary that ever stained the pages of history; the last one of that noble band who signed the Declaration of Independence died; many new stars have been added to the flag and the blot of slavery has been wiped from the face of the land. In the state of Vermont, the home of Ethan Allen, a babe was born in that year 1824, which was named Eugene Burdett, and it is the purpose to give here a brief review of his modest but useful career. He has lived during all the years of the occurrences above outlined and now, in his eightieth year, he is enjoying fair health at his comfortable home in Pulaski township, Jackson county, Michigan.

Eugene Burdett was born in the state of Vermont, June 20, 1824. The first seven years of his life only were spent in his native state, as in 1831 his parents moved to Monroe county, New York, where they established their home and where they continued to reside during the remainder of their lives. A common school education was all that was accorded him, but while his lessons were few, they were all the better learned on that account and have been well remembered. On reaching manhood he applied himself to the trade of a carpenter and joiner with such zest that before very long he was recognized as a skilled workman and during all of the years of his residence in the state of New York he worked at that business very profitably. By the time he had reached the meridian of life he had accumulated a comfortable estate and was regarded by his neighbors among the "well-to-do" people of the locality in which he lived.

On the 12th day of March, 1845, Eugene Burdett was united in marriage to Miss Cordelia Stone, a native of Massachusetts, born August 18, 1824. Mrs. Burdett resided in her native state until twelve years old, when she removed to New York state, and received her education in both states. Her grandfather Craig was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Burdett established themselves in a comfortable home in Monroe county, New York, where they continued to reside during the next thirty-two years. Here nine

children were born to them, six of whom are living, all of whom, with one exception, are residents of the state of Michigan. The three who are dead are George, who died after reaching manhood; Eva died in girlhood, and Nellie died at the age of twenty years. Those living are, Mary, who resides at home with parents; Frances Eugenie also resides with her parents; Adalaid is the wife of George E. Emerson, of Lockport, New York; Della Maria is the wife of George M. Shaw, of Calhoun county, Michigan; William lives in the village of Hanover; Caroline is the wife of George W. Lown, of Pulaski township.

Though past middle life, in 1877, when fifty-three years old, Eugene Burdett decided that there was more promise for the future of his children in the west than where he then resided in New York. Accordingly he closed out his affairs as speedily as possible, converted his property largely into cash and he and the other members of the family turned their faces toward the setting sun. Arriving in Michigan, they decided to locate in Jackson county and accordingly purchased a tract of land in Pulaski township, a part of sections 9 and 10, here established their home and here they have since resided. Since coming to Michigan farming has been the principal occupation of Mr. Burdett and in this calling he has been gratifyingly successful. The life of Eugene Burdett has been an active, useful and prosperous one. He has reared, educated and provided for his children, and has lived to see them all comfortably situated, leading lives of industry and usefulness. Now, when the sun of life is descending in the west, he can well afford to look back over the nearly eighty years of his life and feel that the fragment of time included in them has, so far as he is concerned, been almost wholly devoted to that which is good, worthy and serviceable.

GEORGE B. KING.

It is now very generally conceded that variety in agriculture is as necessary to success as it is in any other calling. Not only must there be variety in the crops raised, but in the live stock bred, and success is far better assured if care and attention is given to all of the special lines of farming, including dairying, live stock raising and crop growing. It is that kind of farming that has made George B. King, the subject of this biography, the eminently successful farmer that he is. His worldly possessions when he came to Michigan, some thirty-six years ago, did not amount to a great deal. Now he is the owner of nearly half a section of land, well improved, finely equipped and most completely stocked with all the various species of live stock to be found on any well regulated farm.

George B. King is a native of the state of New York, born in Middleport, Niagara county, May 18, 1848. His parents were Benjamin F. and Paulina (Robertson) King, natives of Dryden, Hopkins county, New York, born August 8, 1819, and July 29, 1816, respectively. They came to Michigan in 1867, and here both resided until their deaths, he dying in 1891 and she in the year prior. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are still living. Benjamin King was engaged in various avocations during his lifetime, having

been a tanner, a miller, a boot and shoe dealer and a hardware merchant. After coming to Michigan he invested in two hundred and forty acres of land, which he later sold and purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land upon which he continued to reside until his death. In politics he was a Whig, later a Republican and in 1870 served as supervisor of Parma township. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity at Albion, Michigan, while in religion he and his wife were both members of the Universalist church. The paternal grandparents of the subject were John S. and Hannah (Cook) King, both natives of New York. The latter died at Nunda, Livingston county, New York, where she resided with her son, Benjamin F. King, who was engaged there in the mercantile business. Her husband, John S. King, moved with his children to Michigan in 1867 and continued to reside with them until his death, which occurred about 1874. The subject's maternal grandparents were George and Mary (Smith) Robertson, early pioneers of Tompkins county, New York, the former born August 12, 1769, and the latter February 20, 1775. They were the parents of thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, and their oldest child, Thomas, was the first white child born in Tompkins county. In that county they continued to reside until their deaths, his demise occurring in 1844 and hers some years previously thereto. Their youngest son, Matt J., born in 1822, continued to reside upon and operate the old homestead in Tompkins county, New York, until 1901, when he, too, passed to the silent majority.

Until he attained his fifth year George B. King continued to reside at Middleport, the place of his birth. In 1853 the family moved to Nunda, Livingston county, New York, where the father engaged in the mercantile business, and there they continued to reside until 1867, when they came to Jackson county, Michigan. In Nunda George B. King attended school and was quite proficient in his studies. While still attending school, he stood during his leisure hours behind the counter of his father's hardware store, waiting on customers, and after completing his studies was employed by his father as clerk. On coming to Michigan he turned his attention to farming and devoted himself so assiduously and so successfully to the calling that within a few years he was the possessor of a nice farm of his own.

On the 4th of January, 1870, George B. King was united in marriage to Miss Clemma J. Vickery, a native of Livingston county, New York, born October 2, 1846. Her parents were David C. and Mary Ann (Lines) Vickery, both natives of New York, he born in August, 1819. There they were reared and educated, and in 1843 they were married and about 1850 followed their parents to Michigan. They were the parents of nine children, Mrs. King being the second child born to them. In 1859 Mrs. Vickery died and some time thereafter David C. Vickery married Mrs. Eunice Jenks, of Jackson county. He is still living, a resident of Parma township, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. and Mrs. George B. King are the parents of three children, viz: Ida, educated in Parma, is the wife of Jerry Needham and they are the parents of two children, Arza and Eleanor; Eva L. attended school at Parma, graduated from the Albion high school and also took a course at Albion College; Bertha attended

school at Parma, graduated from Albion high school, also from the State Normal in the class of 1900, and is now teaching at Gaylord.

The farm which George B. King operates is located in Parma township, Jackson county, and comprises two hundred and sixty acres. It is a good tract of land, splendidly improved and very productive. He follows general farming, but gives special attention to live stock, breeding and raising pure-bred Wilkes horses. He has raised some of the best specimens of the equine species in Jackson county, and is now the owner of a mare, one of whose colts sold for fifteen thousand dollars. He also breeds registered shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep. For more than four years past he has resided in the village of Parma, of which he has been for six years the postmaster. In politics he is a Republican and is always interested in the success of his party. He is a member of Parma Lodge No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Cracker Hill Tent No. 549, Knights of the Maccabees, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Parma. Religiously he is a Universalist.

WILLIAM H. BURK.

One of the fine farms of Jackson county is that owned and occupied by Mr. Burk. The same is eligibly located in sections 31 and 36, Concord and Spring Arbor townships, and comprises three hundred and thirty-two acres, the land being rich and arable, while the well tilled fields, pleasant residence, commodious barns and substantial buildings otherwise demanded, all bespeak thrift and prosperity. The owner is accounted one of the most practical and progressive agriculturists of the community. He utilizes the most improved machinery in the development of his farm, studies the best methods of producing the various products adapted to the soil and climate, spares no pains in the securing of the best grades of live stock, and above all brings to his work that unflagging industry which is ever the conservator of definite success. In the connection it may well be noted that Mr. Burk is distinctively the author of his own prosperity, which has been brought about by this same indefatigable application coupled with good judgment and inflexible integrity, so that success to him is well deserved and justifies the old aphorism, "Palman qui meruit ferat," which being translated means, "Let him who has won it bear the palm," referring to the emblem of victory in the days of chivalric knighthood. Aside from his success in temporal affairs the subject has also won that better benefice, the confidence and good will of his fellow men, and from the object source springs no such animus unless merited.

Mr. Burk is a native of the old Keystone state of the Union, having been born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of December, 1848, and being a son of Noah D. and Elmira (Vail) Burk, the former of whom was likewise born in Pennsylvania, while the latter is a native of the state of Vermont, whence she removed with her parents to Pennsylvania when a child. Noah D. Burk was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and was reared and educated in his native state, where also he learned the trade of blacksmith, to which he there devoted his attention until 1865,



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM BURK.

when, with his family, he emigrated to Michigan and located in Hillsdale county. There he continued in the work of his trade and also in farming pursuits for many years, his death occurring in the year 1890, at which time he was eighty-two years of age. He was a man of utmost probity of character and good intellectuality, and was honored by all, while for a number of years he served as a member of the school board of his district. In politics he was a stanch Democrat of the old school, while his religious faith was confined to no particular creed, though his widow has long been a devoted adherent of the Presbyterian church. She has now passed the age of four score years and maintains her home in Frontier, Michigan, with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Smith. Noah D. and Elmira Burk became the parents of four daughters and one son, all of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch being the one son, while a brief record concerning his sisters is here entered: Lucetta F. is the widow of Joseph England and resides in northern Indiana; Carrie is the wife of Stephen Getter, of Hillsdale county, Michigan; Agnes is the wife of Christopher Black, of Hillsdale county, Michigan; and Mary married Leroy Smith, and they reside in Frontier, Hillsdale county.

William Henry Burk, the immediate subject of this review, received his rudimentary scholastic instruction in the schools of Washington county, Pennsylvania, being a lad of fourteen years at the time of the family removal to Hillsdale county, Michigan, where he continued his studies in the public schools as opportunity afforded, remaining at the parental home until he had attained the age of nineteen years and early beginning to assume the practical responsibilities of life. In May, 1871, at the age of twenty-two years, he came to Jackson county, where he worked on various farms by the month for a number of years, scrupulously saving his earnings and ever having in view the definite object of establishing himself in a position of independence, which is the aim of every sane and well balanced mind. For a time he farmed rented land, and finally was enabled to purchase a farm of his own, the same being a portion of his present estate. As conditions justified he continued to add to the original nucleus until he now has a fine property, three hundred and thirty-two acres, as has already been noted, while he has made the best of improvements on the place and at every stage in his career has manifested that self-reliance, indomitable energy and maturity of judgment which have won him a place among the substantial and representative farmers of the county. In addition to raising the varied products common to this section, he also devoted no little attention to the breeding and raising of live stock, having on his place an average of fifty head of excellent cattle and about one hundred head of sheep, Shropshire sheep, Poland China hogs and Durham or shorthorn cattle being his favorite breeds. A man of so progressive spirit as touching his individual business affairs would naturally be expected to have a marked interest in public affairs of a local nature, and this is signally true in the case of Mr. Burk, whose co-operation is ever extended in the support of worthy measures for the general good. Being a strenuous opponent of the liquor traffic and realizing the menace of the same, he shows the courage of his

convictions in the exercising of his right of franchise, and is found arrayed as a stanch advocate and supporter of the principles of the Prohibition party. For the past twenty years he has consecutively been a member of the school board of his district, while he has also served as school assessor. Fraternally he is a member of Gibbs Tent No. 504, Knights of the Maccabees, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has long been an active and valued member. His wife was equally devoted in the work of the church until she was called forward to the land of the leal, having been one of those noble women whose influence was ever cast in the right side of the balance, hers having been the faith that makes faithful in all things.

On the 19th of April, 1872, Mr. Burk was united in marriage to Miss Laura J. Wolcott, who was born in Spring Arbor township, this county, being a daughter of Solomon F. and Harriet F. (Stone) Wolcott, who came from New York state to this county in an early day and became numbered among the sterling pioneers of the township mentioned. More detailed reference is made to them in the sketch of their son, A. S. Wolcott, appearing on other pages of this work. Mrs. Burke was summoned into eternal rest on the 28th of March, 1902, and is survived by two of her three children, Bertha E. and Harry C., who remain at the old homestead. Elsie A. died at the age of thirteen years.

EDWARD HOLLING.

It is interesting to observe from the beginning the growth and development of a community, to note the lines along which marked progress has been made and to take cognizance of those whose industry and leadership in the work of advancement have rendered possible the present prosperity of the locality under consideration. Edward Holling, of this review, is one of the strong, sturdy spirits who has contributed largely to the material welfare of the township in which he resides, being a farmer and stock raiser, and as a citizen, public spirited and progressive in all the terms imply. For a number of years he has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of the county and as an important factor in promoting its progress along social, intellectual and moral lines, his name well deserves a place in the record of its representative, self-made men.

The Holling family is of English origin and was first represented in the United States by the subject's father, William Holling, who came to this country about the year 1800, and settled at Geneva, New York. He was a native of Yorkshire, England, and for a number of years before leaving his native land he was employed by an English colonel to attend to the large number of fine horses the latter owned. Mr. Holling was an experienced horseman and his skill and efficiency in managing these animals caused his services to be in great demand, especially among the wealthy classes, who employed none but the most thorough and accomplished farriers to look after their blooded stock. When a young man of twenty-five, Mr. Holling came to America and, as before stated, located in New York, where he subsequently married Miss Sarah Clark, who was born in New York city and reared in the town of Geneva. Some years later, about 1810, he moved to Wayne county, in

the same state, where he purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of wild land, which he cleared and otherwise improved and on which he lived until his death, some time in the early 'sixties. Mr. Holling was a man of considerable local prominence and became not only one of the leading farmers of his communtiy, but also one of the representative, public-spirited citizens of the county of Wayne. He possessed strong mentality, discriminating judgment and wide general information and his high ideals of manhood won the universal esteem of the people with whom he mingled. Religiously he was a Methodist, as was also his wife, and his family of six children were reared according to the rather strict precepts and practices which characterized that church in an early day. The following are the names of the children born to William and Sarah Holling: James, William, Andrew, Sarah, Mary and Edward, all deceased but Mary, who is now a widow residing in New York, and Edward, whose name furnishes the caption of this review. These sons and daughters grew to mature years, became heads of families and achieved marked success in their various lines of endeavor. Wherever the name is known it is the synonym of honorable manhood and womanhood and the influence of those bearing it has ever made for correct conduct and upright citizenship.

Edward Holling was born in Wayne county, New York, on the 28th day of April, 1823. When a mere infant he was deprived by death of that best and most devoted of earthly friends, his mother, after which he was taken into the family of one Joseph Granger, a farmer of the above county, with whom he lived until attaining his majority. In 1839 he accompanied his foster parents to Dupage county, Illinois, a country at that time new and sparsely settled, and for some time thereafter he assisted Mr. Granger in developing the three hundred and twenty acres of land which that gentleman purchased from the government. There he experienced the usual vicissitudes incident to life in a new region, the meanwhile, by healthful outdoor exercise, laying the foundation of the sturdy physical growth which in later years enabled him to discharge successfully the duties of an active career as an agriculturist and business man. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Holling returned to his native state and during the ten years following plied the lakes as mate on a passenger steamer running between Lewistown and Ogdensburg. While engaged in this capacity he met and formed the acquaintance of a young lady by the name of Caroline A. Allen, whom he wedded on the 2nd day of January, 1851. Mrs. Holling is the daughter of George and Pauline (Pearsall) Allen, both natives of Dutchess county, New York, and the father of Scotch descent. These parents, in 1853, moved to Michigan and located in the town of Brooklyn (now Norville), near which place Mr. Allen purchased land and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a careful as well as a successful farmer, became favorably known as an intelligent, broad-minded citizen and his wife was an earnest and devout member of the Methodist church, exercised a wholesome influence in the community. His death occurred on the above farm February 11, 1892, and his wife also died there October 31, 1874, both being held in grateful remembrance by the people of the locality.

The year following his marriage Mr. Holling also moved to Michigan, locating

in Norvell township, Jackson county, where he bought a quarter section of land, only a small part of which was improved. There he labored hard to clear and develop his farm, made many improvements in the way of buildings, etc., and his financial success was commensurate with the industry and energy displayed in his undertaking. After living on the above place until 1860, he sold it and purchased the same number of acres in section 6, Henrietta township, the greater portion wild, the only improvement being a common frame structure which in due time was replaced by a more comfortable and commodious frame structure of modern design. Mr. Holling addressed himself to the task of clearing and developing his land and his labors in this direction were finally rewarded, as the present finely tilled farm and attractive home abundantly attest. His improvements are excellent and as a farmer he is familiar with all the methods and details of modern agricultural science, he easily ranking with the successful tillers of the soil in the county of his adoption. In the year 1862 Mr. Holling erected a good barn, which, with additional improvements, is still in use, and in 1877 he rebuilt and greatly enlarged his residence, making it an attractive and fit dwelling place for a family of intelligence and culture. Nearly all his land is well cultivated and he is now the possessor of sufficient means to enable him to spend his time in rest and content with no disquieting anxiety as to the future.

Mr. Holling is essentially a self-made man and as such is entitled to great credit for the rich rewards which attended his efforts during the active period of his career. He has worked hard, but being a man of good judgment and understanding the value of economy, his labors have redounded greatly to his financial advantage, as his present independent condition proves. His good wife was also reared to habits of industry and thrift and until recent years knew not by practical experience the meaning of an inactive life. When quite young she was taught the many homely industries for which the households of long ago were noted, being especially skillful with the knitting needles and spinning wheels, turning her efficiency in these arts to good use in providing the family with stockings, mittens and cloth for wearing apparel. Her married life has been one of filial duty faithfully and uncomplainingly performed, having been her husband's true helpmeet and faithful supporter, co-operating with him when all his efforts were being put forth to procure a home and provide comfortably for his children, encouraging him in his favors, ministering to him in sickness, and now in life's decline, with a sufficiency of this world's goods to suply their every want, this estimable couple, rich in each other's love and confidence and honored by a large circle of friends, are quietly passing toward the twilight, blessed with the assurance that the future contains nothing they need fear.

Mr. Holling has always been a progressive man and a believer in modern improvements. To this end he has encouraged all public enterprises and makes use of the same to his own great comfort and advantage. His home is connected by telephone with those of many of his neighbors, and being on a rural mail route, he not only talks familiarly with people at a distance, but receives every day at his own door letters from his friends and news of the great busy

world at large. In religion Mr. Holling is a Methodist, having been identified with that church for many years, during which his life has reflected the spirit of the Master. Mrs. Holling is also an earnest, sincere Christian and, like her husband, a great church worker. She is interested in charitable and benevolent endeavors and has done much to mitigate the poverty and alleviate the suffering of the deserving poor in her own and other neighborhoods. Politically Mr. Holling favors the Prohibition party, having always been a believer in temperance and an uncompromising enemy of the liquor traffic. His fraternal relations are represented by the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, in both of which he is a zealous worker, endeavoring always to exemplify in his conduct the sublime precepts and beautiful principles upon which these organizations are founded.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Holling consists of three children, the oldest of whom is Arthur, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Henrietta township; he married Miss Laura Vicary, of this county, and with her moves in the best social circles of the neighborhood; Lillian, the second in order of birth, is the wife of Delevan Finch, who manages the father's farm, her marriage being blessed with two sons, Clarence and Ray; Minnie, the youngest of the number, married W. F. Prescott, of Leslie, and is the mother of three children, Eddie, Lyle and Gayle.

Mr. Holling is a friend of education and spared neither pains nor expense in providing his children with the best advantages in this direction obtainable. Arthur and Lillian secured their intellectual discipline in Albion College and Minnie attended the Leslie high school, both daughters being teachers in Ingham county and being especially proficient in music. The different members of the family are well settled in life and highly esteemed in their respective communities. They reflect great credit upon their parents and no doubt will ever uphold the honor of the family name, which thus far has not been dimmed by the commission of a single unworthy act.

WILLIAM D. MARTIN.

For more than three score and ten years a citizen of Michigan, the worthy subject of this review has seen his adopted state redeemed from a wilderness to take a proud position among its sister commonwealths of the union. Nor has he been a mere witness of the many remarkable changes effected since his arrival in 1831, but, with strong arm, clear brain and laudable purpose, he has contributed his share towards bringing about the magnificent results that are today everywhere apparent. William D. Martin represents the best elements of a sturdy New England ancestry and possesses in a marked degree the characteristics that for more than two centuries have distinguished the people of that historic section of the United States. His father, John Martin, was born and reared in New York and about the year 1816 married Margaret Dixon, whose antecedents were also among the old families of New England. In an early day John Martin moved to New York, thence, in 1831, to Michigan, making the journey to this state via canal to Buffalo, from that place to Detroit on a lake steamer and from the latter

city to Oakland county by means of a wagon drawn by two horses. Entering one hundred and sixty acres of land in Troy township of the above county, he set to work to clear a farm, a task beset with many hardships as the country was new and densely wooded, neighbors few and far between and all but the bare necessities of life absent. For some years the family lived in a small log cabin, which served as a fairly comfortable shelter and the subject remembers how at night the wolves came into the door yard and made the surrounding woods resound with their howling. Other wild animals were plentiful and the choicest of game was easily procured, as it required little skill with the rifle to supply the table with venison and other meats which afforded a pleasing variety to the daily bill of fare. In due time Mr. Martin had his land cleared and reduced to cultivation and he continued to live thereon until 1870, when he sold the place and retired to the town of Ovid. There he spent the remainder of his days in quiet rest from his many years of arduous toil, dying in 1887 at the ripe old age of ninety years, his companion departing this life one year later, aged eighty-eight. John Martin was a typical pioneer of the early day and figured quite prominently in the growth and development of Oakland county. He was a local minister of the Baptist church, preached for a number of years among the early settlers and was instrumental in establishing several congregations which he looked after with a fatherly care and which have maintained an unbroken existence to the present time. He was also a local politician of considerable note, a supporter of the old Whig party and his name is inseparably connected with the earliest abolition movements in the state of Michigan. Fearless in the expression of his opinions, he denounced slavery with all the ardor at his command and at times his fearless advocacy of abolition principles aroused the antagonism of the more conservative of his own party. He became widely known and, as a sincere Christian, a firm and unyielding politician and withal a kind neighbor and excellent citizen, his name became a tower of strength in the community which he helped establish. Nine children were born to John and Margaret Martin, the oldest being Louisa, deceased, and the second, Edwin R., a successful farmer with a family of nine children, now living in Eaton county, this state. Samuel, Mariah, Elizabeth and John are not living, the last named being killed in Mexico in 1881 after an eventful career as a business man and an official in various parts of the world. He went to California in 1855, thence to British Columbia, where he remained several years variously employed, finally making his way to Valparaiso, Chili. From South America he went to Texas, locating on the Rio Grande, where he achieved marked success in business, also became a prominent citizen, having been elected to several official positions, including those of county judge and sheriff. While serving in the latter capacity he incurred the ill will of a number of Mexican law breakers and rough characters, who for some offence, real or fancied, basely murdered him, as stated above. He was a man of remarkable energy, fearless in the discharge of his duty and as sheriff his name became a terror to evil doers in the territory over which he exercised jurisdiction; he left a widow and two children. Cordelia, the seventh of the family, married Joseph Barton and resides in St. Louis,

Michigan, her husband being in business in the state of Washington. Mrs. Belle Harris, a widow living in Chicago, is the youngest of the children.

Recurring to the personal history of William D. Martin, it is learned that he was born in Cayuga county, New York, February 1, 1824, and that when a lad of seven years he accompanied his parents on the long journey by canal, lake and overland to Oakland county, Michigan. Like the majority of boys raised on a farm, his early life was uneventful, being spent at work in the woods and fields in the summer time and in such indifferent subscription schools as the new country afforded during a few months of the winter seasons. His experience while felling trees, cutting wood, piling logs and brush, grubbing, driving a yoke of oxen when only ten years old, tending the crops, harvesting the same and doing much other hard work required on a new farm, strengthened his muscles and taught him not only the dignity of toil, but the equally valuable lesson of self reliance, without which no man's life can be successful.

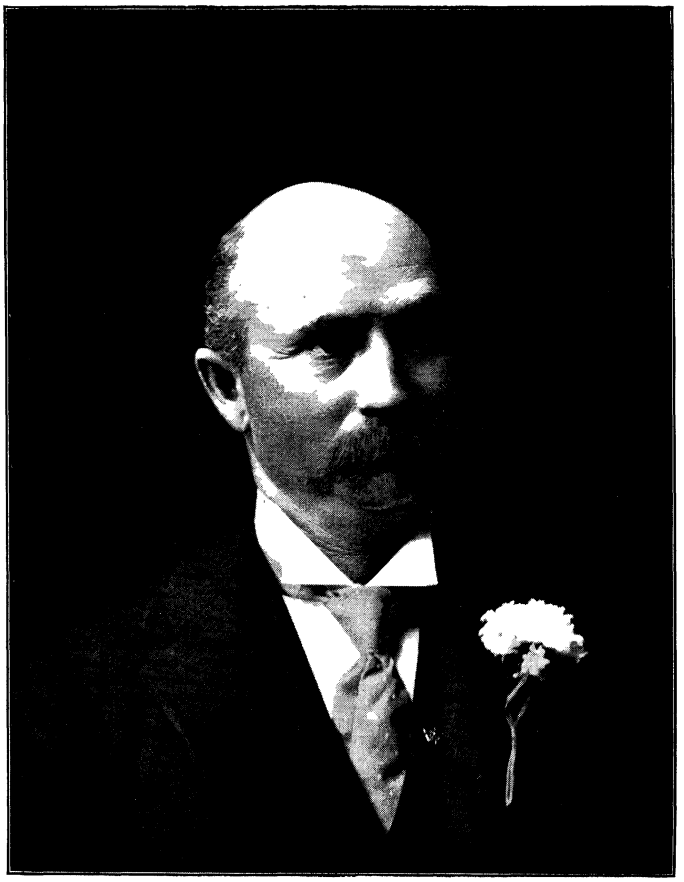
Until his twenty-second year Mr. Martin remained at home, assisting with the varied duties of the farm, but on reaching that age he left the parental roof to become the architect of his own fortune, going first to Beaver Island, near Mackinaw, where he was engaged in fishing during the seven years following, spending his winters in the city. At the expiration of that time he was crowded off the island by a party of Mormons who took possession in 1848, after which he came to Jackson county, Michigan, his arrival in Henrietta township, where he decided to locate, dating from November of 1852. Mr. Martin purchased two hundred and twenty acres of land in section 30, of the above township, only twenty-five of which were tillable, and with an ox team, a meager outfit of household goods and a few rude agricultural implements, addressed himself to the formidable undertaking of reducing his land to cultivation. After clearing and otherwise improving the greater part of his farm, he bought other land in the vicinity, increasing his holdings by the addition of one hundred and thirty acres in section 19, which, with his other place, steadily advanced in value as the country became more thickly populated. In 1864 he built a comfortable dwelling, which, with various improvements and remodelings from time to time, is still in use and in excellent condition, the meanwhile erecting barns and outbuildings and by a series of improvements making his place one of the most beautiful and desirable homes in the township, also one of the most valuable.

Mr. Martin, on April 16, 1851, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Wilder, of Plymouth, this state, daughter of Joseph Wilder, a native of New York, who moved to Michigan as early as 1835 and became a successful farmer and representative citizen of Wayne county. This union has resulted in the birth of four children, of whom Nettie, widow of the late J. C. Fuller, of Henrietta township, is the first born; she has a family of three children, and lives at Henrietta, being an estimable lady and quite popular in the community. Jessie, the second of the family, died in 1893 and Charles in 1896; the latter was for a number of years a farmer and stock raiser of Henrietta, also a married man and the father of two offspring. Joseph, born in 1859, is a cultured musician of wide reputation, being one of

the most accomplished violinists in the city of New Orleans, where he is now engaged with a large opera company. In addition to the above, Mr. and Mrs. Martin raised from infancy two adopted daughters whom they cared for with the love and interest bestowed upon their own offspring. These children grew to young womanhood with their foster parents and are now married and doing well, Josephine, the older, being the wife of Bert Early, of Deroit, while Bessie is now Mrs. J. Maine, with her home at Henrietta Corners.

In the year of 1896 Mr. Martin suffered the keenest sorrow and greatest bereavement of his life in the death of his faithful and loving companion and helpmeet. As a mother Mrs. Martin was the embodiment of kindness and devotion, having lived for her family and made numerous sacrifices for those dependent upon her. As a neighbor she was the soul of goodness and helpfulness and as a sincere Christian she exercised an influence in the community that made smooth the rough places in the pathway of many on life's journey. She was a member of the Episcopal church, the beautiful teachings of which found eloquent expression as she daily attended to her domestic duties or went in and out among her neighbors and friends.

At the present time Mr. Martin does not labor as in former years, having by industry and successful management placed himself in a pecuniary situation which renders further strenuous effort unnecessary. His business and financial dealings have resulted greatly to his advantage and he is now blessed with a competence for his declining years, notwithstanding which he still gives personal attention to the farm, in the management of which sound judgment and wise foresight are displayed. He has achieved enviable repute as a raiser of fine live stock, to which he feeds the greater part of his grain crops, selling every year quite a number of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, from which he realizes a liberal income. Personally Mr. Martin is highly respected, the esteem in which he is held showing him the possessor of those admirable qualities that win the confidence of a community. Primarily interested in his own affairs, he does not neglect the duties which every good citizen owes the public, consequently his life has been along the broader way leading to the greatest good to the greatest number. His political views are in accord with the Republican party and while earnest in upholding his principles and active in his efforts to promote the success of his ticket, he is not a partisan nor has he ever been a candidate for office. The term self-made man has been won by Mr. Martin and he is eminently entitled to the honor of wearing it. His rise in the world from a place of obscurity to a commanding position among his fellow men in due to his own efforts, and he can point to every dollar of the ample fortune in his possession with the consciousness that it has been fairly and honorably earned. For a man of nearly four score years, Mr. Martin is remarkably strong physically and his mental powers are almost as keen and alert as in the years of his prime. He has lived well, never having undermined his health by intemperance or any kind of excess nor sapped the strength of his manhood by indulgence in vicious habits or hurtful practices. His has been a clean as well as a long and useful life, and its history contains few blemished pages. It may be read with profit



P J. DEWEY.



MRS. P. J. DEWEY AND DAUGHTER.

by the young man with name and destiny yet to achieve and should abound in many valuable lessons to those of advanced years and enlarged experience whose conduct has not always coincides with the high standard of rectitude and manly deportment. He is a typical gentleman of the old school, an honored representative of a class whose ranks are being rapidly depleted, but his strong character has been so deeply stamped upon the minds and hearts of his fellows that his name is destined to live long after his body passes to the silence of dreamless rest whither the friends of his childhood and the companions of his youth and early manhood have preceded him.

JAMES A. DEWEY.

A brief memoir is now entered of one of the sterling pioneer citizens of Jackson county, where practically his entire life was passed and where he ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem, the name which he bore having been identified in a prominent way with the annals of the county ever since the early days when the work of reclaiming the sylvan wilds of this section of the state was inaugurated, while in fact the family residence in the county dates back to the period prior to the admission of Michigan to the sisterhood of states. The lives and labors of the representatives of this worthy family have been such as to confer honor and dignity upon the civic history of Jackson county, and in the various generations they have taken a prominent part in the industrial and productive activities of the section and have contributed in a material way to the sturdy march of progress.

James A. Dewey, who was at the time of his death one of the leading farmers of Spring Arbor township, was a native of the old Empire state, from which the early pioneer element in Jackson county was largely recruited, and he was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 21st of January, 1824, being a son of Timothy and Sallie (Flint) Dewey, both of whom were likewise born in that state, being representatives of families founded in America within the colonial epoch. In 1836 they emigrated to Michigan and here Mr. Dewey entered claim to a tract of government land in Spring Arbor township, the same being unreclaimed from the primal forest, while it is now represented in the valuable farm estate owned by his son, Erwin H. Dewey. Timothy Dewey attained notable longevity, having been one hundred years and fifty days of age at the time of his demise. He developed his farm and became a man of influence in the community, being endowed with superior mentality and marked business acumen. His wife passed away at the age of seventy-nine years and one month, while of their thirteen children five are living at the time of this writing. Both parents were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their home was a place of entertainment for the circuit-riders and itinerant clergy in the pioneer days. Mr. Dewey held various official positions in the church and having been very active in the work as long as his physical condition rendered it possible, his retirement from such devoted service coming only when the infirmities of very advanced age rendered him ineligible for

the duties which he has so long and so ably performed. In politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. His death occurred June 23, 1899. and his name will be long remembered and honored as one of the noble pioneers and patriarchal citizens of Jackson county.

James A. Dewey, the subject of this memoir, was about twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to Jackson county, and his rudimentary educational discipline had been received in his native county in the state of New York, while later he attended the primitive log-cabin school in Jackson county and completed his training by a course of study in the Albion Seminary, in the city of Albion, which was then a mere village. He contributed his quota to the work of reclaiming and developing the homestead farm, his father having been the owner of three hundred acres of land, so that there was abundant scope for the labor of each of the sons. He continued to be consecutively engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout life, and at the time of his demise his homestead farm comprised seventy-two acres, while he gained prestige as one of the able and progressive farmers of the county and attained a full measure of success through his well directed efforts. He was a man of strong individuality and sterling rectitude of character and thus naturally wielded a beneficent influence in the community, being public-spirited and ever true to the duties of citizenship, while in politics he clung to the faith in which he was reared, rendering a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party. He and his wife were prominent and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Concord.

On the 24th of October, 1849, James A. Dewey was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Gary, who was born in the state of Vermont, coming of stanch old New England stock and being a daughter of John and Sallie (Rice) Gary, who were likewise natives of the old Green Mountain state, whence they came to Michigan in the pioneer days. They located in Hillsdale county, where Mr. Gary was engaged in farming until his death, in 1880, at the venerable age of eighty-four years, his wife having passed away in 1876, at the age of seventy-five years. Amanda (Gary) Dewey was born on the 15th of October, 1830, and she died on the old homestead, in Spring Arbor township, in 1896, at the age of sixty-six years, while her husband, the subject of this memorial tribute, survived her about three years, being summoned into eternal rest on the 23d of June, 1899, at the age of seventy-five years. They became the parents of three sons, namely: The eldest, who was born in 1851, died in 1857. Phineas J., who was born on the 3d of January, 1854, was educated in the public schools of Jackson county and was reared under the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm, while he has never faltered in his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture, being now one of the representative farmers and honored citizens of his native township, where he owns one hundred and seven acres of land, which is maintained under a high state of cultivation. The permanent improvements on the place are of the best order, the farm being located in section 30, Spring Arbor township, and being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock. He is a stanch ad-

vocate of the principles of the Republican party, though he has never sought official preferment, and he takes a deep interest in all that concerns the progress and well being of the county in which his life has been passed. Fraternally he is identified with Concord Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons. On the 5th of January, 1875, Mr. Dewey led to the hymeneal altar Miss Julia F. Wolcott, a daughter of Solomon F. Wolcott, who is a prominent farmer of Spring Arbor township and a son of the late Solomon Wolcott, who was one of the early and honored pioneers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey have had no children, but they have reared an adopted daughter, Nellie A. Dewey. Wilbur J. Dewey, the youngest of the three sons of the subject, was born on the old homestead, on the 10th of March, 1856, received a common-school education, and is now a successful farmer and stock grower of Spring Arbor township, where he is the owner of sixty-nine acres, in section 30. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities and his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1882 he was married to Luva Wells, of Jonesville, Hillsdale county, and they have three children, Kittie M., Harry M. and James P.

CARMI E. BOYCE.

The subject of this sketch springs from good old Revolutionary stock and is entitled to worthy mention as a brave soldier, successful farmer and progressive citizen. Carmi E. Boyce is a native of Genesee county, New York, and a descendant of an old and prominent family, the history of which in that state is traceable to the colonial period. His grandfather, Abraham Boyce, was a Revolutionary soldier and for over thirty-two years served as sheriff of Washington county. Charles Boyce, son of Abraham, was born in the county of Washington and when a young man followed agricultural pursuits, later becoming a carpenter and builder. He married Miss Betsey Miller, whose father, Moses Miller, was also a hero of the war for independence and a representative of one of the old and most highly respected families of the above county. Charles Boyce farmed in his native state until 1838, when he moved west, making the first part of the journey by water to Toledo, Ohio, thence by team through a wild country to Adrian, Michigan, where he stopped one winter and taught school. For his services he received forty dollars per month, a very liberal compensation for that time, but he earned his wages, as he had eighty-five pupils in charge, many of them almost grown and difficult to manage. In the spring of 1839 Mr. Boyce proceeded by wagon to Jackson county, where he decided to locate, and shortly after his arrival he exchanged his team and wagon for eighty acres of land in section 5, now Blackman township. This land was wild and remote from settlements and for some time after the family took possession neighbors were few and far between. The first dwelling was a little frame building, sixteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, one story high and of the simplest style of architecture. During the two years he lived on this place and for some time afterwards Mr. Boyce devoted the greater part of his attention to carpentry and achieved quite a reputation as a skilled workman. He was employed as foreman on the Jack-

son prison and when the building was completed, in 1841, moved his family to the town and accepted the position of guard under Ward Titus, the regularly appointed jailor. After serving in that capacity four years, he resigned the place and, purchasing eighty acres of land in section 16, Blackman township, again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he followed there until 1846. Charles Boyce was a man of excellent parts, honest, industrious and enterprising, and he succeeded well both as a farmer and mechanic. In politics he was a pronounced Democrat, in religion a Methodist and he ever manifested a lively interest in the public welfare and moral advancement of the different places of his residence. He lived an active and useful life, the end of which came in 1856, his wife dying in the city of Jackson about the year 1880. Charles and Betsey Boyce were the parents of children as follows: Abraham, deceased; Mary married John Currier and died April 5, 1900; Charles P. died on the home farm in the fall of 1860; Carmi E., of this review; Elizabeth, widow of the late Charles Brunson, of Jackson; William, a resident of Canon City, Colorado, and Henry, who departed this life some years ago in the state of Missouri.

Carmi E. Boyce was born November 14, 1836, and when about two years old was brought by his parents to Jackson county, Michigan, with the history of which part of the state his life has since been closely identified. In the public schools he received a fair intellectual discipline and until the age of twenty-four remained with his parents, assisting to run the farm and contributing his share to the support of the family. On the 3d day of October, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Lewis, a native of Jackson county and daughter of Samuel P. and Susanna (Valentine) Lewis, both of whom came to Jackson county in an early day, the latter as early as 1829 and the former in 1835, from their native state of New York. Mr. Lewis was an early settler of Sandstone township, where he lived for some time, then changed his abode to the township of Springport, thence in 1840 moved to the township of Blackman, where he purchased one hundred and forty acres of wild land, from which he in due time developed a fine farm. After his death, which occurred on the 13th of March, 1852, Mrs. Lewis became the wife of George Giles, a native of England, who departed this life February 1, 1900, she preceding him to the grave, dying June 16, 1897. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born three children, viz: Mrs. Mary L. Boyce, who was born July 9, 1840; Marvin S., born January 7, 1846, died September 14, of the same year, and Dr. Joseph M., late physician and surgeon of Jackson, born November 30, 1847, died March 31, 1883.

After his marriage Mr. Boyce engaged in the pursuit of agriculture about two miles north of the county seat, where he spent one year, at the expiration of which time he responded to the call for volunteers to put down the Rebellion, enlisting August 12, 1862, in Company G, Seventeenth Michigan Infantry, under Capt. John Goldsmith. Shortly after entering the service Mr. Boyce accompanied his command to Detroit, thence to Camp Wilcox and from that point the regiment, with others, proceeded to the front, receiving on September 17, 1862, its first baptism of fire in the battle of South Mountain. This proved the subject's only en-

gagement, as he received a severe and painful wound in the hip from a fragment of a shell, which incapacitated him for further service. After the battle he was removed to Alexandria, Virginia, for hospital treatment and when sufficiently recovered he was sent home, receiving an honorable discharge in December of the above year. His injury proved a very serious one and for over four years caused him an immense amount of suffering, during the greater part of which he was closely confined to his home.

In 1863 Mr. Boyce moved to Rives township and after spending about two years there, recovering from his wound, changed his residence to the city of Jackson, where he took up the carpenter's trade. To that calling he devoted about three and a half years, with fair financial results, at the end of which time he bought of his brother-in-law, Dr. Joseph M. Lewis, a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, in Blackman township, to which he moved and has made this his home ever since. Mr. Boyce's present farm of one hundred and ten acres is one of the most desirable places in Blackman township, being well situated for agriculture and stock raising and exceedingly attractive as a home. The improvements are first class and up to date, the fields bear every evidence of successful tillage, and the premises as a whole bespeak the presence of a modern husbandman of broad progressive ideas. Until 1900 Mr. Boyce farmed his own land, besides renting other ground in the neighborhood, but since that time he has been living a life of honorable retirement, having by industry, thrift and successful management accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to keep him in independent circumstances the remainder of his days. In his political views he is a Democrat, but not a partisan nor has he ever had any aspirations for office or desire for leadership. He is a member of Fairchild Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Grass Lake and in matters religious subscribes to the Methodist creed, he and his wife being earnest and consistent Christians, who exemplify their faith by their daily walk and conversation. Mr. Boyce possesses in a marked degree those estimable qualities which render a man popular as a neighbor and citizen and no man in his community enjoys a larger share of public confidence. His integrity has never been questioned, his private character is stainless and wherever known his name has all the weight and sanctity of a written obligation. In the material advancement of the community he has long been an influential agent, believing in progress and improvement and using all means at his command to promote and encourage worthy enterprises.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Boyce has been blessed with three children, namely: Charles E., born November 3, 1863, died at the age of eighteen; Homer M., born April 26, 1867, married Miss Emma King, and is now in the United States mail service in the city of Jackson; Arden G., born May 20, 1869, is an employe on the Michigan Central Railroad; he married Miss Stella Brewer, of this county, and is the father of two sons, Merle A. and Lawrence C.

SALMON Z. CRAWFORD.

The career of the lamented subject of this review was very closely identified with the growth and development of Blackman township, and a history of this part of Jack-

son county, would be incomplete without due reference to his life and achievements. His recent death removed one of the few links connecting the present with a time long past, and as one of the representatives of the pioneer period it is peculiarly appropriate that he be referred to as one of the influential factors in the onward march of progress that made our present advanced state of civilization possible. Mr. Crawford was a native of Steuben county, New York, and the son of Zebah and Asenath (Crouch) Crawford, both parents born and reared in the Empire state. In the fall of 1837 Zebah Crawford disposed of his interests in New York and with his family moved to Jackson county, Michigan, settling on a tract of wild land in Sandstone township, which he had previously purchased. Until moving to this place he had not seen his land and a more dreary prospect than the new home in the wilderness presented on the family's arrival would be difficult to imagine. There were then no roads through this part of the country and in order to reach his destination Mr. Crawford was obliged to cut a way through the woods in places, a task of no little trouble and labor. He first erected a small cabin for the reception of his family, after which he addressed himself manfully to clearing the forests, which in due time gradually fell before the sturdy strokes of his ax. Mr. Crawford's original purchase consisted of one hundred and sixty acres of land, the greater part of which he reduced to cultivation and in the course of a few years he became not only one of the successful farmers of his township, but also held high rank as an enterprising and progressive citizen. For many years he was quite prominent in local affairs and at different times was honored with public position, although never an aspirant for office. In politics he was a Republican and as such wielded a strong influence for his party, contributing much to its success in local affairs. He was a man of well defined purposes, and in a business way was successful, having provided comfortably for his family and at his death left a large estate to his children. He died June 24, 1876, in the city of Jackson, having moved there several years previously, and is remembered as one of the strong, virile pioneers of a period which developed and tested the very best elements of manhood. Mrs. Crawford bore her husband seven children and survived him several years. The following are the names of the sons and daughters of this excellent couple: Minerva J., wife of David Lane; Electa Ann married Chester Taylor, but both are deceased; Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Manly B. Richardson, the latter a native of Chautauqua county, New York; Mr. Richardson came to Jackson county with his parents when a mere lad, grew up and married here and subsequently moved to San Francisco, California, where, for a period of twenty-five years, he followed contracting and building, dying in that city August 9, 1900. Mrs. Richardson afterwards returned to Jackson county and at the present time makes her home with Mrs. Catherine Crawford. The fourth in order of birth was Salmon Z., whose name introduces this review, after whom comes Nicholas, a farmer and stock raiser of Sandstone township; Marcus, the youngest of the family, also resides in Sandstone township, and Caroline Adelia, the next to the youngest of the family, is the wife of Mason Richmond, and lives in Clinton, Michigan.

Salmon Z. Crawford was born in the town of Cohocton, Steuben county, New York, October 26, 1834. When about two years old he was brought to Jackson county, Michigan, and here he grew to maturity, the meanwhile becoming familiar with the varied duties of farm life. He early learned to appreciate the honor and dignity of honest toil and, as his father's able assistant, helped run the home place until old enough to begin life for himself, receiving a fair educational training in the common schools which he attended of winter seasons from youth to young manhood. On February 27, 1856, Mr. Crawford was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Jackson, a native of New York, born in Erie county, May 21, 1839. After Mr. Crawford's marriage, he began farming for himself in Blackman township, purchasing eighty acres in section 19, on which little improvement worthy of note had previously been made. Like the majority of young men just starting in life, he began under rather modest circumstances, his first dwelling being a small log cabin, which, though humble, answered all the purposes of home until something better could be procured. After living on this place for some years, Mr. Crawford sold it and purchased the present farm, which by a series of improvements soon became one of the most attractive and desirable homes in the township of Blackman. He subsequently added to his possessions until his real estate amounted to four hundred and five acres, the greater part of which he cleared and otherwise improved. As a farmer he stood in the front rank and he also enjoyed worthy prestige as a careful and systematic business man, as is attested by the comfortable fortune he accumulated during the years of his activity. In addition to agricultural pursuits he devoted considerable attention to raising live stock, and he also dealt quite extensively in cattle, buying and shipping to the leading markets of the country, in this way realizing a large part of his income.

Though primarily interested in his own affairs, Mr. Crawford was not unmindful of the duties he owed the public. He encouraged all enterprises having for their object the material advancement of his township and county, took an active part in politics and was an earnest advocate and liberal patron of all movements for the social and moral improvement of the community. He supported the Republican party, but never had any political aspirations, having always been a great lover of home, with domestic ties paramount to every other interest. In his relations with his fellow men he was the soul of honor and fair dealing, scorning whatever was narrow or low and upholding what he considered the right under all circumstances, regardless of consequences. He possessed the happy facility of winning and retaining warm personal friendships, his popularity extended to the limits of his acquaintance, and it is not putting it too strongly to state that few men of his township were as widely known or as highly esteemed. Mr. Crawford lived a successful life and at its close left his strong individuality deeply impressed upon the community for the material advancement of which he labored so long and so earnestly. He filled out the measure of his days a well developed man of resourceful character, with integrity above reproach, and a name the synonym of all that is honorable and upright in citizenship. His ideals

were high and by strenuous effort he endeavored to realize the same in his own personality and conduct. The death of this good man and estimable citizen occurred on the 17th day of March, 1900.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Crawford has resided on the home farm, in the management of which she displays business ability of high order. She is a lady of much more than ordinary mental endowments and intellectual culture and is noted for her beautiful moral character, her kindness of heart endearing her to a large and appreciative circle of friends. As a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, she has been quite active in religious work and her influence has always been on the right side of every moral issue, general or local.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Crawford consists of two sons, the older of whom is Wayne, a traveling salesman, representing a wholesale house in the city of Jackson. He married Miss Minnie B. Raymond and is the father of two children, Beatrice Vivian and Harry Lotz. The second son, Burr J., a farmer and stock raiser of Blackman township, is also a married man, his wife having formerly been Miss Pearl Baringer, and they have one child, Dorothy Catherine, born February 24, 1903.

Mrs. Crawford's parents, R. D. and Anna (Mead) Jackson, were natives of Erie county, New York, where for a number of years the father was engaged in mercantile pursuits. They moved to Jackson county, Michigan, in 1852, settling on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Blackman township, which in due season Mr. Jackson converted from a wilderness into a productive farm. After some years he purchased a home on the old Clinton road, about three miles north of the county seat, where he spent the remainder of his days. Mr. Jackson was twice married, the first time to Miss Anna Mead, by whom he had four children, viz: Mrs. Catherine Crawford; Robert J., of San Francisco, California; Eunice A., who married Charles Allen, after whose death she became the wife of Theodore Bercaw, and Elizabeth, who has also had two husbands, N. G. Davis and W. W. Skinner. Some time after the death of the mother of these children, Mr. Jackson entered the marriage relation with Alma Ferguson, who bore him two daughters and one son, the oldest being Ellen, now Mrs. Ira Champlin, of this county; Emeline, the second daughter, married Oscar Frain, and the son, H. D., who lives in the city of Jackson, married Nellie Dizendorf, and they have one child, Claud.

GEORGE W. ACKLEY.

The Hebrew command, "Honor thy father and thy mother," must certainly have been well obeyed by the subject of this biography, George W. Ackley, and his worthy wife, Almira (Yale) Ackley, of Pulaski township, Jackson county. He is at present in his eighty-fourth year, while she is only a few years younger. They have been married fifty-seven years, and if longevity is the reward of honor bestowed upon parents, their progenitors were certainly unusually honored.

George W. Ackley is a native of New York, having been born in Seneca county, November 11, 1819. In his native county he grew to manhood, receiving a fair common school education and in early life se-

lecting agriculture as his vocation. In 1846 he was united in marriage to Miss Almira Yale, a native of Seneca county and a descendant of Governor Yale, of Connecticut, one of the early patrons of Yale College, New Haven, and the man after whom the college was named. For a number of years after his marriage Mr. Ackley prosecuted his labors on the farm and so successfully that he amassed enough means to justify him in coming west and investing in some of the fertile acres of Jackson county, Michigan. It was during the early 'fifties that he arrived in Jackson county and he immediately invested in one hundred and sixty acres of good land in Pulaski township, a part of section 21. Here he and his wife have resided for upwards of half a century, prosecuting their farm work until the weight of years admonished them to desist. From their very modest beginning they have added to their earthly stores, year after year, until at the present time they are very comfortably situated financially and can well afford to accord to themselves that quiet peace and comfort which should be the invariable reward of a well spent life.

Eight children, of whom six are yet living, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ackley, viz: Mary C., deceased; Cordelia M., wife of James A. Taylor, of Colorado; Underhill J., of Antrim county, Michigan; Philander G., of Litchfield, Michigan; Hiram C., deceased; Newton J., a brief account of whose career is given below; Clara A., widow of A. S. Drake, of Ortonville, Minnesota; Jennie, wife of Schuyler Whittaker, of Litchfield, Michigan.

Newton J. Ackley, the youngest son of George W. and Almira (Yale) Ackley, is a native of Michigan, having been born in Pulaski township, Jackson county, December 5, 1858. There he was reared and educated, acquiring a very thorough knowledge of all of the common school branches. He was discreet and sensible and early made up his mind that his father's calling was good enough for him. He took it up with a zeal and energy that bespoke success from the beginning, with the result that there are few farmers of the township any more comfortably situated, financially and otherwise, than he is.

November 10, 1880, Newton J. Ackley was united in marriage to Miss Amy I. Wiggins, a native of Michigan, born in Jackson county on the 24th day of January, 1856. Her parents are Alexander N. and Amelia (Harris) Wiggins, who were among the very early settlers of Pulaski township. For eleven years Mr. and Mrs. Ackley have lived most happily together, one daughter, whom they named Pearl, being born to them, and who is now a teacher in the public schools of Pulaski township. Mrs. Ackley died April 1, 1901, universally loved and respected throughout the section of the county in which she had lived all her life. Mr. Ackley takes little part in politics, professes no religion and belongs to but one fraternal society, that of the Maccabees, holding membership in Tent No. 820 at Pulaski. Officially Mr. Ackley was township clerk eleven years, supervisor for eight years, and served as chairman of the board of supervisors for two years.

GEORGE W. SINCLAIR.

The early settlers of the western part of Jackson county, whose descendants comprise the greater part of the present popula-

tion of that region, were mostly natives of New York. The subject of this biography, George W. Sinclair, of Sandstone township, is himself a native of the Wolverine state, but his progenitors for many generations were natives of New York. His father was the first of the family to come to Michigan, he, with his family, locating in Clinton county in 1848. The various members of the household changed from one location to another a number of times, and in 1880 George W., the subject, came to Jackson county, and has remained a resident of the county from that time until the present.

In Clinton county, Michigan, on July 4, 1851, George W. Sinclair was born, his parents being John D. and Mary (Helmer) Sinclair, the father a native of the city of New York and his wife of Kingston, Canada. They first met in the Dominion and their marriage took place in Holderman county. Both were past the meridian of life when, in 1848, they came to Michigan and located in Clinton county. The paternal grandfather of the subject was John D. Sinclair, of Scotch ancestry and parentage, and the last years of his life were spent at the Sinclair home in Clinton county, where he died in the eighty-fifth year of his age, while his wife preceded him into eternity some years previous while residing in Canada. The subject's maternal grandfather was Adam Helmer, who had sailed the great lakes a number of years during the early part of the last century, traded with the Indians and at the breaking out of the second war with England enlisted in the United States navy, was with Perry in the historic battle of Lake Erie and met his death by a chain shot from the enemy during the progress of the battle, the shot cutting his body in twain.

John D. Sinclair, though more than fifty years of age at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, enlisted in Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and after his first term of enlistment expired, re-enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry. He served until the close of the war, when the regiment was discharged in the summer of 1865. During all of the time of his service he was with his command, participated in many battles, was never captured and escaped without a wound. He died in Shiawassee county, Michigan, in 1877, while his faithful wife survived him twenty years, being called to her reward in 1897. She was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and died in the faith and fellowship of that religion. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are still living, viz: George W., the subject proper; Mary is the wife of Ira W. Kellogg, a mechanic residing at Bancroft, Michigan, and they are the parents of four children; Sarah, who is the widow of Washington Taylor, a soldier during the war of the Rebellion, is the mother of three children; Clark, a physician and surgeon, who graduated at the Oakland Medical College and is now practicing his profession at Bridgeport, California, married Caroline Calkins and they have two children; Charles, who is a farmer and the father of six children, is a resident of the far west.

The education of George W. Sinclair, necessarily rather meager, was secured in his native state. From boyhood he had been accustomed to the labor of the farm and on

leaving school readily turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. Later he engaged in the livery business, in which he continued until 1880, when he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company and was devoted to the interests of that corporation for nineteen years. He began as brakeman and was conductor for seventeen years, being a practical railroad man from start to finish.

March 22, 1873, George W. Sinclair was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Glover, a native of Ontario, Canada, born September 3, 1856. Her parents were Francis and Eliza (Whittaker) Glover, natives of Canada and New York, respectively, who came to Michigan in 1863 and located in Middlebury township, Shiawassee county, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair are the parents of one son, Gates M., born December 17, 1875. He was reared and educated in Jackson county and soon after attaining his majority went to Colon, St. Joseph county, and married Miss Blanche Sharer, and they are the parents of one son. They reside at present in the city of Jackson where he is in the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company.

While engaged in railroad work George W. Sinclair dealt considerably in land, most of his holdings in this line proving quite profitable. At one time he was the owner of one or two farms, holding them, however, only long enough to enable him to turn them at a reasonable advance in price. When he severed his connection with the railroad, he was the owner of a nice farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Spring Arbor township, productive and well improved, but he finally located on a seventy-six-acre tract in section 32, Sandstone township. To this he betook himself and family and from that time to the present day they have resided there, being engaged in farming, stock raising and dairying. In politics he is a Republican, but never was an aspirant for office, the only official position he ever filled being as a member of the school board. He is a man of much public enterprise, and, although now well along in life, his counsel, advice and zeal in forwarding any movement for the public good will prove very beneficial to that section of the county in which he has located. Fraternally he and his wife are members of Eastern Star Chapter, No. 270, at Parma, and Mr. Sinclair is a member of Lodge No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons.

GEORGE D. EGGLESTON.

The climate, soil and general conditions prevalent in southern and central Michigan are well adapted to the purpose of dairying. Jackson county is especially favored in this line, although heretofore it has not commanded the attention it deserved. Those who engaged in the industry, even on a small scale, found it quite remunerative and soon perceived that it was to their interest to go into it much more extensively. One of those who have fully satisfied themselves that it is a line that is both pleasant and profitable is George D. Eggleston, of Sandstone township, the subject of this biography. He is a farmer and the owner of a nice tract of land near the village of Parma, which is cultivated in the highest style and the stock which he rears on the farm is always of the very best. For several years

past he has been specially interested in dairying. He is a stockholder in the Parma Butter Company, having been treasurer the first year of its organization, and is at present its secretary and treasurer. The Parma Butter Company's creamery is one of the best in the state of Michigan.

George D. Eggleston is a native of Michigan, having been born in Litchfield, Hillsdale county, June 3, 1864, the son of James L. and Nancy M. (Spaulding) Eggleston. Both parents were natives of the state of New York and came to Michigan with their parents in early childhood. The paternal grandparents of George D. Eggleston were Harvey and Polly (White) Eggleston, natives of the state of New York, the former of whom died in Hillsdale county in 1871. The maternal grandparents of the subject were Truman and Almeda Spaulding, who were also natives of the state of New York, where the greater part of their lives were spent. They moved to Calhoun county, Michigan, where they resided a number of years and where both died, her death occurring in 1874, his in 1876.

James C. Eggleston was only eighteen months old when, about 1832, his parents bought him to Michigan. They located in Litchfield, Hillsdale county, where Harvey Eggleston engaged in the Indian trade. James L. was educated and grew to manhood in Litchfield. He married, established for himself and family a home there and made it his residence until 1866, when he moved to Mason, Ingham county, where he lived for the next ten years. In 1876 he moved to Concord, Jackson county, and there died, August 4, 1897. His life had been an active one, marred by more prosperity than usually falls to the lot of a farmer, and at the time of his death, besides being possessed of considerable personal property, he was the owner of two hundred and forty acres of land, all of it fertile and much of it under cultivation. In politics he was a Republican, with very pronounced prohibition proclivities. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is his good wife, who is still living at the home in Concord, aged sixty-eight years. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are living.

George D. Eggleston was reared to the age of twelve years in Mason, Ingham county. He attended the public schools, was ambitious, diligent in his studies and had made such advancement that when the family moved to Sandstone township, Jackson county, he had little difficulty in completing the regular course at the Parma high school. For some time after leaving school he was undecided as to the calling to which he would devote his life, though meanwhile he had passed the examination, was regularly licensed to teach and followed the vocation for some time.

July 13, 1890, George D. Eggleston was united in marriage to Miss Edith E. Landon, a native of Parma township, where she was born January 1, 1864, the daughter of Ezekial and Cordelia (Ludlow) Landon, natives of New York, who came to Michigan in early day. Mrs. Eggleston is a woman of much refinement, good education and many accomplishments. She graduated at the Conservatory of Music, Albion College, and also took a course in art at that institution. The union has proven a happy and congenial one and their home has been blessed by the birth of two intelligent and handsome daughters, Jean M. and Olive, of

whom the eldest is attending the Parma high school and winning the good opinion of her teachers by the rapid advancement she is making.

The farm owned by the Egglestons and upon which they reside, comprising one hundred and twenty-three acres, has been their property since 1890, soon after their marriage. A smooth, rich, well-watered tract of land, it is splendidly adapted to the purpose for which it is chiefly used, that of farming. In connection with the management of his farm, Mr. Eggleston is the business manager of the Parma Butter Company and the success of that enterprising concern is largely due to the vigilance and prudence of his management. The pastoral life that he is leading is most agreeable to his tastes and his nature and this, coupled with the happiness and contentment of his home life, renders existence for him truly delightful. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN FRAZIER.

John Frazier is a native of the state of New York, born in Genesee county, January 7, 1836, the son of Alexander and Eliza (Meaker) Frazier, his father a native of Scotland and his mother of Vermont. Alexander Frazier was reared to maturity in his native land and in early manhood became a soldier in the British army. Long before his term of enlistment expired he became very weary of his scarlet-coated uniform and the dull monotony of the kind of military life he was obliged to lead. The more he considered it, the more burdensome it became, and finally, an opportunity offering, he secured passage across the Atlantic and within a few weeks found himself sheltered by the stars and stripes instead of the union jack. He located in Vermont, secured employment and was not there long until he fell a victim to the charms of a comely Yankee girl, Miss Eliza Meaker, whom he later married and who still later became the mother of John Frazier, the subject of this article.

Soon after their marriage they moved to Genesee county, New York, and in 1847 they came to Michigan and located in Jackson county. Here the husband and father devoted himself to the labors of the farm, in which calling he prospered most gratifyingly. At the breaking out of the Civil war he found it impossible to suppress the martial spirit in his composition. Finding that his old friend, Hon. Charles V. DeLand, was engaged in raising a regiment for service, he was one of the first to become enrolled as a volunteer. The regiment was designated the First Michigan Regiment Sharpshooters, of which Mr. DeLand became the colonel. It was equipped, drilled and soon forwarded to the front, where it did valiant service for the Union cause. Mr. Frazier, however, only remained with it one year, as he was stricken with typhoid fever and died within a short time. That he was, as a soldier, all that he should be was fully attested by all of his comrades. Colonel DeLand always spoke of him in the highest terms of praise as a man and a soldier. He was the father of eight children, four of whom are still living. During the first years of his life in America, John Frazier was a Whig, but on the organization of the Republican party he readily espoused its cause. He was an ardent supporter of Lincoln and

was warmly attached to the new and aggressive political organization.

Only nine years of age when he came with his parents to Michigan, John Frazier devoted the next ten years of his life to acquiring an education and assisting in the work of the farm. After finishing the course in the common schools, he attended for some time the Jackson Union school and became proficient in all the common-school branches. Never having been afflicted with egotism, he estimated his abilities less highly than did most of his friends and was quite content to take up agriculture as his life work, in which he has met with merited success. He is the owner of a desirable, highly improved and well cultivated farm of seventy acres in Sandstone township, upon which he resides in a comfortable home, neatly furnished and supplied with all the requisite conveniences of modern farm life.

On the 31st day of December, 1867, John Frazier was united in marriage to Miss Susanna Raymond, a native of Jackson county, born September 27, 1846. Her parents are William and Olive (Stevens) Raymond, natives of New York, who came to Michigan in an early day. They located in Jackson county on land part of which now constitutes the farm where the subject and his family resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Frazier four children have been born, viz: Alida L. is the wife of William Thorn, of Hanover township, and they are the parents of one son, Burr; Lucy is the wife of Clyde Milligan, of Sandstone township, and they are the parents of one daughter, Nora, and an infant son; George, deceased; Homer resides with his parents.

In politics John Frazier is strictly independent. There are many features in the principles of each of the great parties which commend themselves to him, but, from his observation and experience, he has decided that far more depends on the man than on the platform. It has often been demonstrated that party pledges have never yet been fabricated out of indestructible material and sensible people know that more reliance can always be placed upon the word and work of a truly honest man than upon the most sacred pledge of the best political party that was ever organized. Hence the man and not the party should be the first consideration of the voter. That the subject is a man of much originality of thought is clearly evidenced by the position he takes in politics.

JACK. HARRINGTON,

The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the east and the west are combined in the residents of the section of country which this volume treats. The enthusiastic enterprise which overlaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the comparatively new and vigorous western states is here tempered by the stable and more conservative policy that we have inherited through the strain of eastern blood in our veins, and the combination is one of peculiar force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older east, at the same time producing a reliability and certainty in business affairs which is frequently lacking in the west. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed by the subject of this brief review, Jack Harrington, of Henrietta township, Jackson county.

Jack Harrington is a native of Michigan, born in Summit township, Jackson county, January 15, 1844. His parents were Stephen and Lovina (McCain) Harrington. In another part of this volume, under the heading of Volney M. Harrington, will be found a complete review of the family history of Jack and Volney Harrington, who were children of the same family, sons of the above named parents. On the farm in Summit township whereon he was born, the early life of Jack Harrington was employed. He drove the patient ox and ministered to his wants when a boy of ten years, and as he grew older his duties on the farm became more arduous. He was little more than a boy when he was required to make a full hand in the harvest field, binding grain and swinging a cradle. When seventeen years of age, in 1861, he and his brother Volney undertook the management of the old home place, one hundred and eighty-seven acres, and so well did they operate it for a series of years that they were able to increase its size until it comprised five hundred and twenty-seven acres.

December 14, 1876, Jack Harrington was united in marriage to Miss Emily R. Ridge, a native of Jackson county, born February 4, 1856, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Reed) Ridge. He was a native of England who at the age of fourteen years had come to the United States and located in New York, where he grew to manhood and was married. In 1840 he moved to Michigan, bringing with him his family, and located in Henrietta township, where he purchased a tract of land upon which some clearing had been done. A splendid quality of limestone underlaid a part of the place purchased by him, and he was not long in building a kiln and putting the stone to some use. The quality of lime turned out by him was so good that his neighbors, who were building, took it off his hands as fast as it was burned and it was not long until he was the owner of quite an amount of real estate in the locality. He and his wife are both members of the Episcopal church.

It was at Puddleford, in Jackson county, that the subject and his bride first established themselves at housekeeping, but they remained there only about three months, when they moved to the old home place in Henrietta township. The first seven years of their married life their home was within the walls and beneath the clapboard roof of a log cabin, and each admits they were by no means years of unhappiness. Year by year, as his financial condition permitted and the occasion required, Mr. Harrington has added to the improvement of his farm. In 1880 the barn was remodeled, enlarged and a large stone basement was put under it. In 1883 a splendid residence was erected on the place, which has been richly furnished and lately supplied with telephone and rural free delivery. In 1898 Mr. Harrington built two more barns on the place and made many other improvements on the buildings upon the premises. There are few farms in the county that are better supplied with all necessary buildings than is the Harrington place. The cultivated land on the premises comprises one hundred and sixty acres. Mixed farming is the kind of agriculture engaged in by Mr. Harrington, while most of the crops raised on the place are fed to his live stock. While not engaging very extensively in raising horses, he generally has a few nice drivers, which are for sale. His hogs are a cross between the

Poland China and the Victor, which he considers better than the pure bred of either species. His cattle are Durhams and he always has a herd of good size, in which may be found many valuable animals. But it is to his sheep that he devotes special attention. His flock is seldom less than two hundred pure bred, registered Merinos. One ram, Goldfinder, which was raised and registered in Pennsylvania and which is now owned by the subject, took first premium in 1902, at the state fairs of Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, Missouri and Illinois. The entire flock is eligible to registration. One ram has sheared thirty-six and one-half pounds and another thirty-six pounds. One of them weighs two hundred and fifteen pounds and is very generally conceded to be the best ram in the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington are regular attendants upon the services of the Episcopal church, of which the latter is a member. Both are members of Chapter No. 157, Eastern Star, and he belongs to Lodge No. 185, Free and Accepted Masons, both societies being at Henrietta. In politics he is a Democrat and, although he has never sought public place, he has served a number of terms as deputy sheriff, one term as township treasurer and has been constable a number of years. Mrs. Harrington is the owner in her own right of one hundred and sixty-eight acres of land in Henrietta township, given to her by her father, who was the third person from the government in whom the title rested. The old patent from the government to Thomas Tanner, dated April 10, 1837, and signed by Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, is now in possession of Mrs. Harrington. Mr. Tanner deeded the land to Prescott Reed and Reed sold it to Robert Ridge, father of Mrs. Harrington. The date of the transfer to Mr. Ridge is June 4, 1852. Comfortably situated in life, possessed of abundance to supply every want, though long past the meridian of life, the subject of this biography and his worthy wife may pass their declining years in ease and comfort, blessings they have won by their devotion to duty in their younger days.

SAMUEL H. HUNSICKER.

Knowledge of the right kind is always useful and profitable. Every boy, from the son of the President to the son of the hod-carrier, should be required by law to learn some one of the useful mechanical arts. Many a man who is now either the recipient of charity or a burden to his friends and relatives might not only be self supporting, but be a useful citizen, had he been compelled in early life to learn a trade. Conditions are so uncertain that the millionaire of today may be the pauper of tomorrow, and many a man has been able to shake his fist in the face of misfortune and defy it, because he was a skilled mechanic. The subject of this biography, Samuel H. Hunsicker, of Spring Arbor township, realized in early life the advantage of being a skilled mechanic. He became a carpenter and builder and has never seen a time when he was not able to secure remunerative employment.

Samuel H. Hunsicker is a native of Ohio, having been born in Seneca county, January 7, 1843, the son of Jonathan and Catharine (Snyder) Hunsicker. The



SAMUEL HUNSICKER GROUP.

father was a native of New York and the mother of Pennsylvania, though they met and were married in Ohio. They came to Jackson county, Michigan, in 1852, and located in Grass Lake township, where they purchased a farm. They improved and cultivated their land, established a comfortable home thereon and for thirteen years it was the family residence. The years from 1852 to 1865 were not particularly noted for prosperity. Of course considerable money was realized from farm products because of the high prices prevalent during the years of the Civil war, but few were greatly benefited by this, as expenses did not suffer receipts to remain greatly in advance. The panic of 1857 is also included between the years specified. Nevertheless, during each and all these years, the Hunsicker family prospered and added yearly to their possessions in Jackson county. In March, 1865, they moved to Spring Arbor township, where they had purchased another farm, which they improved and greatly enhanced in value. They resided there until their deaths, Mrs. Hunsicker expiring March 4, 1887, while her husband's death occurred December 17, 1898. They were the parents of six children, only two of whom are living. During the years of his activity, Jonathan Hunsicker was one of the most successful farmers of the county, and at the time of his death he was possessed of two hundred acres of fertile, well improved land, besides considerable personal property. One tract of one hundred and sixty acres was located in Leoni township and the other, of forty acres, in Spring Arbor township. In politics he was a Republican and well informed on all the political issues of the times, though he never sought or held any public position.

The immediate subject of this review, Samuel H. Hunsicker, was reared in the place of his birth, Seneca county, Ohio, until he was nine years of age. He was in his tenth year when the family moved to Jackson county and here upon his father's farm he grew to manhood. To the public schools of Grass Lake township he is under obligation for his education. It was by no means all that he desired, but was as good as is usually afforded in the common schools. After leaving school he applied himself to the calling of a carpenter and builder and soon mastered the art to the satisfaction of all who gave him employment. This calling he followed for twenty years, during which time he built many of the substantial structures of the county. With the money he was enabled to save from his earnings he purchased land in Spring Arbor township, on which he established his home, and many years ago, when he gave up his business of mechanic, he turned his entire attention to the cultivation of his land. The family owns three hundred and twenty of the fertile acres of Jackson county, most of it well improved and under cultivation.

July 13, 1887, Mr. Hunsicker was united in marriage to Miss Martha French, a native of Jackson county, born July 3, 1845, the daughter of John and Almira (Spratt) French. Her father was a native of Ontario county, New York, and her mother was born in Hampton, Saratoga county, New York. They located in Jackson county in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Hunsicker are the parents of one child, a daughter, Clara, who was born May 31, 1888,

and is in the ninth and tenth grades in school. In politics Mr. Hunsicker is a Democrat, but never aspired to or held any public office. His wife is a member of the Free Methodist church at Spring Arbor. The family is popular throughout the section of the county in which they reside and well respected by all their neighbors.

HON. PATRICK HANKERD.

One of the most conspicuous figures in the history of Jackson county is the successful farmer, prominent politician and representative citizen whose name introduces this article. Few men in this section of the state are as well known and certainly none stand higher in public esteem than he. During the many years that have elapsed since his location here he has had deeply at heart the well-being and improvement of the county, using his influence whenever possible for the promotion of enterprises calculated to be of lasting benefit to his fellow men, besides taking a leading part in all movements for the advancement of the community along social, intellectual and moral lines.

Michael Hankerd, the subject's father, was a native of Ireland, born in the year 1812, and in 1832 became a resident of the United States. After remaining a couple of years in New York he came to Michigan and for some time thereafter was engaged on the construction of the section of the Michigan Central Railroad between Detroit and Chelsea, subsequently severing his connection with the company and purchasing sixty acres of government land in Washtenaw county, in due time receiving a patent for the same signed by President Andrew Jackson. This old instrument, time stained and bearing the date of 1835, is still in possession of the subject, by whom it is highly prized as a relic of the early days. As soon as he could arrange his affairs Mr. Hankerd moved to his new home in the woods, meanwhile having taken to himself a wife in the person of Miss Margaret Jones, who was also a native of the Emerald Isle, their marriage occurring in Washtenaw county. In common with other pioneers of Michigan, the lot of the family during the first few years in the wilderness was beset with many vicissitudes and not a few hardships. The first dwelling was a round-log cabin with a large fire place and a stick-and-clay chimney, the few articles of rude hand-made furniture being in keeping with the building, yet within this humble domicile reigned a spirit of content which in the main made the early experience not altogether disagreeable. Mr. Hankerd worked hard while clearing his land, broke the ground with a yoke of oxen, and in lieu of a wagon used a two-wheeled cart for such hauling as he had to do. He made a good farm and lived on the same until 1850, in February of which year he disposed of his interests in Washtenaw and moved to the county of Jackson, investing his means in eighty acres of partially improved land in section 17, Henrietta township. He improved the latter place and added to its area from time to time until his real estate amounted to three hundred and twenty-five acres, the greater part of which he cleared and reduced to cultivation, becoming one of the leading farmers and representative citizens of his county. Among his improvements was a large brick residence, erected in 1857, the second building of its kind in the

township, in addition to which he made other substantial improvements, thus adding materially to the value and attractiveness of his place. Mr. Hankerd was a man of generous impulses, kindly and hospitable, and his door was always open to the passer-by desiring entertainment. He possessed the faculty of winning and retaining warm personal friendships and his popularity was only limited by the bounds beyond which he was unknown. In politics he was a representative Democrat of the old school and in religion a Catholic, himself and wife having been born and reared in that faith, and they always remained loyal to the mother church. Michael Hankerd died in 1861, deeply lamented by his many neighbors and friends, his widow surviving him until the year 1886, when she too was called to the other life. They reared a family of four children, the oldest being William, who married Elizabeth McMahan, since deceased, and is now in business in the city of Chicago. Owen, a farmer of Henrietta township, married Sarah Maloney and is the father of six children, three sons and three daughters; Patrick, the subject of this sketch, is the third in order of birth, the youngest being a daughter by the name of Mary, who married Robert Haley, a union blessed with one child; Mrs. Haley died some years ago.

Patrick Hankerd was born March 21, 1845, in Dexter township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and there spent the years of his childhood and youth pretty much as do the majority of lads reared in close touch with nature on the farm. After attending the country schools until completing the prescribed course, he entered the Jackson high school, where he pursued his studies for a short time with a creditable record as a close, painstaking student. Meanwhile of summer seasons he assisted with the farm work, growing to mature years with a due appreciation of the dignity of labor and contributing his full share to the support of the family. At the age of ten he plowed with an ox team and long before reaching the years of manhood he was able to make a full hand at all kinds of farm labor. While thus working, young Hankerd did not neglect his mental training, but spent all his leisure in reading and study, so that in due time he was the possessor of a fund of valuable knowledge that made him one of the most widely informed young men in the community.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Hankerd entered upon the career of teaching and during the ensuing seven years spent the winter season in educational work, earning an honorable reputation as an efficient and popular instructor. At the expiration of that time he was elected township clerk and one year later, in 1870, was honored with the office of supervisor, the duties of which he discharged in an able and satisfactory manner during the sixteen years following. Meanwhile he devoted the greater part of his attention to agricultural pursuits, which he decided to make his life work, and this he has since followed with a large measure of success, being at this time one of the largest and most enterprising farmers and stock raisers in the township of Henrietta. While still a mere lad Mr. Hankerd became interested in political subjects and spared no pains to keep himself well posted on the leading questions and issues of the day. As he grew older he entered the arena of practical politics and it was not long until he became a leader of the local Democracy and an

able and discreet adviser in the councils of his party throughout the county. The people were not slow in recognizing his abilities, as is attested by his nomination in 1877 for the state legislature, to which position he was elected that year after a spirited contest, defeating a strong and popular competitor. Mr. Hankerd's career in the general assembly fully justified his constituency in the wisdom of their choice, as he became one of the most active and valuable members of the body. He not only served on a number of important committees, where his services were greatly appreciated, but took an active part in the general discussions on the floor of the house, proving an able debater and winning recognition as a leader of the Democratic side. So satisfactory was his course that he was re-elected in 1883 and again in 1885, his long period of service continually adding to his reputation as an able and judicious lawmaker. During his incumbency he introduced a number of important bills that became laws, assisted in bringing about other legislation beneficial to the state and at the expiration of his last term he retired from the office with the good will of his constituency irrespective of party or political ties.

Mr. Hankerd's creditable record as a legislator and party worker made him the logical candidate for congress in the third district, although from the beginning he entertained but slight hope, if any, of election, the district being Republican by an overwhelming majority. He entered the contest determined if possible to reduce the strength of the opposition, which he did after an able and gallant struggle, but the majority being too formidable to be overcome he went down in the general defeat of the above year. His congressional contest brought Mr. Hankerd to the favorable notice of party leaders throughout the state and since that time he has been as widely and favorably known as any other Democrat in Michigan, still retaining all of his former prestige in Jackson county, but refusing longer to be an aspirant for official honors. His services are much in demand in campaign times and his influence is always eagerly sought by the candidates for nomination of his own party, as he has long been a power in convention as well as in general political work.

Mr. Hankerd was married, October 7, 1872, to Miss Sarah Ann Birney, daughter of James and Bridget Birney, early settlers and prominent residents of Bunker Hill, Ingham county. Mr. Birney was a successful farmer and for many years a leading Democratic politician of the above county, also an office holder. He and his wife died some years ago, leaving a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Mrs. Jane Cavanaugh, James, Mrs. Sarah Hankerd and Timothy, all but James living. Eight children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hankerd, to-wit: Mary, a member of the Catholic sisterhood in the convent of St. Joseph, Kalamazoo; Jane, a teacher in the public schools of Jackson county, still at home; Agnes died at the age of thirteen while attending school in the city of Monroe; Charles is a member of the home circle; Ellen is also at home and one of the county's successful teachers; Vincent is attending college in Detroit; Loretto is a student of St. John's school, Jackson, and Bernadette is pursuing her studies in the public schools of Henrietta township. Mr. and Mrs. Hankerd are proud of their children and have every reason to be so. They are

all exceptionally intelligent, with characters above reproach, and thus far their lives have been a credit to the good name for which the family has always been distinguished. The oldest daughter is a graduate of a first-class educational institution, possesses fine literary abilities, and is especially proficient in music and art. Jane and Ellen, also graduates, are young ladies of refinement and varied culture, successful teachers and popular in social circles wherever known. The younger members of the family are prosecuting their studies under favorable auspices and for each a bright and promising future seems assured.

Reference has already been made to Mr. Hankerd's standing and success as an agriculturist and it only remains to speak briefly of a few other facts connected with his career. He has long enjoyed distinctive precedence as a stock raiser, which branch of farming he has followed with most encouraging financial results, realizing handsome returns each year from his Durham cattle, blooded horses, fine-wooled sheep and superior breed of hogs, all of which command the highest market prices. He pays especial attention to the breeding and proper care of his live stock, and the income derived therefrom has added greatly to the ample fortune now in his possession.

Mr. Hankerd's home is admirably situated, bordering on the eastern shore of Pleasant Lake, one of the finest and most attactive bodies of water in the central part of the state. This lake has long been a favorite pleasure resort during the summer seasons and ever since 1880 the farmers of Jackson and adjacent counties have held their annual picnics on the beautiful grounds set apart by Mr. Hankerd for these and other public gatherings. The average attendance as these popular assemblages will reach as high as twenty-five thousand people and every governor of the state since the picnics were inaugurated has been present at least once during his administration and addressed the vast crowds here congregated. Appreciating the great value of a popular resort, where tired people may rest for awhile and recuperate their worn-out energies and jaded minds, Mr. Hankerd has spent a great deal of money beautifying the grounds and adding to their attractiveness. To accommodate transient visitors, he put up a fine hotel and supplied it with all modern conveniences and for those who desire to remain longer or spend the entire heated term in this most delightful spot,fifty cottages have been erected, all of which are readily rented every season. In addition to these he has added a number of features for the amusement and recreation of visitors, including a full line of boats, also a coasting apparatus known as "shooting the chutes," besides many other attractions and diversions which add greatly to the popularity of the place. As now arranged, six hundred people can be accommodated at one time without any material discomfort and frequently there are many in excess of that number present, the transients alone often numbering a thousand or more. Mr. Hankerd has displayed a commendable public spirit in providing such a pleasant means of diversion for the people and they in turn fully appreciate the enterprise and render him due credit for his efforts in their behalf. Exercising a close personal supervision over the grounds, he sees that nothing objectionable is permitted to interfere with legitimate pleasure, everything being conducted on a moral plane to which the most exacting can

find no objection. He is the life as well as the controlling spirit of these gatherings, looks carefully after the comfort of everybody and makes the humble as well as the wealthy and socially prominent individual feel free and perfectly at ease. Such a man as he is a valuable addition to any community and that he is recognized and appreciated in his own is abundantly attested by the high esteem and universal regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens, not only in his immediate neighborhood but throughout every part of Jackson county.

Mr. Hankerd is a representative American, of the most intelligent and enterprising class, a man of the people who maintains a lively interest in whatever tends to benefit the public, materially, morally, intellectually or along any other line of activity. Of strong mentality and vigorous physique, he is a natural leader, notwithstanding which his modesty is becoming and he makes no ostentatious display of his ability. He displays excellent judgment and keen forethought and never engages in an undertaking without carefully considering the consequences, but once inaugurated he seldom hesitates until carrying it to successful conclusion. Mrs. Hankerd is a fit companion for such an enterprising and energetic husband, co-operating with him in all of his endeavors and contributing not a little to the success which has characterized his career. She is a lady of exceptional mental capacity, cultured and refined, and enjoys worthy prestige in the best social circles of her own and other communities. A Catholic in religion, she is active in all lines of church work, being also free with her charities, in both of which respects she has endeared herself to those with whom she associates. Mr. Hankerd also subscribes to the Catholic creed, having been born and reared within the pale of the church and proving himself under all circumstances a true and loyal son of the same. His influence has always been on the right side of every great moral issue, and he ever tries to realize his highest ideals of manhood and citizenship in his own life and conduct. He stands today among the foremost of his compeers, having so impressed his individuality upon the public mind as to win the distinction of being one of the notable men of his day and generation in Jackson county.

J. STEWART PEEK.

It is generally conceded that the proper and natural sphere of woman is in the home, as mistress of the household. While she generally acquits herself of the duties devolving upon her in that position in a manner that wins admiration, when compelled, through bereavement or misfortune, to undertake duties outside of her natural sphere and to adapt herself to new conditions, it is then that approbation is heightened almost to the adoration. The subject of this biography, J. Stewart Peek, in his lifetime was an honored resident of Henrietta township, Jackson county. At the time of his death he had been married a little more than ten years and when the grave closed upon his remains a widow and a little son were left to mourn his loss. Farming had been his occupation, and when he was gone his widow took up the work where he laid it down and ever since has not only cared for her household but managed the affairs of the farm most successfully, mastering all of the de-

tails of the various business transactions relating thereto and disclosing a tact and sagacity of which few even of her nearest friends supposed she possessed.

J. Stewart Peek was born at Vail Mills, Fulton county, New York, August 15, 1849. There he secured a good common-school education and grew to manhood. His parents were James and Isabel (Stewart) Peek, both natives of New York. His mother was of Scotch ancestry, the progenitor of the family in America having settled in the Empire state many generations ago. The father was by occupation a blacksmith, which calling he followed many years in his native state. The family moved to Michigan when the subject was a young man and in 1883 they located on a farm in Henrietta township, which remained the family home until the death of the parents.

March 18, 1890, J. Stewart Peek was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Wing, a native of Blackman township, Jackson county, born October 21, 1864, the daughter of George V. and Mary (Gildart) Wing. George V. Wing was born in Maine, March 25, 1833, and came to Blackman township, Jackson county, when he was but five years old. Mrs. Wing is a native of England, born October 3, 1840. Mr. Wing was educated in the public schools and has always followed the pursuit of agriculture. He is a Democrat and filled a number of township offices. Mrs. Wing has resided on one farm in Blackman township for sixty years. They are the parents of three children, namely: Nellie is the wife of the subject; Mariette is at home with her parents; Nelmon, who resides in Grass Lake, is a telephone-line constructor and owns several lines in the county. Mr. Wing, who is a successful fruit grower, has a neat and commodious residence, it being called "Grove Vale," after Mrs. Wing's ancestral home in England. The family of each had located in Michigan at a very early period and it was in this state that they were married. About the time of his marriage George V. Wing assumed charge of the father's estate in Blackman township, erected a house upon it and devoted himself assiduously to the clearing and cultivation of the land. There the family still resides, being recognized as among the best and most worthy of the township. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Peek: Archibald H., an intellectual, manly little fellow now in his sixth year, being born July 13, 1897. He has been attending school since he was four years of age.

In 1890, being the same year in which his marriage occurred, J. Stewart Peek purchased ninety acres of land in Henrietta township adjoining his father's homestead of one hundred and ten acres. He not only managed his own place, but also saw to the cultivation of the homestead and at the death of his father he took entire charge of both farms. Under his care and supervision they were very successfully and profitably managed for a number of years.

June 3, 1901, J. Stewart Peek departed this life, being at the time in the fifty-second year of his age. His funeral took place under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a prominent and honored member. He had been master of his lodge and had also been its secretary a number of years. He and his wife were both members of the Eastern Star, Pleasant Lake Chapter No. 157, while Mr. Peek was also a member of Tent No. 926, Knights of the Maccabees, and Mrs. Peek of Hive No. 872,

Ladies of the Maccabees. In politics Mr. Peek was a Republican and, although never aspiring to the title of politician, what work he did in a political line was very successful. He served as a member of the county board of supervisors, the only man of his political faith ever elected to that position from Henrietta township. He was a man of the strictest integrity, blessed with splendid discernment and sagacity and prudence that often caused his friends and acquaintances to seek his counsel and advice. Since his death his worthy widow has taken upon herself all the cares and responsibilities incident to the management of the large, well-stocked farm. At first it seemed a task for which she was illy fitted, her entire business experience having been confined to five years which she spent in the school room as a teacher, but, like many another brave woman obliged to face a trying situation, she grandly rose to the occasion, and those who know best assert that there are few farms in the county more capably managed than that which is now under the control of Mrs. Nellie Peek.

The following obituary notices relative to the parents of the subject will undoubtedly prove of interest to the readers:

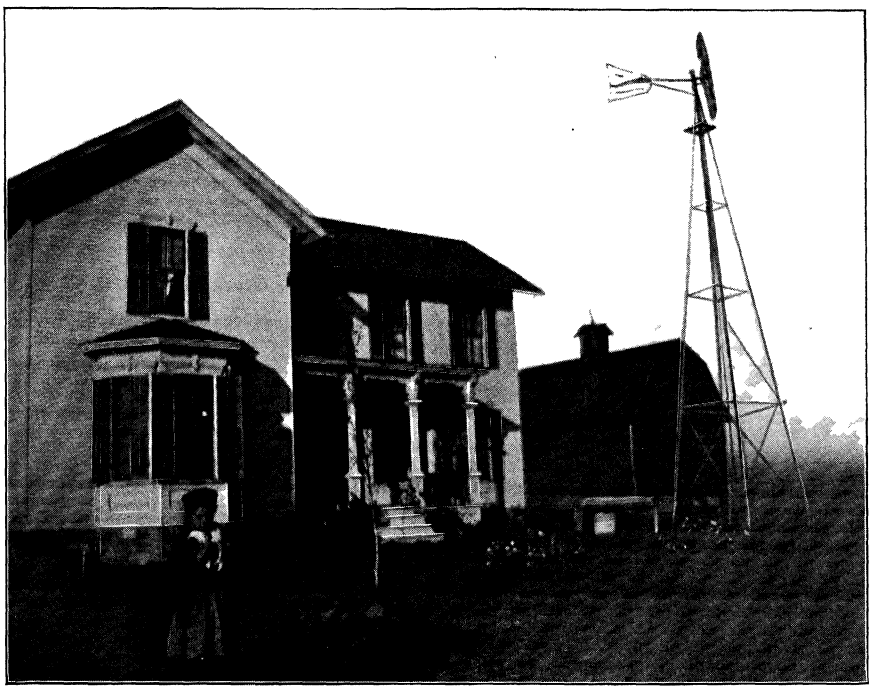
James Peek, father of Sheriff A. J. Peek and J. Stewart Peek, of Roots, died at his home in Rives, at the age of seventy-one. Deceased was born in Fulton county, New York, in 1825. He learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed many years. He was married in New York and both sons have their birthplace there. In 1862 he enlisted in the Eighth New York Cavalry and served three years in the war of the Rebellion. In 1868 he moved with his family to Jackson county, Michigan, and has been a resident since. Although he has devoted most of his time to farming, the trade of the smith has been followed, and he at one time was proprietor of a blacksmith shop in this city. For the last ten years he, together with his wife, who survives him, had resided on the place in Henrietta township known as the Southwell farm. Mr. Peek had long been one of the best citizens of Rives and was well known for his strong convictions, good sense and excellent judgment. He had always been a strong, vigorous man, and the decline which ended in his death came suddenly and was of short duration.

Isabell Peek died at the home of her son, J. Stewart Peek, of Henrietta, May 21, 1900, aged seventy-five years and twenty-three days. Isabell Stewart was born at Vails Mills, Fulton county, New York, April 28, 1825. She was of Scotch descent, her father, James Stewart, coming with his parents to America in 1801. Her mother, Margaret MacFarlan, was born at Vails Mills, of Scotch parents. Mrs. Peek was united in marriage with James Peek, of Vails Mills, January 6, 1846. They came with their two children, J. Stewart Peek and Archibald J. Peek, to Michigan and settled in Rives township March 18, 1867. March 18, 1882, they moved to Henrietta, where she resided up to the time of her death; both sons survive her. Her funeral was held at the home of J. Stewart Peek and was largely attended by sorrowing friends and neighbors. She was buried in Oakland cemetery at Jackson.

JOHN E. BROWN.

In section 31, Concord township, is found the fine homestead farm of Mr. Brown, who is one of the prominent and successful agriculturists of Jackson county, where he has passed his entire life and where he has attained prosperity through his energetic and well directed efforts, being thus especially entitled to consideration in a compilation of this nature.

Mr. Brown was born on a farm in Concord township, this county, on the 3d of March, 1863, being a son of Aetna and Phoebe (Pheasler) Brown, both of whom were natives of the state of New York, whence they came to Michigan in the com-



J. E. BROWN RESIDENCE.

paratively pioneer epoch and took up their abode in Jackson county. The father of the subject cleared several farms, and became the owner of one hundred acres in section 6, Pulaski township, and another place of twenty acres in the same township. He was an industrious, hard-working man and was successful in his endeavors. He and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while he was a Republican in his political proclivities. Of their seven children five are living at the time of this writing, while by a previous marriage to Miss Eunice Fezeler, Mr. Brown had one daughter, who is still living. Mr. Brown died August 15, 1889, at the age of seventy-one years, and Mrs. Brown November 17, 1886, at the age of fifty-five years.

John E. Brown was reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm and during all the succeeding years of his life he has not wavered in his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture. To the public schools he is indebted for the early educational privileges that were afforded him, and he duly availed himself of the same, while he has effectually broadened his knowledge through active association with men and affairs in practical business life. He has become the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and fifteen acres in Concord township and also owns twenty-three acres in Pulaski township, the two tracts being contiguous. He has made excellent improvements of a permanent nature, having a commodious and comfortable residence and other good farm buildings, while he devotes his attention to diversified agriculture with the discrimination, energy and constant watchfulness which inevitably make for definite success and prosperity. He has grown up in the county and is a young man who has ever commanded uniform confidence and esteem, so that none can but view with pleasure the rewards which have attended his endeavors. Mr. Brown is a stalwart Republican in his political allegiance and fraternally he is identified with the Concord Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, while Mrs. Brown belongs to the Royal Neighbors.

On the 9th of December, 1883, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Mertie Davis, who was born in Tuscola county, Michigan, being a daughter of David Davis, who was one of the prominent farmers of this locality for many years and who is now living retired in the city of Albion. He was born in New Jersey, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Goodwin, is a daughter of Warren Goodwin, who was a native of Vermont and an early settler in Jackson county. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have two children, Hazel M. and Ruby L.

GEORGE W. WELSH.

Comparatively few of the present residents of the state of Michigan resided in the territory seventy-five years ago. The county of Jackson has a large number of patriarchal pioneers, but not many of them who can trace their residence in the commonwealth into the dim past as far as can the subject of this biography, George W. Welsh, a retired farmer and stock raiser who, now in the seventy-ninth year of his age, is enjoying life in his comfortabe home in the village of Parma, his hours of re-

tirement being rendered pleasant and agreeable by the companionship of the faithful and devoted wife of his youth who has journeyed life's pathway with him for upwards of half a century. His parents brought him to Michigan in 1825, when he was only one year old, and here he has resided from that time to the present, seventy-eight years.

George W. Welsh is a native of New York, born near Royalton, Niagara county, October 3, 1824. His parents were James and Keziah (Barrett) Welsh, natives of New York, who removed with their family to Michigan in 1825 and located in Washtenaw county, where they resided ten years. In 1835 they moved to Grass Lake, Jackson county, where they resided until 1843, when they moved to Oakland county. In 1849 they returned to Jackson county, and established their home in Spring Arbor township, where both died, the wife surviving her husband a number of years. They were the parents of eleven children, the subject of this review being the youngest of the family. The father followed farming all his life. In politics he was a Whig and in religion both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

From early youth George W. Welsh has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He received a good common school education, being diligent and methodical in his pursuit of knowledge. The years of his early manhood were characterized by industry and thrift and his early accumulations of means enabled him to take advantage of many opportunities for gain denied to others less provident. Year by year he accumulated property, real and personal, until at the present time he finds his financial condition all that could be desired. He is the owner of a valuable three-hundred-acre farm in Spring Arbor, well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep, together with the necessary equipment of farm machinery for conducting the affairs of the place in accordance with the most approved modern ideas.

January 1, 1849, George W. Welsh was united in marriage to Miss Prudence E. Jones, a native of Oakland county, Michigan, born in the township of Lyon, May 9, 1833. Her parents were Thomas and Mary A. (Bird) Jones, natives of New York, who were among the early pioneers of Oakland county, but both of whom are now dead, having passed to their eternal reward many years ago. To their union seven children were born, four of whom, James M., William K., George W. and Ardelia, have joined their parents in the world beyond. Athelia is the wife of Thomas Powers and they are the parents of four children, Welsh, Nellie, Murray and Bessie. Caroline is the wife of Samuel Barsdale and two children have been born to them, Ethel E. and Jessie Fern. At the time of her marriage to her present husband, Mrs. Barsdale was the widow of Edward Hume and the mother of two children, Edward and Edna. Bessie Adelle is the wife of Edward Emerson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Her first husband was Fayette Gillett, by whom she became the mother of three children, Fayette, George and Prudence. The two former are married and have families of their own. George Gillett is the father of Alpha, Hilda and Helen. The children of Fayette Gillett are Ronald and Howard. The oldest son born to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Welsh, James M., grew to manhood, married Eliza Clark and at the time of his death was the father of one child, Maudie Welsh, who is still living. The subject and

his wife have three children, twelve grandchildren and five great-grandchildren, but of them all no son or grandson has been spared to them to perpetuate the name.

In the spring of 1902 Mr. and Mrs. Welsh moved to a comfortable home in the village of Parma, where they have since resided and where they propose spending the years that remain to them in the great enjoyment of that peace and comfort which the labors of a long and busy life have earned for them. Mr. Welsh has always taken a deep and active interest in politics, conscientiously feeling that to be remiss in this is to be negligent of a most important duty. He is a Republican and has been since the organization of that party. During the fifty-three years that he has resided in Jackson county, no election has escaped without witnessing a ballot dropped in the box from him. Office holding, however, was never to his taste, one term as justice of the peace constituting his entire experience as a public official.

JOHN FULLER.

Prominent among the enterprising business men and representative citizens of Jackson county is the rising young merchant whose name heads this brief tribute to his worth. Measured by age alone, his life has been comparatively brief, but considered in the light of experience and the influence he has exerted in the community, his career has been much longer than many whose natal days antedate his own by as many more years as there are in his history. John Fuller, of Henrietta, is the scion of an old pioneer family that has been represented in Jackson county since the early 'thirties, when his grandfather, Andrew Fuller, a native of New York, come to this part of Michigan and took up land in what is now the township of Sandstone. Joseph C. Fuller, a son of Andrew, was born in Sandstone township July 19, 1849, and until the age of sixteen remained with his parents assisting with the work of the farm and at intervals attending the public schools. Before reaching the age of seventeen he began earning his own living and when a youth of about nineteen took the road as salesman for a wholesale house, in which capacity he soon demonstrated sound judgment and business abilities of a high order. When a young man he married in Jackson county Miss Nettie Martin and for five years thereafter the two traveled together, selling goods over a large part of Michigan and other states and meeting with encouraging success in the undertaking. For about one year Mr. Fuller retired from the road and lived in Jackson, but at the expiration of that time went to North Dakota where he bought a large farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. Disposing of his interests in the west at the end of eight years, he returned to Jackson and a little later again engaged with a wholesale house, leaving his wife in that city while he represented his firm on the road. Joseph C. Fuller was an accomplished business man and in time became one of the best known and most popular traveling salesmen in the Northwest. He enjoyed the confidence of his employes and patrons, built up an extensive trade wherever he was sent and in his home city stood high in public esteem, winning the confidence of all with whom he had business or social relations.

The soul of honor in his dealings, his character was unassailable and his integrity above reproach. He was an active worker in the Republican party, but never had any political aspirations and for a number of years was prominently identified with the Masonic, Odd Fellows and Pythian fraternities. At the time of his death he was traveling in the interest of the Fuller Buggy Company of Jackson and he stood at the head of that concern's list of efficient salesmen. He departed this life May 10, 1895, in the city of Jackson, leaving to mourn his loss a widow and three children, viz: John, whose name introduces this review; Bertha, the subject's partner and assistant in the mercantile business, and Eula, a student of the schools of Monroe, Michigan. Mr. Fuller took great pains in educating his children, supplying them with every possible advantage in this direction. Miss Bertha, after completing the common school course, entered St. Mary's Academy at Monroe, from which she was graduated in due time, also becoming quite proficient in music. Eula is a young lady of bright mind and studious nature and has before her a promising future. Like her sister, she too possesses fine musical talent which is being cultivated under the direction of competent instructors, the indications pointing to superior accomplishment in this art as well as to a creditable career in her other studies.

John Fuller was born September 17, 1880, in Jackson county, Michigan, and spent his childhood and youth in Jackson, receiving a good educational training in the city schools. He seems to have inherited an unusual capacity for business and early decided to devote his life to mercantile pursuits, which decision he has since carried out with most gratifying results. In the year 1897 young Fuller entered into a copartnership with George Brotherton in general merchandising at Henrietta, but one year later purchased his associate's interest in the store and became sole proprietor. Subsequently the firm of Fuller & Coulston was formed, but, like the former partnership, this was not of long duration, lasting only one year, at the end of which time Mr. Fuller again became head of the concern and as such continued until buying the Cowing Brothers' store in 1902, when his sisters were admitted to the firm. Since October of the above year the business, under the firm name of J. M. Fuller & Company, has steadily grown in magnitude and importance until the store is now one of the largest general mercantile establishments in the county outside of the cities and larger towns. Mr. Fuller carries full lines of groceries, dry goods, hardware, notions, in fact every article of merchandise demanded by the trade and the patronage is steadily increasing, as a comparison of the present volume of business with that of a year ago abundantly attests. In the management of this large and growing enterprise Mr. Fuller displays mature judgment and fine tact, both being manifest in buying as well as in the more immediate dealing with the public. Genial and companionable, he has won the good will of his patrons and not a little of his success may be attributed to his knowledge of human nature as well as to his disposition to deal fairly and honorably with customers.

In addition to his private interests Mr. Fuller is identified with various enterprises of a public nature, among which is the

Farmers' Telephone Company of Jackson, being the second largest stockholder in that concern, also its secretary. He has been quite active in promoting the efficiency of the company and putting it upon a solid financial basis and in its management his judgment and fine business training have been especially valuable. The postoffice at Henrietta is looked after by Mr. Fuller, who was appointed postmaster October 1, 1902, his administration of the same meeting with the approval of the people. He is a careful observer as well as a capable and popular official, displaying his characteristic courtesy and genial manners in waiting upon the public and doing all within his power to prove worthy of the high esteem in which he is held. As stated in a preceding paragraph, Mr. Fuller is one of the rising young men of the county and the advancement he has already made and the admirable results accomplished indicate a future career of continued usefulness and honor. His course is being watched with much concern by his many friends who make bold to bespeak for him a commanding position among his fellow men at no distant day, his correct, manly conduct fully justifying them for indulging such pleasing prophecy. Mr. Fuller lives with his mother and sisters in a fine and attractive home which is a favorite resort for the best social circles of Henrietta and vicinity.

THOMAS HOOD.

Thomas Hood was born in Peebles, Scotland, July 20, 1837. His parents were James and Isabel (Rutherford) Hood, natives of Scotland, and his grandfather, George Hood, was the first of the family to arrive in America. He located in Canada, near Guelph, in 1820, upon a farm, and devoted the remainder of his life to agriculture and stock raising. The father of the family died at his home near Guelph in 1867. Thomas Hood was fifteen years of age when he arrived in America, having secured his educational training in his native land. In 1860, when he was twenty-three years old, he left the parental home in Canada and came to Michigan, locating in the city of Jackson, where he accepted a position in a meat market, and after two years' experience was sufficiently familiar with the business to engage in the conduct of a market of his own. He soon included with his business the buying and shipping of cattle and for twelve years prospered in this line of business.

On December 27, 1864, Mr. Hood was united in marriage to Miss Marie Pond, a native of Pennsylvania, born November 10, 1847, the daughter of Constant C. and Esther (Alger) Pond. This lady died in May, 1886, having borne him six children, George, Etta Belle, James, William, Nettie G. and Jessie, the first four named being deceased.

Along about 1874 the man with money, business tact and an eye that could peer a few years into the future had an opportunity presented to him for making money by investing in the timber lands of northern Michigan. The Scotch miller, Canadian farmer and Jackson city butcher was one of the fortunate few who combined all three qualities, money, perception and business tact. He went into Mecosta county, located at Big Rapids, where he soon organized the firm of Hood, Gill & Company.

They were possessed of ample capital and purchased large tracts of timber land, into which they put a force of men and began divesting it of all timber suitable for the manufacture of lumber. This they prepared and shipped, realizing a handsome profit. In many instances the price realized on the logs alone more than paid all expenses, including the original price of the land. During the years 1879, 1880 and 1881 they shipped upwards of thirty-five million feet per year, every foot of which was taken from the stump off their own land by their own employes. In 1886 the firm was dissolved by mutual consent, after having run a most successful business career of twelve years. Mr. Hood then moved to Tug Hill, New York, where he established a veneer factory and successfully operated it for three years. A fire which destroyed the establishment caused the removal of the plant to Warren, Pennsylvania, where it was operated during the next five years. Despite the fact that they were visited by two bad fires, the business shows a nice profit during the period. Selling out his interest in the business at Warren to his partners, Mr. Hood returned to Big Rapids, organized the firm of Hood & Wright, veneer manufacturers, and invested in a good plant, which they still operate very successfully.

In 1893 the Pond property, located three miles west of Jackson, was purchased by Mr. Hood. This tract comprises one hundred and sixty acres, splendidly cultivated and elegantly improved, and here he engages in breeding and rearing the Wilkes and Electioneer thoroughbred horses. Only the very best pedigreed stock is handled, and quite a number of those which he now has on the place are superb animals. During the course of Mr. Hood's busy career, he has found little time to take part in the social side of life, hence he belongs to but one fraternal order, that of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is, nevertheless, a social, genial gentleman, and is highly respected by all who know him.

ARTHUR WOODWARD.

He to whom this brief sketch is dedicated and who is one of the energetic and progressive young farmers of Rives township, is a representative of the third generation of his family in Jackson county, with whose annals the name has been identified from the time when Michigan first attained the dignity of statehood, and thus it is that he may be consistently referred to as a scion of stanch pioneer stock.

Mr. Woodward was born on the parental farmstead, in Waterloo township, this county, on the 14th of April, 1873, being a son of Nathaniel and Mary (Garred) Woodward, the former of whom was born in Simcoe, Canada, and the latter in England, whence she accompanied her parents to America in her childhood days. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Daniel O. Woodward, who was a cooper by trade and who followed this as a vocation in the state of New York until the late 'thirties, when he came with his family to Michigan, purchasing a tract of land near Grass Lake, this county, where he reclaimed a farm from the wilderness and there passed the remainder of his life, being one of the sterling pioneers of the county. Nathaniel Woodward was a mere boy at the time of

his parents' removal to the Wolverine state, and he grew to manhood on the pioneer farm, assisting in the work of clearing the land and placing it under cultivation, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the primitive log school house of the locality and period. He finally took charge of the homestead, of which he acquired the ownership after the death of his father, and in 1877 he disposed of the property and removed to Petoskey, this state, where he resided one year, after which he made several changes of location prior to the year 1882. In May of that year he returned to Jackson county and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 25, Rives township, and here continued to be successfully engaged in farming until his death, on the 22d of June, 1900, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a man of inflexible integrity of purpose, industrious and progressive, and he held the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. In politics he gave his support to the Republican party. His widow survives him and still resides on the homestead farm, which is now in charge of her elder son, whose name initiates this article. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three died in infancy, the others being as follows: Bert, who died at the age of about two years; Arthur, the subject of this sketch; Emma, who is the wife of John Jones, a farmer of Blackman township; and Clarence, who also remains on the old homestead, having been born on the 12th of February, 1881. The children received the advantages of the public schools and all are proving worthy representatives of this honored pioneer family.

Arthur Woodward was about four years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Petoskey, and he thereafter accompanied them on their several removals, in the meanwhile pursuing his studies in the public schools. He was but nine years of age at the time when the family came again to Jackson county and took up their residence on the present homestead, and here he was reared to maturity and has been consecutively identified with the operation of the farm, of which he assumed the active management at the time of his father's death. He has shown distinctive executive ability and has so directed his efforts as to secure the maximum returns therefrom, devoting his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of excellent grades of live stock, while the farm is improved with good buildings and is one of the attractive and valuable places of the township. In politics Mr. Woodward has given his allegiance to the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority, having cast his first presidential vote for McKinley. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, being a member of Henrietta Tent No. 926, at Henrietta. Mr. Woodward remains a bachelor.

L. C. HOYT.

Jackson county is characterized by her full share of the honored pioneer element who have done so much for the development of the county, and the establishment of the institutions of civilization in this fertile and well-favored section. The biographical sketches of this volume are largely of this class of useful citizens and it is eminently

proper to record in print the principal items in the lives of these hard-working and honest people, giving honor to whom honor is due. They will soon be gone and the past can have no better history or memento than these records.

L. C. Hoyt is a native of New York, born September 21, 1844. His parents were Jonathan L. and Samantha (Clark) Hoyt, both natives of New York, in which state they were married and resided some years thereafter. The grandfather of the subject was Lewis Hoyt, who was also a native of New York, but came out to Michigan in 1836, located in Jackson county and bought a farm of eighty acres in Blackman township. The land was wild, as little improvement had been made in the county, game was plentiful and it afforded Lewis Hoyt a fine opportunity for indulging in hunting, a species of pastime and exercise that had been a passion with him all his life. Here he continued to reside many years and until his death, when his son, Jonathan, father of subject, with his family, came out from New York and took charge of his affairs. He cleared and improved the land and erected a comfortable residence, with necessary farm buildings, and this place remained the home of the family until the death of the parents. The mother died March 24, 1880, her husband surviving until December 31, 1888, when he too passed into eternity. To Jonathan and Samantha (Clark) Hoyt six children were born, all of whom grew to maturity, married and reared families. Of the six children, however, L. C., the subject of this review, is the sole survivor, he being the second child of the family and the only son. The others were Theodora, Flora, Manilla, Anna, Emma and Lillie. Each of them received a good education and had been employed as teachers in the public schools. The father of the family inherited the passion of his father for hunting, though not to the neglect of the necessary affairs of life. In his operations on the farm he was quite successful, not a little of which was contributed to by his good wife, who was accomplished in the useful arts of those early days, spinning, weaving, knitting, making and mending. Few of the garments worn in those times were the creations of others than the skillful, industrious mothers of the pioneer homes. Both parents were members of the Episcopal church and in politics the father was a Democrat.

Little more than an infant when the family came out from New York to Michigan, the boyhood of L. C. Hoyt was divided between his studies in the school room and his labors on the farm. While he was too small to do much of anything else he was given charge of a yoke of patient oxen, with which much of the hauling on the farm was done. He inherited the Hoyt passion for hunting and spent many days in the woods and in the fields with his gun. But the opportunity of acquiring an education was not neglected. He was studious and ambitious and his ready intelligence soon made him proficient in all of the common school branches. He remained at home, aiding his father in the operations of the farm until long after he had attained his majority.

On the 28th day of December, 1870, L. C. Hoyt was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Mayo, a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born in Blackman township, November 16, 1851. Her parents were William and Sarah (Plant) Mayo, both na-

tives of England, who had come to America in an early day and located in Jackson county, Michigan, in 1832. He worked in the saw-mills of those early times for a number of years, then bought land in Blackman township, which he proceeded to convert into a farm. It was a wild region then, but here a residence was erected, the greater part of the land was cleared and this was maintained as the family home for nearly twenty years. Having sold this place, another tract in the same township was purchased and occupied as the family home until 1870, when a small place near the city was purchased, but it had not long been occupied, when they decided to retire and moved to the city of Jackson. Their years of retirement were few. Both died at their home in the city of Jackson, the mother on July 5, 1874, and the father February 12, 1874. In politics the latter was a Democrat and interested himself considerably in political affairs on behalf of that party. He was a man whose life was characterized by energy and industry and these excellent qualities, coupled with good judgment, made him a useful and successful citizen. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, of whom Mrs. Hoyt was the eleventh.

About the time of his marriage L. C. Hoyt became the owner of a little tract of fifteen acres of land five miles from the city of Jackson. In 1872 this was sold and a tract of seventy acres, a part of section 30, Rives township, was purchased. To this the family moved and they immediately set about its improvement and cultivation. Good fortune and better management favored them so that five years later they were able to increase the size of their little farm by the addition of one hundred acres more. On this place of one hundred and seventy acres they have erected three good barns, made many minor improvements and the farm is in a fine state of cultivation.

To Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hoyt four children have been born, viz: Maude married Frank Ottney, a farmer of Blackman township, and they are the parents of two children, Leo L. and Daniel P.; Bertha is the wife of William Ottney, a farmer of Blackman township, and they are the parents of two children, Hazel L. and Clarence W.; Edna, wife of Date Schofield, resides in the village of Leona, and Amy is still at home with parents. They are all well educated and are skilled musicians, while Bertha devoted some time to teaching school.

The family home of the Hoyts is a comfortable, commodious, well-furnished residence. It is connected with the outside world by telephone and enjoys the modern privilege of rural free delivery. Its owner occupies his time with what is termed mixed farming, raises all manner of crops and live stock, besides giving some attention to dairying. In politics he is a Democrat and an active worker in the interest of the party, but has never sought office for himself. He began life with little, worked hard, reared a noble family and has accomplished much besides. He is a man who is loved and respected for his many good qualities wherever he is known.

ALVA C. HENRY.

Among the representative farmers and stock growers of Jackson county, of which he is a native son, is the subject of this review, who is the owner of a fine landed es-

tate of one hundred and seventy acres in Rives township and who is carrying on the various departments of his enterprise with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequel in definite success. In such men as Mr. Henry there is particular satisfaction as offering in their life histories justification for the compilations of works of this nature,—not that their lives have been such as to gain them wide reputation or the admiring plaudits of men, but that they have been true to the trusts reposed in them, have shown such attributes of character as entitle them to the regard of all and have been useful in their respective sphere of action. Mr. Henry is a son of one of the able pioneer physicians and honored citizens of the county, has here lived and labored most effectively during his entire mature life and was one of the loyal sons of the republic who tendered their services in defense of the Union when its integrity was jeopardized through armed rebellion, and thus there is no lack of interesting detail accessible in the preparation of this brief review of his career.

Alva C. Henry was born on the old homestead farm, in Rives township, this county, on the 7th of August, 1847, being a son of Dr. Alanson and Lavinia (Trout) Henry, the former of whom was born in New York, and the latter in Pennsylvania. Dr. Henry was reared and educated in his native state, where he first engaged in the practice of his profession, and subsequently he came west to the state of Ohio, where he continued his professional endeavors until 1837, when he came to Michigan, which was admitted to statehood in that year. He took up his abode in Jackson county, and his noble and unstinted services as a physician gained for him the affectionate regard of the early settlers, while the labors which thus devolved upon him were of the most strenuous order, since he was called to remote and almost inaccessible parts of the newly opened country, few roads having been established and these few being at times almost impassable, while, in summer's heat and winter's chill and snow, he made his way to the bedside of those afflicted and ministered with devoted care and fidelity to those in need of his services. No sinecure was that of the pioneer physician, and those who thus labored with devotion and true humanitarian spirit under the conditions then obtaining, demand and merit a tribute of respect and honor for all time. Within a short time after his arrival in the county Dr. Henry purchased two hundred and forty-four acres of land in Rives township, the same being situate in sections 28, 29, 32 and 33, the entire tract being then covered with the native timber, of heavy growth, while no improvements had been made. He caused this land to be reclaimed to cultivation, personally lending his individual efforts when the work of his profession permitted, and here he continued to make his home until he was called from the scene of life's activities, his death occurring on the 26th of February, 1867, at which time he was sixty-three years of age. He was a man of high intellectual and professional attainments, gracious and kindly in all the relations of life, and his memory is revered by all who remain to recall his earnest and devoted life. In politics the Doctor was originally an adherent of the Whig party, but the organic principles of the Republican party called forth his endorsement at the time of its inception, and he thereafter was a

stanch advocate of its cause. He was prominent in local affairs of a public nature and wielded a beneficent influence in the community. Though never an aspirant for office, he served for a number of years as justice of the peace, his services in this capacity being such as to justify the title, for his aim was to promote peace and discourage dissensions and litigation among his neighbors. His loved and devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 5th of March, 1891, at the age of eighty-four years, her gentle and gracious womanhood having endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. They became the parents of five children, relative to whom brief record is entered at this juncture: John B., who died in Texas, as the result of the bite of a tarantula, removed to that state years ago and was there engaged in ranching until the time of his death; he married Miss Jane Bogardus, who survives him, as do also four of their children. Thomas K., who was for a number of years a successful teacher in the public schools, is now a representative farmer of Eaton county, this state. He married Miss Laura B. Hayes and they have one child. Mary C. is the wife of Abel McCloy, who is engaged in grain business and farming in the village of Munith, Jackson county. Louisa S. married Col. Peter Van Arsdale, who was an officer in the Thirteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry during the Rebellion, and who later became deputy warden of the Michigan state prison, in the city of Jackson, where he died. Three children were born of this union and two are living. Mrs. Van Arsdale later became the wife of George R. Elms, a representative farmer of Rives township. Alva C., the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth and the youngest of the children.

On the old homestead farm where he was born Alva C. Henry was reared amid the scenes and conditions of the pioneer epoch, and from his boyhood days he assumed his share of the work of the farm, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. He was thus employed in farm work at the time when the dark cloud of civil war cast its gruesome pall over the national horizon, and with the intrinsic loyalty and patriotism of his nature, he responded to the call for volunteers when seventeen years of age, his desire to earlier tender his services having been discouraged by his parents, and on April 11, 1865, he enrolled himself as a private in Company G, Fifteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Western Army and which was sent into Arkansas and neighboring states, where it remained in service until victory crowned the Union arms. Mr. Henry was mustered out, at Little Rock, Arkansas, on September 13, 1865, while he received his honorable discharge, at Detroit, the following October.

At the expiration of his military service Mr. Henry returned home and shortly afterward entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of mason, become a skilled artisan in the line and continuing to follow this vocation for a period of twenty years, becoming one of the successful contractors of the county and retaining his residence in Jackson county during the major portion of this interval. In 1887 he effected the purchase of a farm of one hundred and twelve acres, the same being an integral portion of the old homestead, while he had inherited fifty-sev-

en additional acres, his place being located in sections 28 and 29, Rives township. Here he has since been successfully engaged in diversified farming, having one hundred acres of his land under effective cultivation, while he also raises live stock of high grade, including horses, cattle, sheep and swine, while in the line of cattle he gives special attention to the breeding of the Durham type. His farm is well improved throughout and everything is kept in first-class order. The place has a modern and adequate system of drainage, is equipped with good fences, and the buildings are substantial and well adapted to the various uses to which they are applied. Mr. Henry is broad-minded, liberal, progressive and public spirited, and is well known and highly esteemed in the county which has been his home from the time of his birth. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of men and measures which meet his approval, and he is not a partisan in any sense. He is in sympathy, however, with the general principles of the Prohibition party and lends his influence in its support at such times as he feels that such action will result in definite accomplishment of the desired object. He and his wife are both zealous and valued members of the Evangelical church. Fraternally he is identified with Rives Tent No. 868, Knights of the Maccabees.

Mr. Henry has been twice married. In 1876 was solemnized his marriage to Mrs. Delaphine Demorest, who was born in Livingston county, Michigan, being a daughter of Gilbert Demorest, a representative pioneer and successful farmer of that county, where he died. Mrs. Henry was summoned to the "land of the leal" April 3, 1887. She had one daughter by her first marriage, Ethel May, who is at the time of this writing employed as bookkeeper in the furniture establishment of Gallop & Lewis, in the city of Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Henry became the parents of three children, namely: Mary J. is the wife of Charles R. Price, who is engaged in the grain business in the village of Leslie, Ingham county, where he has a large elevator, and they have one son, Paul. Robert Quincy and Bessie still remain beneath the parental roof. All of the children received excellent educational advantages, and the daughters are talented musicians. On the 28th of November, 1887, Mr. Henry was united in marriage to Miss Mary Styles, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, being a daughter of the late Richard Styles, who came to Jackson county about 1873 and became one of the prominent and influential farmers of Rives township. No children have been born of the second marriage.

LINCOLN WOOD.

Those of the younger generation who wish to gain a definite idea of the gigantic and rapid strides which civilization has made in southern Michigan within the last half century need but refer to the honored pioneers who yet remain with us and who have been witnesses of the wonderful transformation wrought, for through their memories we can, in a figurative sense, turn the accomplishment of years into an hour glass. There today remain in Jackson county not a few pioneers who came hither at a time when the section was represented by the primeval forest, the only practical thoroughfares being

the Indian trails, the native denizens of the forest being seen on every side, while the red men still roamed unmolested through the dim fastnesses of the virgin wilds. Many of these pioneers came hither endowed with the indomitable energy and adventurous spirit of youth, many others came with their families to grapple with the fundamental conditions and establish homes and win prosperity through ceaseless toil and endeavor, while many have remained to witness and be identified with the march of progress, aiding in bringing about the wonderful transformation which has made this one of the most opulent and attractive sections of a sovereign commonwealth. One of the honored pioneers of the county who has attained success through his own well-directed efforts and who was identified with the strenuous life of the early days and the great industrial activities of later years is Mr. Wood, who is now living practically retired in his attractive home in the city of Jackson, but who still retains possession and the general supervision of his fine landed estate in Blackman township, his farm being one of the best to be found in this section. Such are the men who justify the compilation of this work, and few are better known and none more highly esteemed in the county than he whose name introduces this article.

Lincoln Wood is a native of the old Empire state, having been born on a farm near Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York, on the 17th of April, 1823, a son of Jotham and Anna (Lincoln) Wood, both of whom were born in the state of Vermont, being representatives of families established in New England in the early colonial epoch. The mother of the subject was a daughter of Abiather Lincoln, who served with distinction in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, having been a member of a Massachusetts regiment, in which he held the office of captain. The parents of the subject removed to New York state in an early day, and there Jotham Wood was engaged in farming, in Otsego county, while he also operated a carding machine. In 1830 he came to the territory of Michigan and secured a tract of government land in Sandstone township, Jackson county, but retained possession of this but a short time, selling the claim in 1831 and forthwith buying a large tract in Blackman township, the same being entirely unreclaimed and without sign of improvement. Taking up his residence on this place in the same year, he was joined by his family, consisting of his wife and their six sons and one daughter, the eldest son having been at the time but sixteen years of age. What is now the attractive village of Parma was then known as Slab City and was represented by a few slab cabins, while there was but one settler in Sandstone township, and the future metropolis of the county, the now opulent and important city of Jackson, had its site marked by four or five primitive log cabins. At the time when Mr. Wood and his family took up their abode on their embryonic farm, their nearest neighbor was a settler in Sandstone township, two and one-half miles distant, while Slab City was removed by a distance of eight miles. Mr. Wood had followed the Indian trails through this section, and his final choice of land was made principally on account of his having discovered on the same a fine spring of pure, cold water, affording a convenience not to be held in light value at that time. He erected in the clearing, which he was compelled to make

in a preliminary way, a little frame shanty, twelve feet square, a small saw-mill being in operation in Jackson, so that he was able to secure the requisite lumber for his rude lodge in the midst of the forest, and he had begun the erection of a more pretentious frame dwelling before his family arrived, the residence being three and one-half miles distant from what is now the city of Jackson. Mr. Wood set to himself the herculean task of reclaiming his farm and placing it under cultivation, and his labors were attended with a due measure of success, since he cleared three hundred acres and developed one of the best farms in the county, continuing to give to the same his active supervision until the time of his death, in 1862, at which time he was seventy-five years of age, his devoted wife having been summoned into life eternal in 1855, both having been consistent believers of the Universalist faith. In politics Mr. Wood was originally aligned with the Whig party, later supporting the cause of the Free-soil party and finally identifying himself with the Republican party at the time of its conception, having been a delegate to the first Republican convention, which was held in Jackson, in the year 1854. It was his privilege to cast his ballot in support of Abraham Lincoln at the time of his first nomination for the presidency, but he did not live to see the glorious denoument of the great war of the Rebellion, though he had been implacably opposed to the institution of human slavery and had been active in the anti-slavery movement. He was one of the first voters in Blackman township, and was one of the first there elected to the office of supervisor, having been a man of high intelligence and sterling integrity and having ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem in the community where he so long lived and labored.

Jotham and Anna (Lincoln) Wood became the parents of seven children, concerning whom brief record is entered at this juncture: Semira remained at the parental home and was a spinster at the time of her death, when sixty years of age. Jonathan became a prosperous farmer of Bunker Hill township, Ingham county, where he had been given land by his father, as had also his brother Charles, and both developed good farms, but after the death of his father Jonathan returned to Jackson county. Charles resided in Ingham county, but returned to Blackman township, where both himself, wife and two children died. Jotham, the next youngest to Charles, improved a farm in Tompkins township given him by his father, and there resided till his death in 1889, leaving a son, now residing in Arizonia, and a daughter, who married and is also deceased. Lincoln is the immediate subject of this review. George became a successful farmer of Tompkins township, Ingham county, and later returned to Blackman township, where he now owns a valuable farm, adjoining the old homestead, being seventy-eight years of age at the time of this writing (1903). Joseph Curtis was numbered among the influential farmers of Tompkins township, where he died at about fifty years of age. Each of the sons became prominent in connection with the agricultural development of the county, each gave support to the Republican party at the time of its organization, and through each has come additional prestige to the honored name, though none have been prominent in public affairs. At the time of the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, the father of

the subject, in company with his sons Jonathan and Joseph Curtis (commonly known as Curtis), made the long and perilous journey across the isthmus to the new Eldorado, but returned within two years. About 1845 the Lake Superior Iron Mining Company began operations in the upper peninsula of the state, and the father of the subject suggested to him and his brother George that they might be able to secure employment with this company and thus establish themselves in a good business eventually. They decided to act on this suggestion and proceeded as far as Sault Ste. Marie, where they found it impossible to secure passage to the mining district, no boat being in service at the time, and they consequently returned to Jackson county and had charge of the homestead farm during the absence of their father and brothers in California. At this point may be consistently entered a reminiscent bit of information offered by the honored subject, and well typifying the political enthusiasm manifested in the early days. At the time of the county convention of the Whig party in 1840, in Jackson, the young men of Blackman township who paid allegiance to this organization rigged up a unique conveyance, made up of two ox carts, which were connected by long pieces of timber, and upon this about fifty of them started forth to attend the convention, proceeding on their way and singing the "Tippecanoe" songs so popular in the campaign of that year. The stately equipage was drawn by sixty-two yoke of oxen and a leader, which was crowned with the national flag. They practically reached their destination in Jackson, but disaster overtook them at the sand hill near the present central school building, the axletree of one of the carts breaking down under its enthusiastic load, so that they were compelled to abandon their "political chariot," though by no means their political principles and enthusiasm.

Lincoln Wood, the immediate subject of this review, was a lad of eight years at the time when the family took up their residence in the wilds of Jackson county, and thus his youthful days were passed amid the scenes and influences of the pioneer epoch, concerning which period his reminiscences are interesting in the extreme and should be recorded in a permanent form, as a valuable contribution to the generic history of the county. His educational advantages were such as were afforded by the primitive schools which the early settlers provided by subscriptions and other means, and the subject early began to contribute to the work of clearing and cultivating the homestead farm. For one year he was engaged in farming in Bunker Hill township, Ingham county, being at the time twenty-three years of age, and he then returned to the old homestead, at the behest of his father, during whose absence in California he was associated with his brother George in the management of the farm, as has been previously noted in this connection. Thereafter his father insisted that he should continue to maintain the supervision of the homestead, which he did until his father was summoned to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns." He then became associated with his eldest brother, Jonathan, in purchasing the interests of the other heirs, the latter securing the portion of the farm on which was situated the dwelling house erected so many years previously, while the subject came into possession of one hundred and twenty-seven acres. He erected

a good house and made other substantial improvements, and in 1852 he purchased an adjoining tract of eighty acres, while he made the farm one of the best in this section of the state. There Mr. Wood continued to be actively engaged in general farming and stock growing until 1870, when he removed to the city of Jackson, in order to afford his children the advantages of its excellent schools, his intention at the time being to return to the farm at the expiration of about three years. He erected his present spacious and attractive residence, at 310 Second street, after his removal to the city, and he finally determined to permanently continue his residence in Jackson, having thus continued to rent his farm for the long period of thirty-three years, though he still retains a personal supervision of its operation.

Soon after taking up his residence in the city Mr. Wood became associated with John Barry in the buying and shipping of wool and other farm products, and to this line of enterprise he thereafter devoted his attention for the long interval of nineteen years. within which the firm handled an average of one hundred thousand pounds of wool each season, while they also were extensive buyers of apples, potatoes, beans, etc. Mr. Wood's farm lies in the coal belt of the county, and a mine was operated on the same by a Detroit company, for twenty years, the vein of coal varying from three to four feet in thickness. For six years Mr. Wood and his brother Jonathan gave their personal attention to the development of the property.

In politics Mr. Wood has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, with which he became identified at the time of its organization, and he has taken an active interest in its cause and knows somewhat of practical politics. Though he has never been an aspirant for office, he was called upon to represent his ward, the third, in the city council, serving in the same for two years. He was candidate for supervisor from his ward, and being unable to put in his appearance at the polls and attend to the personal importunities then so commonly made to the voters, he employed a man to be present and thus work in his behalf, but the opposing candidate also retained this ambitious and versatile individual to advocate his cause, and while he made the attempt to "serve two masters" the result was that the subject's opponent was elected by a single vote. Mr. Wood has been identified with the Masonic fraternity since 1862, and is most appreciative of its noble objects and teachings, having been continuously affiliated in Jackson Lodge No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he was initiated as entered apprentice. His religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Universalist church.

On the 28th of December, 1852, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wood to Miss Lydia Ann Bryant, who was born in Otsego county, New York, being a daughter of Guy Carlton and Lydia (Cass) Bryant, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Spring Arbor township, this county, whither they emigrated from the old Empire state, and here both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. After a happy and ideal married life of nearly half a century the gracious ties which bound the subject and his loved and devoted wife together in closest sympathy and helpfulness, were severed by the relentless hand of death, and the immortal gained a new glory when death thus placed its seal upon her mortal

lips. Mrs. Wood passed away on the 20th of September, 1899, at the age of seventy-one years, and her memory rests upon all who knew her even as the gracious benediction that "follows after prayer." Of this union were born two children, Caroline Pattridge and Adeline Pattridge, twins. Caroline is the wife of Henry G. Berger, who was one of the renowned Berger family of Swiss bell ringers, the eldest daughter, Louise, becoming the wife of Sol Smith Russell. He was later associated with the Theodore Thomas Orchestra and the National Opera Company, finally becoming manager of a theatre at Richmond, Virginia, for several years. Mrs. Berger now lives with her father in the pleasant home in Jackson, as do also her two children, Henry Wood, who is a chemist in the cement works at Cement City, near Jackson, and Charles Pratt, who is attending the public schools. Adeline P. is the wife of Charles H. Pratt, of Boston, who was the proprietor and manager of the Emma Abbott Opera Company until the death of the popular prima donna whose name gave title to the company. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have no children.

WILLIAM E. LEE.

The Lee family has been identified with the history of Jackson county for many years, the subject of this sketch being one of the successful farmers and stock growers of Summit township. Mr. Lee has passed his entire life in this county, commanding the same degree of confidence and esteem as did his honored father, who located in this township at a time when the virgin forest was still in evidence and the march of development scarcely more than inaugurated. The strenuous life of the pioneer has been the theme of many a writer, and yet never can too much be written concerning those who have blazed the way for progress and prosperity in the various sovereign states of our great republic and have been the founders of our enlightened commonwealths.

William Edgar Lee was born on the parental homestead, in Summit township, this county, on the 21st of February, 1860, being a son of Abram and Sarah (Joslin) Lee. Abram Lee was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, on the 13th of October, 1821, and died at his home in Summit township, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 8th of February, 1895. He was a son of Daniel O. Lee, who was likewise a native of Roxbury, where he was born on the 27th of October, 1800, and who died in the city of Jackson on the 16th of October, 1849, the family having been established in America in the early colonial epoch. Mrs. Sally H. Lee, the paternal grandmother of the subject, was born in Greene county, New York, on the 6th of September, 1801, and died in Jackson, on the 21st of January, 1868, having met her death as the result of an accident, being thrown from a vehicle by a run-away team. Daniel O. Lee came with his family to Michigan as a pioneer of the year 1842, the journey having been made with overland conveyances, utilizing one team of horses and two yoke of oxen. The father of the subject had just attained his legal majority at the time of this emigration to the new state, and with the remainder of the family he came to Jackson county. He purchased eighty acres of land in the midst of the forest of Summit county, the same being in section 26, and here he erected a log

cabin of the primitive pioneer type and then set to himself the task of clearing and developing his farm. Wild game was plentiful in this section at that time, and the larder of the household was amply replenished from this source. Later on Mr. Lee purchased an additional one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, and his entire farm was eventually reclaimed to cultivation through his efforts, and was made one of the valuable farms of this section of the county. He identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization, and both he and the mother of the subject were consistent and worthy members of the Christian church. Abram Lee was thrice married, having first been united to Miss Charlotte Manchester, who died on the 11th of March, 1852, having borne to him three sons, John, Abram and Chester, all of whom died in childhood. On the 14th of July, 1852, he married Miss Hannah E. Freeman, and she died on the 9th of September, 1857, no children having been born of this marriage. Subsequently Mr. Lee married Miss Sarah Joslin, a native of Vermont, and the subject of this review was the only child of this union.

William E. Lee received excellent educational advantages in the public schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty years he assumed charge of the old homestead farm, in the operation of which he had been identified from his boyhood days, and upon the death of his father he inherited the place, which is now one of the attractive and well improved farms of the county, attention being given to diversified agriculture, while Mr. Lee has also been very successful in the raising of Durham cattle and Poland China swine, as well as Percheron horses, breeding high grades in each of these lines and transacting a prosperous business in this department of his farming enterprise. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen and is held in the highest esteem in the community in which his entire life has been passed. He is appreciative of modern ideas and improvements, one being telephonic connection with the city of Jackson and other points, while the rural free mail-delivery system enables him to enjoy facilities in this line practically equal to those of the city. His home is one of the attractive ones of the township, and in the same are the evidences of refined taste and culture, while his children are being afforded the best possible advantages, including the study of music, for which purpose he has provided his home with a fine piano. While it has not been his privilege to figure as a pioneer and to essay the herculean work of felling the forest trees and clearing land, he states, with somewhat facetious appreciation, that it has been his lot to move forty-seven stone piles, averaging one hundred tons to the pile, and thus he feels that his labors have not lacked the strenuous element. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and he and his wife attend the Christian Science church in the city of Jackson.

On the 31st of December, 1883, Mr. Lee was united in marriage to Miss Lucy J. Lyons, who was born in Summit township, this county, being a daughter of Allen and Lucy J. (Ingalls) Lyons, both of whom were born in Monroe county, Michigan, whither their respective parents removed from the state of New York in an early day. Mr. Lyons is a successful farmer and horse dealer of Summit township, where he has resided for many years, being one of the

representative citizens of this locality. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are the parents of two children, Ralph A., who was born on the 19th of September, 1889, and Bernice Elizabeth, who was born January 10, 1896, both being students in the public schools.

JAMES MILLS.

The gentleman whose brief life story is outlined in the following paragraph enjoys worthy prestige as an agriculturist and citizen, in addition to which he has an honorable record as a soldier for the Union during the dark and troublous years of the great Civil war. James Mills is a native of Michigan, but traces his family history to New Jersey, in which state both lines of his ancestry have been represented since colonial times. His father, Ralph Mills, was born in New Jersey and in early life followed the sea, sailing for a number of years before the mast and later following for a while oyster dredging along the coast of his own and other eastern states. The maiden name of Mrs. Ralph Mills, the mother of the subject, was Charlotte Birdsell, her people, as already stated, being among the old families of New Jersey. In 1834, the year preceding the birth of the subject of this review, his parents disposed of their interests in the east for the purpose of securing cheaper lands and establishing a home where they could better provide for the material welfare of themselves and their children. With these objects in view, they immigrated to Lenawee county, Michigan, at that time a new and sparsely settled country, and located on a tract of wild land near Tecumseh, which was subsequently exchanged for a quarter section in another part of the same county. Mr. Mills converted the latter place into a good farm, inaugurated and carried to completion a series of substantial improvements and made it his home during the remainder of his life. He labored and supported his family comfortably and by thrift and economy became quite a prosperous and well-to-do man, also earning the reputation of an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. For a number of years he was a leader of the old Whig party in his community and subsequently supported with equal zeal the Republican party, assisting in organizing the latter and at all times active in his efforts to promote its interests. Ralph and Charlotte Mills had a family of eight children, namely: Angeline; Mary, deceased; Oliver, who died when twenty-two years old; Gabriel departed this life at the age of eleven; James, John, Matilda and Mariah; those living are well settled, with families of their own and highly respected in their communities.

On December 8, 1835, James Mills was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, having first seen the light of day in what is now the township of Macon. His early years on the farm were replete with honest toil in the summer time and of winter seasons he attended the public school in the neighborhood of his home. Mr. Mills states that while still a mere lad he was set to work driving three and some times four yoke of oxen, while his father or an older brother held the plow by which the rough, stumpy ground was broken. When a little older he managed the plow himself and as he grew in years and stature much other hard labor fell to him, such as clearing land, splitting rails, building fences, cradling wheat, etc., in all of

which he developed strength and efficiency, being able to do a man's part at all kinds of farm work long before reaching the years of maturity.

On attaining his majority Mr. Mills bought land of his own in Lenawee county, but after retaining it a short time, he traded it for other real estate in the same locality, which in turn was disposed of at a good figure and the proceeds invested in a forty-acre farm in the county of Branch. Shortly after making the last deal and before he could begin improving his land his plans were very materially disarranged by the Civil war, the serious nature of which was just beginning to dawn upon the public mind. In this struggle he made common cause with thousands of other loyal young men in his own state and throughout the entire north, enlisting August 4, 1862, in Company M, Fifth Michigan Cavalry, with which he served until the fortunes of the rebellion went down in defeat with the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. Mr. Mills was three years at the front, during which time he took part in many of the most noted campaigns of the war, participating in a number of hard-fought battles and experiencing in full all the vicissitudes and hardships which make up the career of the brave and faithful soldier who freely devote his services and the best years of his manhood, also his life if need be, to his country's good, While realizing much of the awful realities of war on the march, in camp, on sentry duty and in the midst of the smoke and din of conflict, Mr. Mills was not always with his command in readiness for battle, having spent considerable time in the ambulance department, when his services, though not as dangerous as in other situations, were equally as difficult and onerous and frequently more so. He was mustered out at Detroit on the 2d of July, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned home where he once more took up the peaceful pursuits of civil life. Not long after leaving the army he bought forty acres of land in section 6, Rives township, Jackson county, and here he has since lived and prospered, clearing and improving his farm the meanwhile and adding to its area until now, in addition to a fine home, he has a sufficiency of this world's goods to make him practically independent. He easily ranks with the most thorough and successful farmers of his township, raises excellent breeds of horses for general purposes and for a number of years past has realized handsome returns from his fine-wooled sheep, Durham cattle and Poland China hogs, his reputation in the matter of live stock being second to that of none of his neighbors similarly engaged. Mr. Mills feeds the greater part of his grain crops, having long since realized the superiority of stock farming over any branch of agriculture as a reliable source of income. He is a careful business man, conducts all of his enterprises according to the most approved methods and everything on his place, from the neat, comfortable dwelling and attractive surroundings to the excellent condition of his other buildings, fences and cultivated fields, bearing unmistakable evidence of well-planned and thoroughly systematized effort.

Mr. Mills is a creditable representative of that large, industrious, reliable and successful class known in our western country as self-made men. In his youth he preferred to rely upon his own powers rather than to wait for fortune to cast some favor in his pathway and he has always possessed the faculty

of making the most of his opportunities, besides being enabled to adjust himself to circumstances favorable or otherwise. His neighbors and friends speak of him in pleasing terms; his integrity is recognized by all and the high character which he has ever manifested has won him the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, regardless of class or condition. Mr. Mills prefers to be known as an independent in politics, never having relished the idea of supporting men and measures at the behest of party and leaders. Other things being equal, the candidate with the best mental and moral qualifications is sure to receive the benefit of his ballot and influence, the mere matter of political affiliation having no weight with him where the public welfare is concerned. He stands for good government and believes that none but able men of pure motives, sterling moral worth and true patriotism, should be chosen as lawmakers, consequently he exercises good judgment and sound discretion when legislators are to be elected, in this, as in affairs purely local, eliminating entirely all party claims.

Mr. Mills was married December 25, 1857, to Miss Rachel Lyon, daughter of Jesse and Nancy Lyon, natives of New Jersey, who came to Michigan in the early 'thirties and settled in Saline township, Washtenaw county, where the family became widely and favorably known. Mrs. Mills was born in the county of Washtenaw and has practically spent all her life in her native state; she is a lady of fine character and excellent repute, much respected by her friends and neighbors and popular in the community, being a model wife and a loving and devoted mother, whose life has been fruitful of great good, not only to her immediate family but to all with whom she has mingled. She has borne her husband four children, the oldest of whom, Leroy, died at the early age of three years. James also died when quite young, the third being Jesse, a farmer and stock raiser who since his father's recent retirement from active life, has managed the home place; he married Miss Lydia Worden and has an interesting family of three children, Hazel, Clyde and Marie. Charity, the youngest of the subject's children, is the wife of "Delbert" Blackmore, a farmer of Leslie township, Ingham county, and has a daughter by the name of Claire.

GIDEON G. DUNHAM.

Everywhere throughout our great country and especially in the northwestern states are found men of brawn and brain, who, with firm resolves and well defined purposes, have worked their way from lowly and humble beginings to places of prominence and commanding influence in their respective communities. They have not been fortune's favorites, but have gradually forged to the front, overcoming every obstacle calculated to hinder or impede their progress by the sheer power of personal force, backed by a laudable ambition to succeed. It is one of the glories of our land that here all may meet on a common level, with equal opportunities, the law of the survival of the fittest determining who shall be the victors in the great race of life. This condition should be a strong incentive to every ambitious youth, for upon such in a large measure depend the future welfare of the republic, the stability of its institutions and the development of its

complex nationality into a great, prosperous and invincible body republic. Every county, township and community can boast among its populace natural leaders of men, leaders in the common work and everyday affairs of life, as well as in the domain of thought. Such a one is found in the subject of this review, who, though well advanced in age, is still a man of physical and mental vigor, almost as capable of bearing his part in the concerns of his neighborhood as he was in former days before time began undermining his natural forces.

Gideon G. Dunham, a worthy and substantial citizen of Rives township, is descended from good old patriotic stock and is well entitled to specific notice with the representative men of Jackson county. His ancestors were among the earliest English settlers of New York and his grandfather, Gideon Dunham, a native of that colony, served with distinction in the war for independence. Among the immediate descendants of Gideon was a son by the name of Shubael, who became prominent in the civil and military annals of his state, representing Genesee county for several years in the general assembly and holding a colonel's commission in the American army during the war of 1812. He made a distinguished record as a soldier, proved a gallant and fearless leader in a number of batles, in one of which he was captured by the Indians, who held him prisoner for six months, at the expiration of that period turning him over to the British, by whom he was kept about the same length of time. After being exchanged he rejoined his command and remained with his army until the cessation of hostilities, meanwhile as opportunities offered adding to his reputation as an efficient officer and daring fighter. His reputation as a lawmaker was an honorable one, reflecting credit upon himself and the county he represented, his name being connected with a great deal of legislation that had an important bearing on the subsequent history of the state. By occupation Shubael Dunham was a tiller of the soil and he also kept a hotel for many years on his farm in Batavia township, Genesee county, where he spent the greater part of his life. He was twice married, his first union being with Miss Fannie Wolcott, who became the mother of eight children, namely: Annie, Sallie, Harry, Andrew J., Harrison, Franklin, Charlotte and George. Mrs. Dunham died January 30, 1831, and on March 6, 1832, Mr. Dunham married Miss Frances Goodrich, a member of one of the old families of Genesee county, and to this union was born one child, the subject of this sketch, who is the only survivor of the family. Mr. Dunham was one of the leading Whig politicians in his part of New York, and as such achieved much more than local renown, his name becoming widely known throughout the state. He was a man of strong religious convictions and a member of the Episcopal church, to which body his wife also belonged and in which his children were reared. He died at his home in Genesee county, September 1, 1848, his widow surviving him until in 1874, on August 4 of which year she closed her eyes to earthly scenes.

Gideon G., the youngest child of Shubael and Frances Dunham, was born in Genesee county, New York, May 29, 1833. He remained at the old home until his father's death and the following year accompanied his mother to Eaton county, Michigan, whither his two brothers, Harry and Har-

rison, had preceded him. Mrs. Dunham bought forty acres of land in that county, which the sons cleared and improved, and the family lived there during the ensuing years, meanwhile purchasing other real estate and becoming fairly well situated in life. In 1865 the place was sold and some time that year Gideon bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in Rives township, Jackson county, where he has since lived and prospered, developing a fine farm and taking high rank as an enterprising agriculturist and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Dunham cleared the greater part of his land by his own labor and has added greatly to its value by making improvements from time to time. He has good buildings, keeps pace with the times in all matters relating to agricultural science and by industry and judicious management has acquired a competency for old age. Ninety acres of his farm are in cultivation, the remainder being largely devoted to pasturage, as he pays a great deal of attention to live stock, his fine breeds of cattle, sheep, hogs and horses comparing favorably with the best domestic animals in this part of the state. Mr. Dunham's career has been a creditable one and demonstrates what industry, energy and thrift can accomplish in the face of adverse circumstances. He began life at the very bottom of the ladder, with no influence to assist him in the ascent, but by patient continuance he gradually surmounted the many obstacles in his way until he reached the goal of success in the comfortable fortune and respectable social position which he now commands. He has spent the greater part of a long and useful life in the community where he now resides, literally growing up with the country and contributing in many ways to its development and prosperity. Alive to all that interests and benefits the public or makes for the good of his fellow men, his efforts have been strenuous and fruitful of happy results, having long been a leader along the line of material advancement as well as an influential factor in promoting the moral welfare of the community. He is highly esteemed by his neighbors and fellow citizens as he has always shown a disposition to assist in every laudable undertaking, frequently losing sight of self interest in his desire to lighten the burden and make happy the lot of others. Mr. Dunham reads much and is well posted on the leading questions of the day; he is much interested in politics, but not as a partisan, supporting men and measures which in his judgment will best conserve the public good, regardless of party. In a word, he is an independent and takes pride in being such, refusing to sacrifice his principles or lower the dignity of his manhood by blindly following where others may lead. In religion he subscribes to the creed of the Seventh Day Adventists, the teachings of which he fully endorses and the precepts of which are exemplified in his daily life and conduct.

Mr. Dunham was married October 16, 1856, to Miss Hannah Van Gorden, daughter of Abraham Van Gorden, the father a native of New York and an early settler of Eaton county, Michigan, where he became a successful farmer and prominent citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham have four children, the oldest being Arthur, a farmer and stock raiser of Ingham county, this state; he married Miss Nora Haynes, the union resulting in two offspring; Julia, the second of the family, is a widow of the late James Leach, since whose death she has lived with her par-

ents; Catherine, the youngest of the living children, is still at home, the last born, a son by the name of Chester, dying in infancy.

THOMAS A. WILSON.

"No man ever made an ill figure," said Dean Swift, "who understood his talents, or a good one who did not." Not all men order their lives to their liking, nor yet are all men true to their ideals and intrinsic potentiality, and thus it is always interesting and profitable indulgence to take under review the career of one who has held himself well in hand and has essentially attained that degree of success to which his abilities and powers entitle him. He of whom this brief sketch is given is recognized as one of the representative members of the bar of Jackson county, and he has dignified the same by his efforts and services, while he has ever been known as a loyal and public-spirited citizen and during the long years of his residence in the "Central City" has not failed to exert a timely and helpful influence in public and civic affairs, while to him has ever been accorded that objective confidence and esteem which are given only when merited. He has been successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Jackson for more than thirty years, has gained distinctive prestige in connection with important and widely varied litigated interests and retains today a clientage of representative order.

Mr. Wilson is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Hamilton county, New York, on the 22d of April, 1836, and being a son of Thomas and Henrietta (Wing) Wilson, the former of whom was born in Scotland and the latter in the state of New York. In June, 1836, about two months after the birth of Thomas, they came as pioneers to Michigan, and located on a tract of wild land in Spring Arbor township, Jackson county, where the father reclaimed a farm in the midst of the primeval forest. Here he continued to reside until his death, in 1876, at the age of seventy-two. His wife passed away eight years later, being the same age. Both had been members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while in politics Mr. Wilson was a Democrat.

Thomas A. Wilson was reared to manhood on the pioneer farm, to whose arduous labors he early became inured, while his early educational discipline was such as could be attained in the common schools of the locality and period,—a training that he effectively supplemented by personal study and application while yet a youth, while it may be said that the habits thus formed have been dominating characteristics of the man, for he has never abated his love for study and for the reading of the best class of literature, in addition to that more specifically applicable to his profession. He devoted his attention to the work of the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-eight, when he began his legal studies in the office of John D. Connelly, of Jackson, and in 1865-6 attended the Chicago Law School. In April, 1866, he was admitted to the bar of the state of Illinois, upon examination before the supreme court. Soon afterwards he returned to Michigan and located in Saginaw, where he was engaged in practice about one year, and returned to Jackson in 1867, where he has since devoted his atten-



THOMAS A. WILSON.

tion to his profession. In 1869 he was elected to the office of city recorder, in which he served two years, while in 1870 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, giving a most able and satisfactory administration of the affairs of this important office, but being defeated for re-election at the expiration of his first term, as the result of normal political exigencies. In 1874 Mayor Hayden appointed him city attorney, retaining this position for two years. In 1880 he was elected school trustee for three years, since when he has repeatedly, for twenty-one years, been chosen to a place on this the most important board in the city, his worth having been generally recognized, and not a little of the present unexcelled school system of Jackson is attributed to his judgment and advice. He also served about twelve years as a trustee of the city hospital. Mr. Wilson has ever accorded support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has been a prominent figure in connection with its local affairs, having been chairman of the county central committee from 1868 to 1870, while he was again chosen as the executive head of the county organization in 1876 and served for a further interval of twelve years, having shown much discrimination and judgment in the marshalling of the party forces and in promoting its cause through all legitimate means. Aligned with the Democratic party through principle and recognized as influential in the party in Jackson county, Mr. Wilson lacks many elements of a successful present-day politician, in that his honesty of purpose and undoubted integrity of character will not allow the truckling to local bosses or the questionable transactions now so common in practical politics. He is quick to condemn evils, his scathing arraignment of them being regardless of who may be effected, thus often rebuking the local powers in his own party. Whether pleading at the bar, discussing questions of public policy with tongue or pen, or in private conversation, he believes in calling a spade a spade, his denunciations having a potent force and being dreaded by all who come within scope of his sarcasm.

In 1896 he abandoned Bryanism and was one of the committee that called the Indianapolis convention, to which he was also a delegate, and in 1900 he supported McKinley, though his Democratic principles have not been shaken. He has been connected with the Union Bank, either as stockholder, director or attorney, ever since its organization, and he is also vice-president of the Patriot Newspaper Company.

In 1860 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wilson to Miss Harriet Hutchins, daughter of the late I. L. Hutchins, one of the sterling pioneers of Jackson county. Mrs. Wilson was summoned into the life eternal in 1864, and is survived by one daughter, Hattie. In October, 1866, Mr. Wilson consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Matilda Hutchins, a sister of his first wife, and they have three children, Kittie, who died at twenty-two; Walter S., an attorney, and Winifred.

MERRITT PECKHAM.

While general farming is the most popular style of agriculture in Michigan, its various special branches find followers in dif-

ferent localities. One devotes himself almost wholly to the tillage of the soil, making the other branches secondary, another carries on dairying, incidently engaging in the raising of crops, while still another makes the rearing of live stock the chief feature of his occupancy of the farm. So well adapted is the state to all classes of agriculture that whether a person devotes himself to all the different branches or to any one particular line, he finds that in each instance his success is fully commensurate with the effort he puts forth. The Peckham family, of Parma township, Jackson county, of which Merritt Peckham is a representative, have, during the nearly seventy years of their residence in Michigan, been deeply interested in live stock. They came to the state in 1837, the year the state was admitted into the union, and have resided here since.

Merritt Peckham is a native of Michigan, born on his father's farm, a part of section 9, Parma township, February 11, 1841. His parents were Benjamin and Amy E. (Cushman) Peckham, both natives of Rensselaer county, New York, where they were reared and educated. There they were married March 25, 1840, and some time thereafter came to Michigan and located on a farm in Parma township, where they resided nineteen years. In 1858, they moved to Albion, where they resided five years, then returned to the farm in 1864 and in 1866 took up their residence in the city of Jackson, then a village. In 1871 they again returned to the farm, on which they resided until February 13, 1892, when Mr. Peckham's death occurred, he being then in the seventy-seventh year of his age. In politics he was a Whig while that political organization existed, then joined the Republican party, with which he continued to affiliate for years, then becoming a strong Prohibitionist. He was always a prohibitionist in sentiment and hoped to see his party rid the land of intemperance as effectually as it had wiped out slavery. To all secret societies he was bitterly opposed, but those that are recognized as oath-bound were a special abomination to him. He served a number of years as supervisor of his township, being first elected in 1846 and closing his last term in 1857. His good wife is still living, enjoying fair health, in the eightieth year of her age. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are still living. The ancestry of the Peckham family in Rensselaer county, New York, is traced back to early colonial times. The family have ben prominent and are connected closely with several noted families, such as the Davenports, the Lambs and the Cushmans. Even at the present day the Peckhams wield an important influence in the politics of the state of New York.

Merritt Peckham, the subject of this article, spent his boyhood on his father's farm, performing the customary services thereon, and attending school during the winter months. When the family moved to Albion, in 1858, he entered the seminary at that place and took the regular course. He is, therefore, by no means deficient in education and, blessed with abundant natural talents, he was fortunate in setting out on life's journey far better equipped than most youths of the time and the locality. In choosing a calling he did not long hesitate. The monotony of life on the farm is by no means alluring to young men who are possessed of ambition and a fair supply of imagination; but in the case of Merritt Peck-

ham the glitter of professional life or life in some metropolis was not sufficient to wean him from his desire to be in close touch with nature and the pleasures of a rural home.

August 4, 1862, Mr. Peckham enlisted in Company E, Twentieth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully until the close of the war, nearly three years. He was absent from his command only a few weeks, on account of sickness, and participated in all the battles and engagements in which the regiment took a part. Although having seen more service than the average soldier of the time, he was fortunate in never having received a wound and always escaping capture.

October 28, 1868, Merritt Peckham was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Wilcox, a native of New York, born in Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, December 25, 1848. Her parents were Charles C. and Margaret (Wood) Wilcox, both natives of New York, born, reared and married in Rensselaer county, where they resided until 1893, when they moved to Michigan. They located in Jackson county and here Mrs. Wilcox died December 28, 1894, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. Mr. Wilcox survived her a little less than four years, expiring August 7, 1898, aged seventy-six years. They were the parents of four children, two of whom are still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Peckham two children were born, viz: Benjamin F. and J. Merritt, the latter dying in infancy. Benjamin F. was born May 9, 1870, and was educated in the district schools and in the Parma high school. Farming is the calling to which he has devoted himself and he has been very successful, especially as a breeder of fine live stock. He resides upon the old homestead. May 10, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Edith L. Knowles, of Concord township, and they are the parents of two interesting children, Margaret and Gail. Mrs. Merritt Peckham is a devout member of the Presbyterian church.

After being discharged from the army, May 30, 1865, the subject of this review devoted three years to travel. He displayed better judgment than most persons who indulge a passion for travel, in this that he confined all his rambles to the United States. He desired to see and know his own country before foreign lands. The knowledge he acquired in those travels proved very valuable to him and did more to convince him of the superiority of agricultural conditions in Michigan over those of other localities than he could possibly acquire in any other way. It made him contented with life and opportunities in his native state, and contentment is always a prerequisite with happiness.

From their first settlement in Michigan, the Peckhams have always interested themselves in live stock and the improvement of the species of the various domestic animals. Benjamin Peckham, father of the subject, was the first person to introduce fine-wool sheep into Jackson county, Merritt Peckham was the first person to bring to the county cattle of the shorthorn species, and he and his son, Benjamin F., have engaged in the breeding and rearing of cattle of that kind up to the present time. They are wide-awake, thrifty, progressive agriculturalists, who have added much to the material wealth of Jackson county as well as to their own. In politics they are Republicans, with very pronounced proclivities toward prohibition. The farm of the father

comprises two hundred and forty acres and is located in sections 23 and 26, Parma township. Along with his cattle interests he keeps on the farm a large flock of Shropshire sheep. He is a member of Simon A. Downer Post No. 374, and of the Grange, and displays much interest in each.

CHARLES E. HOWE.

Were the women of seventy years ago more heroic, more daring, more enterprising than are the women of today? It would be ungallant and perhaps unjust to admit that they were. Yet when one reads what women—weak, modest, timid women—did in the development of this country nearly a century ago, and then inquires how many women of the present would be equal to such an emergency, we must be pardoned for entertaining some skepticism as to the capabilities of any of them to successfully encounter so strenuous a strain. The mother of the subject of this biography was certainly a remarkable woman. In 1833 she resided in Dutchess county, New York, where she had been born, reared and married and where ten children had been born to her and her husband. Nine of the ten children were living at the time of their father's death, upon which event the responsibility of the family fell largely upon the shoulders of Charles. The noble woman wasted little time in useless mourning or unwise repining, but with a dauntless spirit and a courage bordering on the heroic, she gathered her little ones about her and began her slow and tedious journey into the new country of Michigan—a country then a wilderness and as yet but an outpost of civilization. There she made a home for her family and lived long to receive the blessings of her children and her children's children.

Charles E. Howe is a native of New York, having been born in Dutchess county, December 4, 1829, the son of Robert and Amy (Hoshner) Howe, the former a native of Putnam county, while Dutchess was the county of his wife's nativity. The subject's grandfather was Labeas Howe, a soldier of the war of the Revolution. Robert Howe was a Whig in politics and a Universalist in religion, while farming was the labor to which he devoted his life. He died when only a little past middle life, leaving to his wife the care of their nine surviving children. Soon after, in 1833, she came with her children and located in Jackson county, where she lived for thirty-four years, the latter part of her life being spent in ease and comfort, surrounded by her children and grandchildren, happy in the consciousness of having decided wisely and acted well her part by those whom the God of nature had committed to her care.

When the journey from New York to Michigan was made by his intrepid mother and other members of the family, Charles E. Howe was twenty-three year old, and he contributed his full share toward keeping and supplying the home and making life pleasant for the various members of the household. He attended the common schools, but the education he received was by no means as complete as he could desire. In those days schools were few in number, brief in length of term and rather inferior in instruction and what he learned in school was useful chiefly in placing him in a position where he could become self instructed.

The good precepts and noble example of his mother inspired in him an ambition to be of use in the world, and he was, therefore, zealously industrious, prudent in all the relations of his life and provident with the earnings he received from his labor. He easily accumulated property and was not at work for himself very long until he was the owner of a comfortable, well stocked farm.

On the 26th day of May, 1868, Charles E. Howe was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Valentine, a native of Lockport, New York, born November 24, 1844. Her parents were William and Jane (Johnson) Valentine, the father a native of New York and the mother of Canada. To Mr. and Mrs. Howe eight children were born, viz: Dewitt C., Frank C., Florence M., A. J., Alfred C., Louis A., Edith B., and Mabel I. After years of devotion as a faithful wife and loving mother, Mrs. Howe died January 7, 1894, and on the 19th day of February, 1895, Mr. Howe was again united in marriage, his second wife being Mrs. Lizzie (Valentine) Miller, sister of his former wife. The marriage has proven a very felicitious and congenial one. In religious belief Mr. Howe and wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Rives Junction, as was his first wife also.

During the course of his long, useful and prudent life Charles E. Howe has accumulated considerable property. He is the owner of a farm of three hundred and fifty acres, well improved, well stocked and equipped with every specious of implement necessary for use on the farm. He breeds, feeds and raises considerable live stock, but devotes special attention to Delaine sheep and shorthorn cattle. He is a stockholder in the Parma Butter Company, which owns and operates one of the best creameries in the state. He also patronizes the creamery to the extent of supplying it with all the cream produced on his place. Although serving for eight years as justice of the peace, he never took very kindly to politics. Originally he was a Republican and assisted in the founding of that party. On the greenback issue, as he claims, the party drifted away from him and since the demise of that political faith he has affiliated with the Prohibitionists. He is a man of ardent nature, scrupulously conscientious in all that he says and does and always deeply imbued with the courage of his convictions.

ERASTUS CLARK WILCOX.

People who make the greatest success in life, are those who adhere most tenaciously to their vocation. Many people pursue one particular occupation all their lives but are not successful because they fritter away their substance and their energies in changing from one locality to another, hoping to better their condition by each change. With the farmer, more so perhaps than the worker in any other field of labor, contentment is a prerequisite to success. The farmer who has traveled through a half dozen states, raising a few crops in each, very rarely, when the evening of his life comes, has much to show for the strenuous efforts that he has put forth. The adage "A rolling stone gathers no moss" is most true, literally and figuratively, and it applies to objects animate as well as inanimate. The subject of this review, Erastus Clark Wilcox, of Sandstone township, has never been a rover, as is

evidenced by the fact that on the farm which he now owns and on which he lives he has resided for upwards of forty-three years. He is now in the sixty-sixth year of his age and his financial condition is abundant testimony as to the advantage the constant and steadfast resident has over his roving brother engaged in the same calling.

Erastus Clark Wilcox was born in Orleans county, New York, January 2, 1838. His parents were Arial and Mary (Fisher) Wilcox, natives of Lima, Livingston county, New York, who came with their family to Michigan in October, 1852, and located in Hillsdale county, where they resided eight years. In 1860 they moved to Jackson county and settled on the farm in Sandstone township now owned and occupied by the subject of this biography. In 1862 Mrs. Mary Wilcox died at the family home on this farm and thirteen years later, in February, 1875, her husband passed away. They were the parents of two children, Erastus Clark and Frances Adaline, the former of whom is the subject of this article. The latter became the wife of James Brooks, who after marriage took up their abode in Genesee county, Michigan, where she died in August, 1867. The entire life of Arial Wilcox, the father, had been devoted to farming and his success in his chosen vocation was very marked. In politics he was a Republican and tenaciously adhered to that political faith from the organization of that party. In religion he was a devout and consistent member of the Christian church. His wife belonged to the Baptist church, but their difference in religious belief was never permitted to interfere with the harmony and concord which prevailed in all their domestic relations.

All the years of his life, a home on the farm has been the abiding place of Erastus C. Wilcox, his first fourteen years being spent in his native county in New York. The common schools of Adams township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, furnished him the greater and most important part of his education. As soon as his physical development permitted he was put to work on the farm and he was not long in deciding that that was a calling to which he was well adapted. While at times he may have yearned for the allurements of professional life or for a vocation generally recognized as more genteel, his better judgment always determined in favor of agriculture as the pursuit of his life. During the latter years of his father's life the care and management of the farm entirely devolved upon him and at his father's death, partly by inheritance and partly by purchase, he became the owner of the place, which comprises one hundred and five acres of fertile, productive and highly improved land. May 14, 1902, the old home, the house wherein his father and mother had lived and in which for the last time they closed their eyes on earth, was rebuilt and later it was totally destroyed by fire, its place being supplied within a few months by a larger, handsomer and more substantial one. It is a delightful home and far more in keeping with its surroundings than was its predecessor, although to the old edifice were linked many pleasant recollections.

October 13, 1861, Erastus C. Wilcox was united in marriage to Miss Mira E. Kempton, a native of North Adams, Hillsdale county, Michigan, born on the 4th day of October, 1841. Her parents were David B. and Ann (Reed) Kempton, natives of

Maine. The union proved most happy and congenial, but was most rudely sundered July 24, 1896, by the death of the faithful and loving wife and mother. She left home possessed of life and health, and within a few hours was brought back cold in death. The team of horses behind which she rode took fright, ran away and in the accident that followed she lost her life. She was the mother of one child, a son, Mark A., born April 23, 1867. Mrs. Wilcox was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and her husband has for many years also belonged to that denomination. Before death separated them they were regular attendants of the services of that denomination at the church at Parma, and since her death he has been as constant in his attendance. In politics he is a Republican and has filled many of the local offices of the township, among them clerk, treasurer and school inspector, holding the latter position for nine years. As may readily be inferred from what has been said, he is a man of much force of character, whose good judgment and keen decernment seldom directs him otherwise than in the right course. When once he espouses a cause, he rarely modifies his ardor until the object sought is attained.

REV. GUSTAVE E. SPIEGEL.

To the consecrated work of the Evangelical Lutheran church the subject of this sketch has brought the forceful energy of an essentially strong individuality, an unwavering devotion and tenacity of religious conviction, and exemplifies in his daily walk and conversation his zeal in behalf of his fellow men and in the cause of the lowly Nazarene. He is now pastor of the church of this denomination in the city of Jackson, where his labors have been attended with grateful results, while he commands the high regard of all classes of citizens and elicits the affectionate co-operation of the flock over which he has pastoral charge.

Gustave E. Spiegel was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 22d day of January, 1852, and comes of stanch German lineage, his parents, Gustave and Mary Spiegel, having been born in Saxony and Bavaria respectively, where they were reared to maturity, though married in New York city. In 1847 they emigrated to America and located in the city of New York, where they continued to maintain their home until 1850, when they removed to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where they have since resided, the father having been there engaged in the shoe business since the year 1868 and holding the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life.

Gustave E. Spiegel was reared in his native city, and after having availed himself of the advantages of the public schools was matriculated, in 1866, in Concordia College, at Fort Wayne, having definitely formulated his plans for preparing himself for the ministry of the church in whose service he has so effectively labored. In this institution he completed the classical course, and was graduated in June, 1872, and soon afterward he entered Concordia Seminary, the church divinity school at St. Louis, Missouri, and was graduated with the class of 1875. He gave inception to his labors in the vineyard of the divine Master by accepting a call to a congregation at Fairbanks, Iowa, where he continued in pastoral charge until 1878,

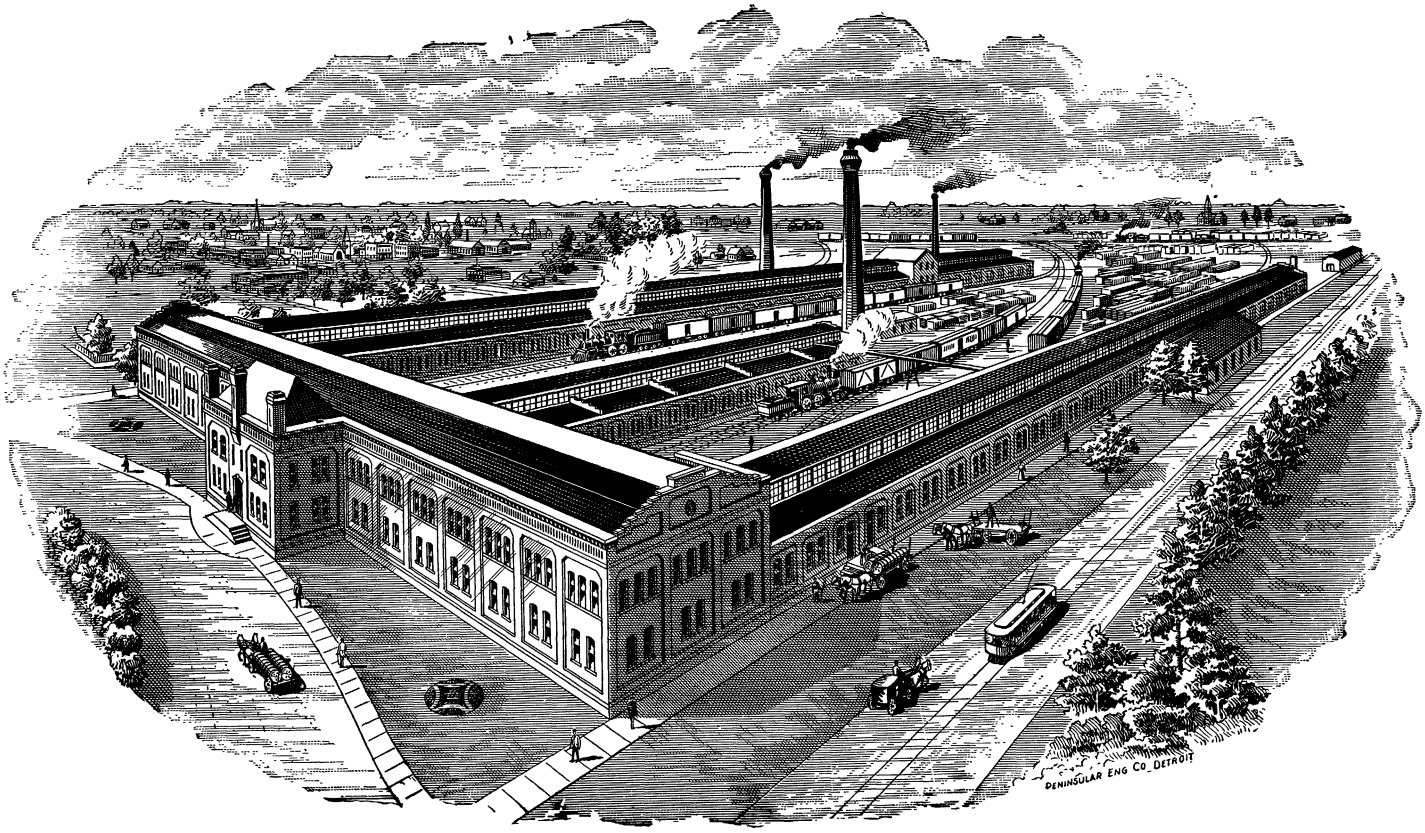
when he went to Preble, Adams county, Indiana, remaining until 1884, when he came to Jackson in response to an urgent call accorded by his present congregation. Under his guidance the church here has materially prospered and its work in all departments vitilized. Aside from purely pastoral duties devolving upon him, Mr. Spiegel is known as a forceful and convincing pulpit orator, his greatest strength, perhaps, lying in the sincerity of all his utterances, which bear the mark of absolute conviction and earnestness. Mr. Spiegel is prominent in the councils of his church and his ability and unflagging devotion gained distinctive recognition in 1891, when he was appointed president of the Michigan district of the Missouri synod, under whose jurisdiction the work of the church in Michigan is carried forward. He has been twice re-elected to this office, of which he remains incumbent at the present time, and thus has important executive duties to perform in addition to the general work of his own pastorate. Mr. Spiegel is a man of recondite knowledge and gracious personality and he has proven a power for good in his chosen vocation, ever striving to attain the "mark of the high calling."

In the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 14th of June, 1877, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Spiegel to Miss Caroline Franke, of that city, where she was reared and educated. Of this union have been born four children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Carl W. was born in Preble, Adams county, Indiana, on the 10th of October, 1878; Adolph G. was born in the same place, on the 22d of November, 1880; Clara A. was born in Preble, on the 7th of July, 1884, and Meta E. was born in Jackson, on the 9th of June, 1889.

MARK MERRIMAN.

There are inherent qualities in some men that insure success in almost any undertaking, and this genius of adaptability has not lacked demonstration in the representative young business man of the city of Jackson to whose record reference is now made and who is manager of the Imperial Wheel Company, an important industrial enterprise which has largely contributed to the commercial prestige of Michigan's "Central City."

Mr. Merriman is a native son of the Wolverine state, having been born in the beautiful city of Kalamazoo, on the 11th of July, 1874, being a son of William B. and Mary (Smedley) Merriman, the former of whom was born in Onondaga county, New York, and the latter in Erie county, that state, while their marriage was solemnized at Jackson. The father came to Michigan in the early 'fifties and located in Jackson, where he became associated with his brother, Levi G., in general merchandise, under the firm of Merriman Brothers. The old firm of Merriman Brothers was one of the leading mercantile firms of Jackson, being in existence for nearly twenty years. Their double store stood on the site of the present Dwight block, that location being then the center of the business district. Besides selling all lines of goods, they handled much of the produce business of the city and acquired a wide reputation as able merchants. The subject's father continued to be here so engaged until about 1870, when he removed to Kalamazoo, where he and his wife have since maintained their home. Titus Merriman, the grandfather of the subject, was a prominent physician and surgeon of El-



IMPERIAL WHEEL COMPANY PLANT.

bridge, Onondaga county, New York, where he remained in the practice of his profession until within a short time prior to his death.

Mark Merriman was reared in his native city of Kalamazoo, in whose public schools he received his early education. He was in mercantile business in Kalamazoo until November, 1898, when he came to Jackson as cashier in the office of the Imperial Wheel Company, and in November, 1901, he was advanced to his present position as manager, in which capacity he has given most timely and effective service, showing that marked administrative ability so essential in the proper handling of the multifarious details of an important commercial and manufacturing enterprise. In politics Mr. Merriman gives his allegiance to the Republican party.

The following facts relating to the Imperial Wheel Company are culled mainly from an article in the Jackson Patriot:

Four years ago the Imperial Wheel Company came into existence. There had been a small wheel manufactory—the Jackson Wheel Company—which had been doing business in a corner of the mammoth building which George T. Smith had erected for the largest mill machinery manufactory in the world. The broad-gauge policy which has always actuated the management of the Durant-Dort Carriage Company at that time appreciated the desirability of making its own wheels, and accepted the chance which was then presented to begin their manufacture. Messrs. Durant and Dort took up the lease and plant of the Jackson Wheel Company and launched a new business.

It would have been an inspired prophet who would then have predicted that within four years the employment of a half-thousand men, to whom fourteen thousand dollars a month would be dispersed; that two factories would be turning out a million wheels a year, and that they would be the greatest wheel-makers in the world.

This statement is, however, a very plain statement of the truth. The business has increased from nothing to a million wheels or two hundred and fifty thousand sets a year, and this result has been accomplished, not by the absorption of other plants or the crowding of rival concerns out of the market, but by simply putting on the market a wheel just one grade better than the other fellow's and dealing with old-fashioned honesty.

The Imperial Wheel Company completes the wheels which it puts on the market from the place where nature leaves off. In other words, it chops the hickory trees for the spokes, the rock elm for the hubs; it cuts them into lengths in its own saw-mills in the timber tracts of Tennessee and Kentucky, from whence the raw material, after it has been air-seasoned for a time, is shipped to the factories at Jackson and Flint. The company either owns or has an option on a trifle of fifty thousand acres of hickory woodland, and its mills are located at Dyersburg, Tennessee, and Livermore, Kentucky. Hickory is used for the rims and spokes and rock elm for the hubs. Each of the latter consists of a section of a second growth rock elm tree, so that the grain of the wood follows the circumference of the hub. The life of the carriage is in the wheel, and the life of the wheel is primarily in the material of which it is made. By controlling its own sources of supply of raw material, the company has a great advantage over the concern which must buy its timber.

After the stuff of which the future wheel is to be formed has been put through the sawmill, and experienced a spell of air-seasoning, as stated, the next process in its evolution is another spell of air-seasoning in the yard, finally ending with an experience in the dry kilns. One of the secrets of the uniform high grade of the company's product is that the kiln capacity available is sufficiently large to allow of all the material to be seasoned as much as it ought to be, and it is never necessary to crowd the stock.

From the kilns the material goes to the wheelmakers. A sight of the interior of such a factory as that of the Imperial Company is enough to make the eyes of the wheelmaker who used to build the wheel spoke by spoke, one process at a time, start from his head. It is the personification of the division and classification of industry that one sees here. Every man does one thing at a time—and he does it with inconceivable certainty and rapidity. There is probably not a man in the institution who could make an entire wheel, and no man would have a chance to do it if he could. The work is divided up into hundreds of different tasks. The rough wood is first fashioned into hubs and spokes, and then these are assembled, and the rim put on. The "sarven," or "compressed," or "shell" bands are put on the hubs, and the blacksmith work is done, the wheel is turned, polished, tested, inspected, and ready for shipment with wonderful rapidity. Each one of the three hundred and fifty men puts a hand to it.

Combined with the plant is a complete and fully equipped machine shop, and a force of machinists is kept steadily employed. This has been found desirable to make the repairs inseparable from the running of such large number of machines at the highest practicable rate of speed. This shop is fully equipped with lathes, planers and shapers, and every implement found in any general machine shop. The company also keeps a force of blacksmiths, and to keep the big plant in tip-top shape at all times and to make the necessary patterns a force of carpenters is employed.

The big buildings, which were designed and built for the George T. Smith Company, are peculiarly well adapted to the business of wheel-making. In fact, it is stated that if the buildings were to be designed over again for wheel manufacturing few changes would be made from the present structure. The two long wings which extend from the main building, with open yard in the center, makes it possible to bring freight right to the doors of the workrooms, as well as furnish unlimited light and air to the men. The building is steam-heated and electrically lighted throughout. It has its own private system of fire protection, consisting of fire plugs every fifty feet throughout the building, at each of which is a supply of hose. There is also a hose cart with six hundred feet of hose and within a few blocks is the house of the city's No. 4 crew, with a modern fire engine and full equipment. In case of fire the building could be flooded with water almost instantly.

A person must be blind who drives through the western part of the city and does not observe the evidences of progress and prosperity which are traceable to the Imperial Wheel Company and the other industries which have grown up with it. The prosperity which has come to the city with the success of this enterprise has been

steady and uninterrupted. Shutdowns for lack of orders have been unknown, and not only has the business flowed on without interruption, but the volume has been steadily augmented day by day and year by year.

The whole community has shared the prosperity enjoyed by the company. And never has a conspicuous and noteworthy success been achieved with less blowing of trumpets.

The officers of the institution are: J. D. Dort, president; C. B. Hayes, vice-president and general manager; W. C. Durant, treasurer; Mark Merriman, manager of the Jackson plant.

Every resident of the city recognizes the Imperial Wheel Company as a standard industry of the city. It is of the kind that makes the community in which it settles prosperous.

JOHN BOYLE.

To how great an extent the welfare and public safety depend upon the maintenance of an able constabulary in every populous community is not, perhaps, appreciated to any practical degree by the average citizen, and yet the difference would be at once manifest to all were the support of the able "minions of the law" withdrawn but for a day, or were efficiency relaxed. The police department of the city of Jackson is fortunate in having at its head that intrepid, well-balanced and honorable official whose name introduces this review, and who has served as chief of police for the past decade, making a record which places him among the most able police officers in the Union. An appreciative review of his career was recently published in a local paper, and we can not, perhaps, do better than to incorporate the same in this sketch, that the estimate of his life and services may be perpetuated.

"In its present chief of police, Jackson has a noted character among the thief-catchers of the whole country. There is hardly a city of the importance of Jackson in the middle west whose chief officer has not heard of the admirable personality and the ability as a detective of the Jackson chief of police. John Boyle. The Pinkerton detectives and the notorious outlaws of the country know him as 'Jack' Boyle, and many a malefactor has paid him a high compliment in advising his pals to 'side-step Jackson, for that is where Jack Boyle hangs out.'

"The present generation of Jackson county does not remember a time when John Boyle was not engaged in the business of capturing law breakers and in preserving the peace of the community. To be sure that was a time when other duties and responsibilities claimed his attention, for not only was he successfully engaged in private business for a number of years, but was also one of the best soldiers that went to the front for the preservation of the Union when its integrity was placed in jeopardy through armed rebellion. Chief Boyle was born in county Armagh, Ireland, on the 5th of September, 1839, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Curry) Boyle. The former died when John was five years old and he came to America in his boyhood with his mother when eleven years old, taking up their residence in Rochester, New York, and later removing to Illinois. The opening of the Rebellion found him a resident of Chicago where he had been engaged in coopering. On the 19th of April, 1861, he enlisted as a

private in the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from which he was later transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and his command was attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and as a part of the same it participated in many of the hotly contested battles of the great conflict through which the Union was perpetuated, including the Vicksburg and Atlanta campaigns, in fact in all in which the Fifteenth Army Corps bore a part. The subject was quite severely wounded in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, in December, 1862, but rejoined his regiment the following March and was promoted for meritorious conduct in that battle, being made second lieutenant of Company A, of which he was a member, and of which in 1864 he was made first lieutenant. During part of the Atlanta campaign he was aide-de-camp on the staff of the commander of the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. During the famous march with Sherman, he was in command of his company. He took part in the grand review and was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865. Besides himself, four of his brothers also served through the war, two in New York regiments and two from Illinois.

"After the close of the war Mr. Boyle came to Michigan and for several years maintained his home in the village of Quincy, Branch county, where he was engaged in the cooperage trade. In 1875 he took up his residence in the city of Jackson, where he devoted his attention to cooperage until 1879, in which year he was appointed to a position on the local police force, by Mayor Joseph Mabley. When the force was re-organized in 1885 his excellent service rendered him in line for consideration for promotion, and he was selected captain. In 1890 he was elected sheriff of the county, and gave a most able administration of the duties of this important office. He was appointed by the board of police commissioners to his present office as chief of police in 1893, and being in the city in which the state prison is located and in which many convicts remain after liberation, his duties have been manifold, but he has conducted the affairs of his office with distinctive credit to himself and to the city, while he has not only maintained effective discipline in his department but has gained and held the utmost loyalty on the part of his subordinates, all of whom accord to him the fullest measure of confidence and esteem, as does also the public at large. Chief Boyle has a wide acquaintance among police officers throughout the state and his advice and council are frequently sought in regard to ways and means."

The Jackson police force consists of twenty-two men, comprising the chief, captain, lieutenant, sergeant, two constables and the patrolmen. The present police headquarters was erected in 1897 at a cost of eight thousand dollars, the cells costing two thousand dollars additional. The appropriation for 1903 amounts to twenty-two thousand five hundred and eighty-five dollars, which includes a reduction in the debt on the building and the cost of installation of the Gamewell police signal system. This system is now being installed and will put Jackson on a par with any city of its size in the country.

Mr. Boyle received his early educational

discipline in the public schools of the state of New York, and was early thrown on his own resources. The alert mentality, self-reliance and self-control which are so characteristic of the man proved adequate reinforcement for the battle of life, which he has ever faced with courage and determination, and in all relations he has been found fertile in expedients and ready for every emergency,—powers which have done much to conserve his success as an officer. In politics the Chief has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and the same has received the benefit of his influence and active efforts. Fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, retaining membership in Edmond Pomeroy Post, in Jackson, and ever showing a kindly interest and concern in his old comrades in arms. He is also an Elk and member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Red Cross. He also belongs to the Chief of Police and Sheriffs' Association of the state, of which he has served as president. He was married May 31, 1869, at Quincy, Michigan, to Miss Lizzie Coon, and they have one son, Robert E., and three daughters, Belle, Dell and Marian. Belle is the wife of W. J. Kinney, of Angola, Indiana, and Dell is the wife of P. J. Croxton, of the same town. Mrs. Boyle was born in Quincy, Michigan, and is the grand-daughter of J. G. Corbett, a pioneer, who built the first frame house in his locality, kept the first tavern, and served in an early day as county treasurer. Chief Boyle enjoys marked popularity among all classes of citizens and it is certain that so long as he consents to occupy his present office popular sentiment will keep him there.

HENRY B. CONNER.

If the rebellions in Ireland have not been as numerous during the past two hundred years as have been rebellions in South America, they have had the merit at least of being in a worthier cause. From Irish rebellions one good has invariably resulted, of which the United States has been the chief beneficiary. Every uprising against the government in the Emerald isle has seen thousands of patriotic, liberty-loving natives of Ireland taking up their residence in this country, aiding in the development and adding to the greatness of the land of their adoption. Had it not been for the Irish rebellion of 1848 the subject of this review, Henry B. Conner, and his eight brothers and sisters might have never set foot on American soil. William A. Conner, father of the subject, was one of the prominent participants in what is known as the "White Boy Insurrection" of 1848, and, pressed too closely by the government, was obliged to take refuge in France. He was a man of position and wealth in his native land, but Britain has seldom been lacking for an excuse to confiscate the property of those she chooses to call rebels, hence little time was lost in transferring the Conner estate to the possession of the crown. An exile and financially impoverished, William A. Conner, with his family, located on the island of Jersey, on the coast of France, where he remained a number of years. Like the Emmets and many others who gave their all, some even their lives, in the cause of Irish liberty, William A. Conner was a Protestant. He was twice married, and to the first union nine children were born, viz: Will-

iam A., Herbert, Joseph, Richard, Sophia, Elizabeth, Albert, Fanny and Henry B. Some time after the death of his first wife he was married to Anna Grusha and two children were born to this union, Charles and George. Later the family moved to Granville, France, where, in December, 1864, Mr. Conner died. The widow married again, accompanied her husband to Wales and there her death occurred. Her two children, George and Charles, remained in France, being cared for by relatives.

Henry B. Conner, the subject of this biography, was born on the isle of Jersey, June 27, 1850. He was the youngest child of a family of nine, all of whom received good elementary educations. Previous to the death of their parents the three children had been sent to the United States. When the remains of their father was laid away in a foreign land, the other six orphans were sent to Cork, Ireland, where they met their uncle, with whom they took shipping to the United States. When they landed in New York the subject was fourteen years old, and he has a very vivid recollection of the voyage and interesting incidents on the way. The purpose was that the uncle was to care for the children until they were able to care for themselves, but his wife dying soon after their arrival in America this plan was frustrated, hence each found a home in such families as were willing to take them. In September, 1866, the subject became a member of the family of Louis Reinholds, in Jackson county, Michigan. Two years later he hired out as a farm hand, working by the month, and this he continued for eight years, meanwhile exercising prudence and economy in the matter of his earnings.

March 12, 1877, Henry B. Conner was united in marriage to Miss Antoinette Reinholds, a native of Denmark, born August 29, 1839, and a member of the same family in which the subject found a home eleven years previously when a friendless orphan boy. Her parents were Louis and Katharine (Broderson) Reinholds, the father a native of Prussia, who located in Michigan in 1863. He was by occupation a landscape gardener and there not being much use for that vocation in this section of Michigan at that time, he devoted himself to farming. Later he built a greenhouse in the city of Jackson and conducted it quite successfully a number of years. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Conner, in 1884, his good wife, Katharine, having also passed away, her death occurring in New York city.

To Mr. and Mrs. Conner two children were born, only one of whom, however, is living. He is now twenty-five years of age, married Mary Crocker and they reside in Hudson, Michigan, where he is interested in the manufacture of cheese. He has been favored with a good, liberal education, having taken the course in the Michigan State Agricultural College at Lansing. The second child was a little daughter, Ruth, who died when less than one year old.

In 1878, soon after his marriage, Henry B. Conner purchased forty acres of land, a part of section 33, Henrietta township, which was little improved and only partly cleared. He was not long in finishing the clearing and otherwise improving the place, then added forty more acres to the tract, just across the line in section 34. In 1902 he erected a large and handsome residence, which is connected with the outside world by telephone. He carries on what is termed mixed farming and feeds most of the produce of the place

to his live stock, which consists chiefly of graded cattle, Poland China hogs and he nearly always has for sale a few horses, of his own raising, that are good roadsters. Mrs. Conner is a member of the Congregational church at Jackson, a regular attendant upon its service and interested in religious and charitable work. In politics Mr. Conner is a Democrat, but never allows party zeal to interfere with his business affairs. The story of his life proves that true success depends upon personal effort and consecutive industry. It also demonstrates that the road to prosperity is open to all, no matter how lowly their lot may be in the beginning. Alone in the world at the age of fourteen and without a roof to shelter him, the subject won his way to a position of prominence among the leading agriculturists of Jackson county.

PERRY COLE.

The subject of this sketch is an enterprising farmer and representative citizen of Blackman township where he has practically spent his life, being closely associated with its material welfare. A thorough agriculturist, and a successful man of business, he has been the architect of his own fortune and his career happily illustrates what industry can accomplish when properly applied and intelligently directed. Perry Cole is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, and the son of Josiah and Margaret (Van Horn) Cole, both of whom were natives of New York. Josiah Cole came to this county with his parents, James B. and Dianna (Bennett) Cole, when a youth and grew to maturity on the farm in Blackman township which his father purchased from the government. He had the following brothers and sisters: James, Thomas, Charles and Mary, who like himself became widely and favorably known in this part of the country in an early day. When a young man he was married in Blackman township to Mrs. Margaret Ann Crandall, widow of Giles Crandall and daughter of Philip and Margaret (Peek) Van Horn, by whom he had three children, namely: Perry, whose name introduces this review; Arvilla, wife of George Steller, of this county, and Fred, who died at the age of six years. By her previous marriage Mrs. Cole had one son, John Crandall, whose death occurred some years ago. In his younger days Mr. Cole learned stone and brick masonry, and worked at the same the greater part of his life, in connection therewith devoting considerable time to the pursuit of agriculture. He purchased land in Blackman township, from which he cleared and developed a good farm, and when not thus engaged did a great deal of masonry work throughout the county, his efficiency as a stone and brick layer giving him a wide reputation. He was noted for his great industry and excellent judgment in business matters, and in the two-fold capacity of farmer and mason became quite successful, accumulating a handsome estate and a comfortable competence for his declining years. In politics he was a Republican but took no part in public affairs further than voting his principles and defending the soundness of his opinions. An honorable man and worthy citizen, he was respected by a large circle of acquaintances and his death, in April, 1898, was sincerely mourned by all who knew him. Mrs. Cole

is still living and at the present time makes her home with her children.

On the 23d day of November, 1850, Perry Cole was born on the homestead in Blackman township and his early life, amid the wholesome influences of the farm, had much to do in forming a sturdy character and teaching him the valuable lesson of self reliance. At intervals during his minority he attended the public schools and on reaching the years of manhood turned his attention to agriculture, which noble and independent pursuit he has since followed with success and financial profit. Mr. Cole began his life work on a part of the home place and later became its possessor, owning at the time a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres, all but twenty acres of which are in cultivation and highly improved. He is certainly an enterprising and progressive husbandman, as the splendid condition of his farm attests, and he also enjoys marked prestige in the matter of stock raising. He is a careful business man, a close calculator and foresees with remarkable clearness the probable outcome of his financial transactions. His judgment is clear and accurate, his integrity manifest in every relation of life and the good sound sense with which he is plentifully endowed gives weight to his opinions and makes him an influential factor among his neighbors and fellow citizens. Personally Mr. Cole is a gentleman of pleasing presence and his sterling worth has won for him a high place in the esteem of the public. True to every obligation, his name has long been synonymous with correct conduct and fair dealing and his upright life, as well as his success in material things, mark him as one of the staunch, thrifty and eminently useful men of the community which is honored by his citizenship. Mr. Cole is a Republican in politics and his services to his party has had much to do with its success in the county of Jackson. He reads much, keeps in close touch with the trend of current political thought, and has strong convictions and decided opinions on all the leading public questions of the day. The Baptist church represents his religious belief, and as a sincere member of that body his influence has been potent for good among the people with whom he associates.

The domestic life of Mr. Cole dates from March 27, 1878, at which time he was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. Ingraham, who was born in Hillsdale county, Michigan, June 16, 1860. This union resulted in the birth of the following named children: Lena Mary, deceased; Arthur, a farmer living in Santa Cruz county, California; Lulu May; Bessie, deceased, and Harold V. Mrs. Cole is the daughter of Dwight and Lucy Ann (Mosher) Ingraham, the father born September 8, 1822, in Orleans county, New York, and the mother in Nassau county, the same state, on the 18th day of June, 1828. These parents on coming to Michigan settled near the present site of Mosherville, Hillsdale county, where Mr. Ingraham farmed for some years, also worked at different times as a sawyer in the lumber mills of that section of the state. In 1868 he changed his abode to the county of Somerset, thence subsequently to the town of Manchester, where he remained until about 1876, when he moved to Jackson county, and in 1879 purchased a farm in Sandstone township, but since the death of his wife he has lived with his children, of whom the following record is entered:

Amelia married Albert French and died in 1871; Walter J. is a farmer of Sandstone township; George Arthur is a resident of Manchester, Michigan; Ida May is the wife of Perry Cole, of this review; Clara Belle, the widow of Charles Morrill, is now living in Albion, Michigan, and Benjamin G. resides in Charleston, this state.

JOHN FELLOWS.

The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in history. But the names of those men who have distinguished themselves through the possession of those qualities which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability and who have enjoyed the respect and confidence of those about them, should not be permitted to perish. Their examples are most valuable and their lives well worthy of consideration. Such are the thoughts that involuntarily come to mind when consideration is taken of the career of such an honored pioneer as the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph. He is a representative of a family that settled in Blackman township, this county, in the early pioneer epoch, and his mind links the formative era with that of latter-day progress and magnificent prosperity. In addition to this it is pleasing to note the fact that he is also a representative of stanch old New England stock, the original ancestors in the agnatic line having taken up their abode in New England at an early period in its colonization, while in the several generations following have been found strong and honest men and women of noble attributes of character, so that he has reason to feel pride in his genealogy.

John Fellows was born in the town of Salisbury, Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the 8th of September, 1830, being a son of Reuben and Hannah (Heath) Fellows, both of whom were likewise natives of that place, where they were reared to maturity and where their marriage was solemnized. There Reuben Fellows was engaged in brickmaking in his early manhood, and from his native state he went forth to do yeoman service as a soldier in the war of 1812. The original progenitor of the family in America was Samuel Fellows, who was born in England, in 1619, and who emigrated to the American colonies when a young man, taking up his residence in Massachusetts, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying March 16, 1697 or '8. Of his two sons the elder was Samuel, from whom the line is traced to the subject of this review. Samuel, Jr., was born in Salisbury, Essex county, Massachusetts, on the 13th of January, 1647, and was married and became the father of seven children. His son Ebenezer was born on the 10th of November, 1692, and in Massachusetts he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, eight children being born of this union. Their son John, who was born on the 27th of April, 1720, married Elizabeth Blaisdell, who bore him nine children, and after her death he married Mrs. Mary (Tucker) Kenniston, of whose five children Daniel, who was born in New Hampshire, on the 12th of February, 1769, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. On the 28th of November, 1789, he was united in marriage to Susannah Stevens, who was born on the 28th of

November, 1769, so that her marriage was solemnized on her twentieth birthday anniversary. Daniel Fellows died in New Hampshire, on the 17th of May, 1863, and his wife also died in that state. Of the eleven children of Daniel and Susannah Fellows record is entered as follows: Mehetable, who was born on the 20th of April, 1790; Reuben, the father of the subject, was born on the 4th of May, 1792; Lydia was born on the 6th of July, 1794, and died in New Hampshire; Stephen was born September 28, 1796; John, February 13, 1799; Richard, July 16, 1801, died April 15, 1804; Sargent, September 29, 1803; Richard, April 6, 1805; Susan, March 31, 1809; Daniel, November 29, 1811; and Elephelet, January 8, 1815.

Reuben Fellows, father of the subject, was reared and educated in New Hampshire, where he was engaged in various vocations up to the year 1839, when, in company with his family, he started for Michigan, proceeding by canal to Buffalo, New York, and thence by the steamer "Daniel Webster," the first steamboat on Lake Erie, to the city of Detroit, from which point he made the journey overland to Jackson county. His brother Daniel had located in the county in 1834, and to him Reuben had sent money with which to purchase land, and he secured eighty acres of government land in Blackman township, the tract being covered with its heavy growth of native timber, while the section was a primitive wilderness, no roads having been constructed and the settlers being few and far between. The Indians were still in distinctive evidence and at times troublesome, while wild game of all sorts was to be found in abundance. Reuben Fellows and his family resided in the home of his brother Daniel about eighteen months, and then he erected on his home place a small house, a portion of the same being a frame structure, while the remainder was of hewed logs, this part of the dwelling being eight by ten feet in dimensions, and the logs were thus utilized in order that the family might have protection from the Indians, whose bullets would not penetrate the thick walls. Mr. Fellows forthwith faced the problems and herculean labors of the pioneer, and succeeded in reclaiming thirty acres of his land before his death, which occurred on the old homestead, on the 20th of January, 1850, his wife surviving him by more than a quarter of a century, and being summoned into eternal rest in June, 1879. Mr. Fellows was a man of impregnable integrity and labored assiduously and devotedly to provide a home for his wife and children. He was one of the sterling pioneers of the county, honored by all who knew him, and his name well merits a place in a work of this nature. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party. They became the parents of nine children, concerning whom a brief record is as follows: Catherine became the wife of Louis Nichols, and both are now deceased; Franklin died at the age of seventy-eight years; Alice became the wife of Amos Parkhurst; Susan, who became the wife of David Cady, died in Jackson county, Michigan; Sarah J. became the wife of Horace Garfield and both died in Jackson county, Michigan; Serilla is the widow of Spaulding Welsh and resides in the city of Jackson; John is the immediate subject of this sketch; Ada A., who became the wife of Louis Garfield, died in Jackson county; and Clark, who was the third in order of birth, died in childhood.

John Fellows was reared under the conditions and influences of the pioneer days, and as a boy he began to contribute his quota to the strenuous work of the farm, assisting in clearing the land, in chopping wood and in the various other duties which marked the initiation of civilization in this section. Owing to the exigencies of time and place his early educational advantages were very limited in scope, being confined to an irregular attendance in the little log school house, with its primitive accessories and scarcely less primitive methods of instruction. As a boy he was an adept in hunting and trapping and greatly enjoyed the sport thus afforded. He began to sally forth in quest of game before he was large enough to shoulder a shot gun, being compelled to secure a support for the same in bringing down his game. At the age of twelve years he killed his first deer, which he shot at a point about two rods east of the site of his present residence. From that time forward he kept the family larder well supplied with all kinds of wild game, manufacturing his own cartridges and finding the sports of the forest his main source of recreation. He reverts with pleasure to this period of his life, and his reminiscences of the pioneer days are interesting in the extreme and should be perpetuated in a specific publication. In 1852, at the height of the gold excitement in California, Mr. Fellows joined the throng of argonauts making their way to the Pacific coast, going through by the Panama route and proceeding to Nevada county, where he was engaged in placer mining for two years, at the expiration of which he returned to Jackson county. He thereafter remained on the old homestead with his parents until both had been called to the life eternal, and he has since made this his home, being the owner of a finely improved farm of eighty acres, and the land being specially fertile and productive. The place is devoted to general farming and since 1897 his son Richard has had the active supervision of the same, proving a worthy successor of his father and grandfather, each of whom contributed materially to the development and substantial progress of the county through the medium of well-directed effort. In politics he has ever been a stanch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and he has been called upon to serve in various offices of local trust and responsibility, including that of township treasurer. He is a devoted and honored member of the Baptist church at Rives Junction, as was also his faithful wife.

On the 4th of July, 1854, Mr. Fellows was united in marriage to Miss Sardenia E. Van Horne, who was born in Cuyahoga county, New York, on the 28th of September, 1832, being a daughter of Christopher and Maria (Cline) Van Horne, who were numbered among the honored pioneers of Jackson county and of whom more specific mention is made in the sketch of their son, W. Henry Van Horne, appearing on another page of this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Fellows have been born six children: Irving H., who married Miss Elizabeth Welsh, is a prosperous farmer of Henrietta township; Ella Matilda is the wife of Edgar J. Keeler, of Brown county, South Dakota; Wilford R., who is a successful farmer of Rives township, was first married to Miss Jennie Curtis, who died in May, 1896, and he later married Miss Clara Belle Taylor; Alice is the wife of William D. Soper, of Blackman township; Mary A. is the wife of Henry M. True, of Rives township, and Richard J. has

charge of the old homestead farm. Richard J. Fellows was born on the old farm, on the 12th of March, 1871, and was reared and educated in this county, receiving the advantages of the excellent public schools and growing up under the sturdy discipline of the farm. On the 30th of March, 1898, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lydia J. McCrum, daughter of George and Mary (Dunwoody) McCrum, her father being a prominent farmer of Tompkins township. To Mr. and Mrs. Fellows have been born two children: An infant son, born May 10, 1899, died when three days old, and Julian, who was born on the 9th of November, 1900.

LEWIS E. LANDON.

The subject of this sketch is a representative of the third generation of the family in Jackson county and this fact implies that he is of pioneer stock. It may further be said that his father was one of the prominent and honored farmers of the county, where he conducted operations upon an extensive scale, having been at one time the owner of about two thousand acres of land, a considerable portion of which he had disposed prior to his demise. The subject, who was the only child, is numbered among the successful young farmers and stock-growers of Springport township, devoting special attention to the breeding of Holstein cattle, while he also feeds cattle upon a quite extensive scale, having a well improved and attractive farm home. The present estate comprises nine hundred and sixty-nine acres, mostly in Springport township, forty acres lying in Calhoun county, while his energy and progressive methods have made him one of the successful members of the farming community.

Lewis E. Landon was born on the old homestead, in this township, on the 5th of December, 1877, being a son of Ezekiel A. and Ambra (Bancroft) Landon, the former of whom was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 5th of August, 1833, while the latter was born in Cattaraugus county, that state, on the 26th of May, 1852. In 1837 the paternal grandparents of the subject, Luther and Clarissa (Tracy) Landon, removed from New York to Jackson county, taking up a tract of land in Springport township, and here continuing to reside during the balance of their lives, his death occurring in 1855, while she passed away in 1878, at a venerable age. Ezekiel A. Landon was a child of about three years at the time when his parents took up their abode in this township, being numbered among its sterling pioneers, and here he was reared to maturity, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until the close of his life, also doing a profitable business as stock raiser, while his prosperity was to a large extent the result of his own efforts. During the later years of his life he resided in the village of Springport, and he ever took a vital interest in all that concerned the town and county, while he served in various local offices of trust and responsibility, ever commanding the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community in which practically his entire life was passed. He was summoned into eternal rest on the 30th of January, 1896, and his widow still retains her



LEWIS E. LANDON.

home in the village of Springport. In politics he was a stanch Republican, while his religious faith was of no particular church.

Lewis E. Landon, whose name introduces this article, was reared on the old homestead and after attending the public schools at Springport until he had completed the prescribed curriculum he entered the high school of the city of Ann Arbor, where he continued his studies for two years. Since leaving school he has devoted his attention to farming and stock growing and has been particularly successful in the raising of Holstein cattle of the finest grade, while he feeds a large number of cattle for the market each year, bringing to bear the correct business methods and progressive ideas which ever make for definite success It may be said at this juncture that his father was a stockholder in the Albion National Bank and also in the wind-mill factory in that city. The maternal grandparents of the subject were William and Laura (Holbrook) Bancroft, both of whom were born in Cattaraugus county, New York, whence they came to Jackson county and settled in Springport township in 1853. Here he died in 1888, at the age of seventy-three years, while his wife died in 1892, at the age of seventy years. Mr. Bancroft was a relative of the well known historian, George Bancroft. In politics Mr. Landon is stanchly arrayed in support of the Republican party and its principles and he has served as a member of the board of review, while he is at the present time a member of the village council at Springport. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Springport Lodge No. 284, Free and Accepted Masons, and Springport Chapter No. 144, Royal Arch Masons, while he also holds membership in the lodge of Knights of Pythias in the city of Albion, and in Lodge No. 113 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in Jackson, and the Mystic Workers of the World, in Springport.

On the 4th of December, 1901, Mr. Landon was united in marriage to Miss Pearl Hill, of Lansing, the capital of the state, where she was born, being a daughter of Thomas and Louisa Hill, of that place, where she was reared and educated, being a young lady of gracious refinement and one who is distinctively popular in the social circles of Springport.

PATRICK FLEMING.

The record of a well-spent life, even though devoid of thrilling experiences or tragic episode, is always interesting. Few men are great according to the world's standard of greatness, the majority of them being unknown beyond the little community in which they pursue the even tenor of their way, yet every man of noble aims and high ideals whose life is helpful to his fellows, thus proving a blessing to the world and an honor to the race, will have a fame as bright as the stars and far more enduring than that of some of earth's greatest warriors, mightiest potentates and crowned kings. Such a man was the late Patrick Fleming, of Henrietta township, and it is fitting that a brief record of his life be perpetuated, that others may emulate his virtues and be stimulated to greater exertion by his example. Mr. Fleming was born March 6, 1823, in county Cork, Ireland, the

son of John and Julia (Jones) Fleming, for a sketch of whom the reader is respectfully referred to the biography of John Fleming on another page of this volume. When a lad of fourteen Mr. Fleming accompanied his parents to Michigan and remained with his father until the latter's death, after which he lived with his brothers, who owned land in the northern part of Henrietta township, and until young manhood he united his efforts with theirs in clearing a farm and otherwise improving their joint possessions.

It is unnecessary in this connection to describe in detail the youthful experience of Mr. Fleming, as it was similar in almost every respect to that of the majority of young men reared under conditions where hard work was the common lot of all. As he grew in years and strength he planned well for his future course of action and in due time came into possession of land of his own, which he developed and converted into a farm. In 1854 he sold his original purchase and bought the old historic Bateese farm in Henrietta township, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres in section 10. This place has been noted since the earliest settlement of the country for it was on the same that a daring and adventurous spirit by the name of Bateese located in an early day and established a frontier post for the purpose of trading with the Indians. Bateese erected a small log building near the lake which has since been known by his name, stocked it with a limited supply of such articles as the Indians most valued and exchanged them for furs and all kinds of peltry, of course getting the better of his red friends in the bargains which he knew so well how to drive to his own advantage. Little improvement worthy of note had been made on the place when Mr. Fleming purchased it, and with his accustomed energy he at once set about the work of clearing the land and establishing a home. How well he succeeded in his attempts is shown by the fact that within a few years his land was all enclosed, the greater part in cultivation and a general system of improvements inaugurated which, completed from time to time, greatly enhanced the value of the property besides adding much to its beauty and attractiveness.

Mr. Fleming was a successful farmer and everything to which he turned his hand appeared to prosper. Thrift was one of his most pronounced characteristics, economy was engrained in his nature, yet he was far from selfish or parsimonious, the absence of these defects being especially noticeable. He labored diligently and planned with rare forethought to make a home, and his laudable aim once realized no one ever enjoyed his hearthstone more or took greater pleasure in making it what every home should be, the best and dearest spot on earth. Mr. Fleming earned every dollar he ever possessed and realizing how it was earned, appreciated it, not so much for its intrinsic or purchasing value but for what it represented in expenditure of energy and self sacrifice. He was always the life of the domestic circle, it being the little domain in which he reigned, a loving and beloved monarch, and over which he exercised a control so tempered with kindness and affection that his subjects vied with each other in yielding obedience and rendering loyal service. Mr. Fleming was endowed with splendid social qualities, possessing the sanguine temperament, genial nature and sunshiny disposition peculiar to the warm hearted race

of which he was typical representative. He made friends easily and once his their loyalty was never thereafter a matter of doubt. He was exceedingly popular with his neighbors and fellow citizens, being always ready to do a kind act or render a favor and that too with no thought of receiving a like return, being prompted by the most unselfish motives in all he did.

On the 4th day of June, 1855, occurred the marriage of Patrick Fleming and Miss Margaret Markey, a happy and in every respect fortunate union which resulted in the birth of six children, three living, namely: Thomas, who died at the age of twenty-eight; Mary Jane, wife of Eugene McIntee, a farmer of Waterloo township; William E., a worthy and popular citizen of Henrietta township and, since his father's death, manager of the home farm; Margaret, wife of William McCann, has a family of four children and lives in the township of Rives. Mr. Fleming was a Democrat in politics and an active party worker in state and national issues, in township and county affairs often voting for the best qualified candidate. His ancestors from time immemorial were Catholics and, being born within the pale of the Holy Mother church, he ever remained a true and loyal son thereof. He was a zealous church worker, contributed liberally to the financial support of the parish to which he belonged and spared no pains in early impressing upon the minds and hearts of his children the deep underlying principles of the faith he loved so well. Mr. Fleming, in the year 1879, passed from the church militant to the church triumphant, his death being felt as a personal loss by the people among whom he had long lived and borne his part in the busy world of affairs. Life's fitful fever over, he rests well, and the memory of his good works, beneficial influence, unsullied integrity and sterling character constituting an epitaph which the ravages of time can never obliterate or efface.

Since the death of Mr. Fleming the farm has been operated by his widow, its practical management at the present time being in the hands of her son, William E., who, as already stated, is one of the leading agriculturists and representative citizens of Henrietta township. The present elegant frame residence was built in 1881, while the barns and other buildings are in keeping therewith, the place being considered one of the most beautiful and desirable as well as one of the most valuable rural homes in the county of Jackson. Mr. Fleming carries on general farming, in addition to which he does a thriving business as a raiser of fine live stock, being extensively engaged in the latter branch of agriculture. He is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and at the present time is serving his second term as township clerk, the duties of which position he discharges in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. Like his parents, he too is a zealous Catholic, being one of the leaders and active workers as well as liberal supporters of the parish with which the family is identified, St. Cornelius and St. Cyprian Catholic church in Ingham county.

Mrs. Fleming is the daughter of James and Mary (McGill) Markey, natives of Ireland and early settlers of Michigan, having located in Ingham county in the summer of 1839. Mr. Markey purchased a tract of wild land in the above county soon after his arrival, from which he developed a fine

farm, in due time becoming an enterprising agriculturist, besides rising to a conspicuous place in his community. He was a man of excellent repute and high social standing, widely known throughout the county of Ingham and did much in a quiet way to promote the material growth and moral advancement of the section of country in which he lived; his death occurred in the year 1859. Seven children constituted the family of James and Mary Markey, their names being as follows: Patrick, Thomas, Bernard, Owen, Ann, James and Margaret, all dead but James and Mrs. Fleming.

GILBERT V. WELCH.

The number of native citizens of Michigan who have resided within the state more than sixty years is not large. There are a number, however, in Jackson county, as the biographical sketches in this volume amply disclose. The subject of this review, Gilbert V. Welch, and his worthy wife, Helen (Archer) Welch, both born in Michigan, are among those whose life in the state covers a period of more than three score years.

Gilbert V. Welch was born in Jackson city, Jackson county, Michigan, May 2, 1839. His parents were John W. and Susan (Valentine) Welch, both natives of New York, the latter born in Genesee county, while the former's birthplace was in Saratoga county. By trade he was a carpenter and a very capable workman. In 1837 he came from his native state to Michigan, bringing with him his wife, coming by way of the lakes, and first locating in Washtenaw county. Later they moved to a place near Dexter, and in 1839 the family took up its abode in Jackson, where John W. Welch worked at his trade for three years. After another year's residence in Washtenaw county, they returned to Jackson, purchased eighty acres of land in Henrietta township, part of section 33, and as soon as a home was prepared thereon the family moved upon the premises. It was a wild and sparsely settled section at that time. There were probably more Indians than whites in the county and deer were far more numerous than domestic cattle. Mr. Welch has often said that he has counted as many as thirty-two deer within the range of his vision at one time. The home of the family was far superior in many respects to the ordinary primitive home in the wilderness. It was of frame, well built, and in convenience, comfort and appearance, compared favorably with its surroundings. The mother of the family was a most matronly woman, skilled and accomplished in all of the domestic arts of the time. She knit, spun, wove, made and mended. There was scarcely a garment worn by the family, in the early day, that was not the work of her hand, being made from raw material. The wool from the back of the sheep did not leave the premises until it adorned the backs of the family in the way of clothing. Seven children were born to John W. and Susan Welch, viz: Gilbert V., Ann, Henry, Harriett, Elizabeth and two children who died in infancy. Each of those who grew to maturity received a good common school education and all are very comfortably settled in life. May 11, 1880, the father passed from time to eternity and about eight years later, March 30,

1888, the worthy mother went to her reward in the great hereafter. Both were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President of the United States.

After having gotten such an education as he could acquire by spending a few months in the school room each winter, and having helped his father on the farm the remainder of the time until he was twenty years of age, Gilbert V. Welch hired out as a farm hand at the munificent salary of twelve dollars per month. His first field of labor was in Washtenaw county and he worked three years steadily for one employer. With the savings of those three years, he purchased, in 1862, forty acres of land in Henrietta township, Jackson county, adjacent to the land owned by his father. It was wholly unimproved, but he cleared it, erected upon it a comfortable home and there lived and cultivated the place for thirteen years.

October 26, 1862, Gilbert V. Welch was united in marriage to Miss Helen Archer, a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born in Henrietta township, August 17, 1838. Her parents were Job and Phoebe (Harkness) Archer, natives of Washington county, New York. They came to Michigan in 1837, purchased land in Henrietta township, cleared it, improved it and continued to reside thereon until their deaths. He died May 25, 1873; she survived him but twelve days, passing away June 6 of the same year. She died as she had lived, in the faith of the Presbyterian church, of which she had been a member many years. In politics he was a Democrat and had been voting that ticket since 1820, when he cast his first vote for James Monroe. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Welch, Lena and Herbert. Lena is the wife of Frank Littler, a farmer of Rives township, and they are the parents of four children. She received a good education, and was very successful in teaching, having been in the school room for eighteen terms. She is interested in music, having a splendid voice, under excellent control and finely cultivated. Herbert was educated in the public schools and graduated from the Ypsilanti Business College. He married Miss Kate Brady, a lady possessed of many noble qualities, and they enjoyed domestic happiness for some time. Her untimely death, however, cast a shadow on his early manhood and he has since made his home with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Welch are devout and active members of the Methodist church. While a Democrat in politics, Mr. Welch is by no means a partisan, as he considers the man and his fitness for the position to which he aspires always above the party. The only official positions he has held were township treasurer and highway commissioner.

On his well-improved and fertile farm in Henrietta township Mr. Welch carries on what is termed mixed farming. He raises on the land crops of all kinds suited to this latitude, gives some attention to dairying and breeds, cares for and feeds cattle, horses and hogs. His stock is chiefly comprised of Durham cattle, general-purpose horses and Poland China hogs. Some years ago he remodeled his residence, enlarged his barn and erected a number of new buildings on the place. He has a nice bearing orchard, which embraces fourteen kinds of fruit. Each successive year he takes more pride in his garden, always enjoying the reputation of hav-

ing the best kept and most diversified of any in the township. The family receives the benefits of rural free delivery.

CASIMIR YOUNG.

Jackson county has been the home of Mr. Young throughout his life, and as nearly seventy years have elapsed since his father located in the county, it may be seen that he is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this favored section of the old Wolverine state. He has wrought out a definite success through the persistent application of his energies and abilities in connection with the great fundamental art of agriculture, is known as a representative farmer of Concord township, where he owns a fine landed estate, and he commands uniform confidence and regard because he deserves this. It is most consistent that a review of his career be incorporated in this work, which has to do with those who have been the founders and builders of the county's structure of stable and opulent prosperity.

Mr. Young was born on the farm which is now his home, the date of his nativity having been May 21, 1843. His parents, Casimir and Elizabeth (Young) Young, were born near the city of Mentz, in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, near the river Rhine, and there they were reared and educated. The father emigrated to America in 1833, landing in New York city, and after remaining in the east until 1836, he in that year came to Jackson county and in Concord township secured a large tract of land, effecting the purchase of two hundred and seventy acres. He became one of the representative and substantial farmers of the county, while he so ordered his life in all its relations as to retain the unqualified regard of all who knew him. He was a stanch advocate of the cause of the Republican party and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in February, 1890, and his wife passed away in August, 1857. Of their four children, two died in infancy, while the survivors are Casimir, who is the immediate subject of this sketch, and Henry, who is a resident of Albion, Michigan.

The subject of this review was reared on the old homestead where he now resides, and early began to contribute his quota to its work. After attending the district schools and gaining a rudimentary knowledge, he entered the public schools in the city of Albion, where he attended the high school and later was a student in the business college there conducted by the late Prof. Ira. Mayhew, who was one of the prominent figures in the educational circles of the state of Michigan in the early days and practically up to the time of his death, having been the author of many valuable textbooks and having been the state superintendent of public instruction from 1855 until 1858. After leaving school Mr. Young returned to the farm and he has ever since been identified with agricultural pursuits in this township. He now owns a fine farm of two hundred and thirty-nine acres, upon which are the best of improvements, while the place is devoted to general farming and to the raising of a high grade of live stock. In connection with his farming enterprise Mr. Young has been for the past score of years one of the prominent grain commission merchants of this locality, purchasing large amounts an-

nually for a leading firm in the city of Detroit, while for one year he purchased for a firm in Jackson. In politics he is found arrayed in support of the Republican party and its principles, though he has never been a seeker for official preferment.

On the 3d of December, 1868, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Rhodenbach, who was born in Wayne county, New York, June 1, 1849, and of this union has been born one son, Franklin C., who was born on the 13th of November, 1870, and who completed his education in the Detroit Commercial College, having previously been a student in the Concord high school. He is now one of the successful and popular young farmers of this township. On the 27th of March, 1901, he was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Whitaker, of Concord township. He is a member of Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, at Concord, Michigan.

LYMAN B. RAY.

One of the representative young farmers of Jackson county, which has been his home from the time of his birth, is Mr. Ray, whose fine homestead of two hundred acres is located in sections 4, 9 and 10, Concord township, and here, in addition to carrying on general agricultural operations upon an extensive scale, he is also engaged in the breeding and raising of Tamworth swine, of registered stock, having the distinction of being the first to introduce this fine breed into the county. Mr. Ray was born on the homestead upon which he now resides, the date of his nativity having been May 28, 1879. He is a son of Lyman B. and Lurana N. (Short) Ray, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they came, in 1864, to Jackson township, where he became the owner of the farm now occupied by his son and namesake, and here he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, being honored as one of the sterling citizens and influential farmers of the county. He died on the 28th of May, 1879, in the prime of his useful manhood, having been but forty years of age at the time of his demise. He served one year in the war of the Rebellion, having been a member of Wadworth's Guards, of the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, and having been first sergeant in the same. He was wounded while in the service and incapacitated for further active duty until the expiration of his term, when he received his honorable discharge. In politics he was a stalwart Republican and his religious faith was that of the Universalist church, of which his widow is a devoted member. She resides in Concord township, and is now the wife of William D. Chapple, being sixty-one years of age at the time of this writing. Mr. Ray was a brother of the late Mark H. Ray, who came from New York state to Jackson county, Michigan, in an early day, and who became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county, taking an active part in public affairs and having been one of the leaders in the ranks of the Republican party in this section. He was for several years supervisor of Concord township, while he also rendered effective service as county treasurer and county sheriff, becoming particularly well known throughout this section

and being eminently successful in his business affairs. He died in September, 1891.

The subject of this review was reared on the old homestead farm and received excellent educational advantages, having attended the public schools in the village of Concord and completed a course of study in the public schools in the city of Albion, previous to attendance at Concord, Michigan, He has always been associated in the management of the home farm, of which he is now the owner, the same comprising two hundred acres, as has been previously stated. Here he is successfully engaged in general farming, keeping his land under the highest state of productivity, while he is devoting special attention to the breeding of registered Tamworth swine, in which his efforts are being attended with gratifying success, while the breed has been brought into most favorable recognition in this section through his efforts, since he was the first to introduce the same into the county. He is a member of the American Tamworth Swine Association and is an excellent judge of this line of live stock, his decisions being held as practically ultimate. He is a young man who takes much pride in his native county and its industrial prestige and material welfare, being essentially public-spirited and being an ardent advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor.

On the 10th of October, 1900, Mr. Ray was united in marriage to Miss Nettie A. Reynolds, who was born in this township February 25, 1879, being a daughter of William L. M. and Rachel Frances (Taylor) Reynolds. She is a graduate of the Concord high school in the class of 1897, and was a successful teacher for three years in Jackson county. Both of her parents are residents of Concord, her father being one of the representative farmers of the county.

FRANCIS H. LOWDEN.

The subject of this sketch occupies a position in the front rank of Henrietta township's successful farmers and representative men of affairs. He also enjoys worthy prestige as a neighbor and citizen, being actively interested in the moral advancement of the community and in close touch with the times in all that relates to the material prosperity of his fellow men. Francis H. Lowden was born in Leoni township, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 25th of November, 1864, the son of Richard and Sarah Lowden, an account of whom will be found in the biography of Joseph R. Lowden, on another page of this volume. The maiden name of the subject's mother was Sarah Lipscomb, who was the daughter of Richard Lipscomb, a native of England, who came to the United States in 1842 with his father, William, the family locating about that time in Washtenaw county, Michigan, near the town of Dexter. Later the Lipscombs bought a quarter section of land in Henrietta township, Jackson county, which they developed from a wilderness state into a beautiful and well-tilled farm and on which William spent the remainder of his days. After his death his son Richard sold the place and migrated to Indiana, but in the course of a few years he returned to Jackson county and bought a farm in the township of Leoni, on which his death occurred in 1890. For other facts connected with the subject's family history, see sketch referred to above.

The childhood and early youth of Francis H. Lowden were spent on his father's farm and from his thirteenth year he has made his own way in the world, having been thrown upon his own resources at that age. Before leaving home he attended of winter seasons the public schools and made commendable progress in his studies, but owing to circumstances beyond his control his educational training was greatly hindered and impeded. Desirous of earning money of his own, young Francis, when little more than a child, severed home ties and with not a penny in his possession and nothing in the way of a wardrobe except a shirt, a pair of coarse overalls and a cheap straw hat, started out barefooted and alone to seek the fortune. Under similar circumstances the majority of lads would quickly have become discouraged and returned to their father's house; not so, however, with a boy who from childhood had displayed remarkable self reliance and who, animated by a hope which painted the future in glowing colors, determined to reach the goal of success if it were possible for him to do so. After sundry inquiries he finally secured employment with a farmer with whom he remained that summer and the following winter. He was fortunate enough to work for his board while attending school. He continued several years as a farm hand, husbanding his earnings very carefully the meantime, with the object in view of ultimately becoming not only a wage earner but a land owner. For some time after leaving the parental roof his wages were only six dollars per month, but as he grew in stature and his capacity for labor increased his services commanded more liberal remuneration. Mr. Lowden was not given to the frivolity so common among the young men of his day, neither did he contract any of the pernicious and expensive habits which drain the pockets, undermine health and unfit those addicted to them for effective labor. From the first he had a proper conception of life and its responsibilities and by ever keeping in mind high ideals of manhood he was enabled to steer clear of the pitfalls and snares with which many paths are beset and in due time realized some of the laudable objects for which he was striving. From thirteen until twenty-five years old he not only made his own way and paid his own expenses, but during that time so managed his finances as to find himself the possessor of one thousand dollars in cash, every penny of which was earned by his own strenuous efforts. With this snug capital as a basis, young Lowden purchased a farming outfit and for a period of four years cultivated for a share of the proceeds what is known as the Hankerd place in Henrietta township, meanwhile meeting with such encouraging success that he decided to ask an estimable young lady of his acquaintance to become his companion and helpmeet during the remainder of life's journey. Accordingly, on April 29, 1891, he and the young lady referred to, Miss Isabelle L. Reed, of this county, were united in marriage and immediately thereafter the happy couple, full of hope and promise, set up housekeeping on a rented farm. One year later Mr. Lowden took charge of his father-in-law's place, which he managed until the following spring, at which time the farm was divided, Mrs. Lowden receiving for her share one hundred and thirty-three acres of fine land, sufficient to answer all the purposes of a comfortable home and an independent

income. Since that time the subject has increased the farm by additional purchases until it now embraces an area of two hundred and forty-three acres, the greater part highly improved and in a successful state of cultivation. It contains substantial buildings, including a fine barn of modern design erected in 1898, a good barn for cattle, a residence well supplied with modern conveniences and comforts, and various other edifices, while the fences and splendid condition of the fields and everything else on the premises bear testimony to the intelligence, energy, good taste and superior management of the proprietor. Mr. Lowden is familiar with the nature of soils and by judicious fertilizing and proper rotation of crops, retains unimpaired the original fertility and productiveness of his farm. He raises a great deal of grain, which is fed to live stock on the place and from the sale of his vegetable and fruit crops adds very materially to his earnings from other sources. While successful along the lines of general agriculture, it is as a stock raiser that Mr. Lowden is best known, deriving the greater part of his income from the sale of horses, cattle and hogs. His herd of full-blooded shorthorns is large and valuable and he has about fifteen registered cattle. In the matter of swine, he deems the Poland China breed the most profitable and formerly he sold a number of high-priced horses each year, but of late his interest in horse flesh from a commercial point of view has declined.

Mr. Lowden has accumulated a handsome fortune and is now classed with the financially reliable and well-to-do men of his township. He displays keen insight and discriminating judgment in his business affairs and all of his relations with his fellowmen are characterized by that adherence to principle which marks the man of integrity and correct motives. The people of his neighborhood hold him in high esteem, as he is public spirited, frequently losing sight of self in his efforts to promote the material and moral welfare of the community. Mr. Lowden is a reader and observer, keeps himself well informed on the leading questions of the day and has strong convictions relative to the issues upon which the great political parties of the nation are divided. He is a Democrat of the most pronounced type, but not narrow or bitterly partisan. He labors diligently for others, but is not himself a place seeker, having no ambition in that direction nor any desire to court distinction in public station. Fraternally he is a member of Lodge No. 185, Free and Accepted Masons, the principles and precepts of which ancient and noted order are exemplified in his every day life and business concerns.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowden are the parents of four children: Anna L., born March 6, 1892; Lucy S., born January 22, 1894; Carlton, June 20, 1897, and Llewellyn, whose birth occurred September 13, 1898, the last named dying at the age of three months and ten days. Mrs. Lowden is the daughter of W. H. and Louisa (McCabe) Reed, both natives of New York. The former is a son of Williard Reed, who was born in New York state February 4, 1801. Williard Reed was twice married, the first time to Rebecca Holiday, who died in September, 1833, and later to Sarah E. Odian, both wives bearing children, seven in all. In the year 1842 Mr. Reed came to Jackson county, Michigan, and bought a valuable tract of land in sections 20 and 21, Henrietta

township, later adding to this until at one time his real estate amounted to over six hundred acres. He disposed of a part of this land and sometime prior to his death divided his valuable estate of three hundred and fifty acres among his grandchildren, retaining an interest in the same as long as he lived. Politically Williard Reed was an old time Democrat, while religiously he belonged to the Episcopal church. He was a good man, honest, industrious and frugal, and all who knew him respected him for his amiable qualities and sterling worth. Strong and vigorous and with superb health, he retained unimpaired his bodily powers until advanced age and it is reliably stated that in the winter of his seventy-sixth year he cut from the green one hundred cords of four-foot wood, nor counted the task at all difficult. He died November 11, 1896, at the ripe old age of ninety-five years, ten months and seven days.

W. H. Reed, father of Mrs. Lowden, is living a retired life in the city of Jackson. He followed farming quite successfully until amassing a competence and is now enjoying the fruits of his many years of toil and endeavor in the quiet and content which he so ably and faithfully earned. Augusta, wife of Richard Pixley, lives in Henrietta township, where her husband is engaged in agricultural pursuits; she is the mother of five children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Lowden and a twin sister by the name of Anna Dell are the next in order of birth, the latter being the wife of W. N. Cowing, a farmer of Henrietta; their union is blessed with three offspring. Williard M., the youngest of the family, is also a resident of the above township and by occupation is a tiller of the soil; he married Miss Margaret Doneen, of this county, and is the father of four children.

GEORGE W. BRIGHT.

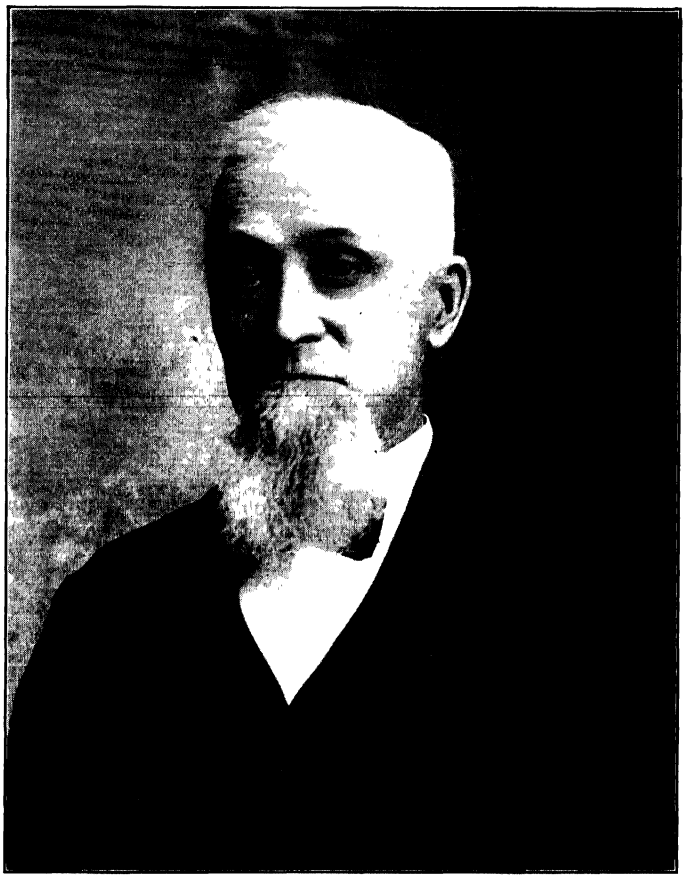
Both Mr. Bright and his estimable wife are representatives of honored pioneer families of Jackson county, so that a consideration of their genealogical and personal history becomes doubly interesting and doubly apropos in connection with the prescribed province of this publication. Mr. Bright is one of the prominent and highly esteemed farmers of Spring Arbor township, having a finely improved landed estate of three hundred and twelve acres and carrying forward his operations with that energy and discrimination which ever betoken the appreciative and model yeoman, while he has the wisdom to consider the independent and untrammeled life of the farm one which is worthy of the allegiance of the best of men, realizing also that in all ages and lands the great fundamental art of agriculture has lain at the basis of all material progress and prosperity.

Mr. Bright has the distinction of being a native of the national metropolis, having been born in New York city on the 16th of August, 1847. His father, William B. Bright, a member of one of the old established families of the Empire state, was born in New York, on the 16th of August, 1811, while his wife, whose maiden name was Julia A. Wells, was likewise born in that state, on the 12th of August, 1816. In 1849 they emigrated to Michigan and took up their residence in Jackson county, where

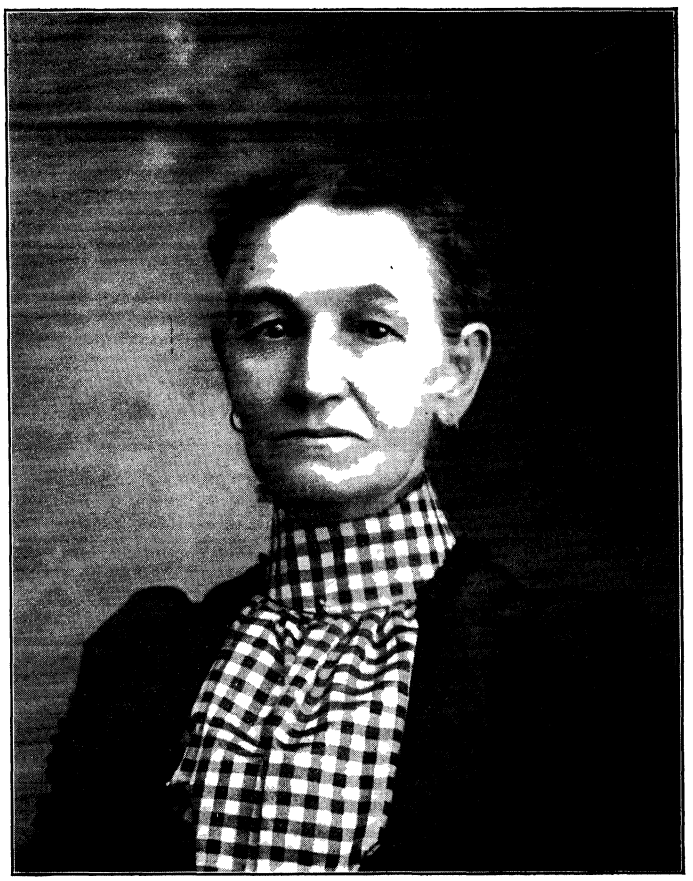
they passed the remainder of their lives, the death of Mr. Bright occurring on the 11th of November, 1874, while his wife was summoned to eternal rest on the 25th of March, 1880. In 1869 Mr. Bright purchased the farm which is now owned and occupied by his son George, the subject of this sketch. He and his wife became the parents of five sons and five daughters, of whom five are living at the present time. Prior to his removal to Michigan William B. Bright was a captain on a vessel plying the Hudson river, while he was also the owner of a boat which he maintained in service on this historic and beautiful waterway for a number of years, being also identified with farming in that state, as was he later in Michigan.

George W. Bright was reared on the home farm in this county, having been a child of about two years when his parents took up their residence here, so that practically his entire life has been passed within the environs of this favored section of the Peninsular state. He was accorded the advantages of the public schools and after leaving the same continued his identification with agricultural pursuits, in which he has consecutively continued up to the present time. His homestead farm comprises three hundred and twelve acres of fertile and exceptionally productive land, and this fine demesne is under a high state of cultivation, being devoted to the diversified products common to the locality, but especial attention being given to the raising of wheat, of which he secures large crops. The residence on the place is one of the attractive homes of the locality and is enhanced by the gracious hospitality which is ever in evidence within its cheerful precincts, where are to be found the distinctive marks of refinement and cultured taste. In politics, while without ambition for official preferment in a personal way, Mr. Bright accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, while he and his wife are adherents of the First Baptist church in the city of Detroit.

On the 3d of October, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bright to Miss Almira McCain, who was born in Summit township, this county, on the 17th of November, 1852, being the daughter of Alonzo and Sophronia (Waite) McCain, both of whom were born in the state of New York, while both were members of sterling pioneer families of Jackson county, whither came in an early day Leander and Mary (Bean) McCain, the parental grandparents of Mrs. Bright, who here passed the residue of their lives. Alonzo McCain became one of the prominent citizens and successful farmers of Summit township, where he died in 1895, at the age of about seventy years, his wife having passed away in 1870, at the age of about forty-five years. They were parents of two sons and three daughters, all of whom still survive. Mr. McCain acquired a competency, and in addition to carrying on his farming industry he also made a specialty of extending financial loans on real-estate security, while he was the soul of uprightness and honor and held the confidence of all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. He is a Republican in politics and for a number of years was incumbent of the office of supervisor of Summit township. Mr. and Mrs. Bright have seven children, Roy, Myrtle, Edna, Helen, Florence Hope, Paul Dean and Elizabeth Faith.



JONATHAN HALL.



MRS. JONATHAN HALL.

JONATHAN HALL.

In the development of the agricultural resources of Jackson county the Hall family has borne an important part, the name having been identified with the annals of this opulent section of the Peninsular state from the early pioneer days, and while promoting the material advancement of the locality those who have represented the name in the three generations have also given an active and liberal support to those measures which have tended to elevate the intellectual and moral status of the community. The record of the life of this honored subject, Jonathan Hall, is one over which falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and now, venerable in years but retaining noteworthy mental and physical vigor, he rests secure in the veneration and kindly regard of all who know him, while he is able to enjoy the reward of his former years of indefatigable toil and endeavor, having a fine farm in Springport township, in which section of the county he has continuously resided since 1846, while his father took up his residence in the adjoining county of Calhoun in the year 1837, which marked the admission of Michigan to the sisterhood of states.

Jonathan Hall is a native of the "right little, tight little isle," having been born in county Norfolk, England, on the 3d of January, 1823, so that he is now an octogenarian. His parents, Francis and Martha (Hall) Hall, were likewise natives of England and members of sterling old families. There they were reared and educated and there their marriage was solemnized, while they continued their residence in the land of their birth until 1836, when they emigrated to America, landing in the city of Quebec, Canada, from which point they made their way down through the state of Vermont, proceeded across the state of New York by canal to the city of Buffalo, where they secured transportation on a lake vessel to Detroit, Michigan. From this fair "City of the Straits," which was then scarcely more than a village, they came overland with teams and wagons to Washtenaw county, where they remained one year and then removed to Clarendon township, Calhoun county. There the father of the subject purchased eighty acres of government land, the same being entirely covered with the native timber and entirely without improvement, while wild game was to be found in abundance and Indians were frequent visitors to the cabins of the white settlers. The mediums principally brought into requisition in clearing and improving the farm were ox teams, the gleaming ax and sturdy brawn, and Mr. Hall not only reclaimed the major portion of his original tract but also purchased and improved an additional forty acres, and on this homestead he continued to reside until he was summoned from the sphere of life's activities, in 1844, at the age of about sixty-two years, while his wife passed away in 1848, aged about seventy years. They were folks of sterling character and their labors were such as indicate that strength and courage and self-abnegation which ever fall to the lot of the pioneers in a new country. Though they came to America as strangers in a strange land, they did not fail to draw to themselves forthwith the confidence, esteem and friendship of those with whom they came in contact, and their names merit a place of honor on the roll of the early

settlers of the state of Michigan. In politics Mr. Hall was an independent, and he and his wife were members of no church. They became the parents of four sons, concerning whom we enter the following record: Francis married Ann Gaylord, and they became the parents of two children, and after her death he married Mrs. Jane (Beebe) Young, one child being born to this union. He died in Eaton county, at the age of eighty-five years. Henry, the second son, married Lovina Griffin and they reared a large family of children, his death occurring in Calhoun county, at the age of about forty-two years. Jonathan, the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth. William, the youngest of the children, died in 1846, at the untimely age of twenty-one years. Each of the sons had the most grateful of home surroundings during his youth, though not of a pretentious order, and each received such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools.

Jonathan Hall was a lad of fourteen years at the time of the family removal to America, and he well recalls the diverting experiences which attended the voyage across the Atlantic and the journey across the continent, by divers means, to Michigan, while it may also be understood that as a boy, though sharing in the work of the pioneer farm, he could not fully comprehend the burden of care and responsibility that rested upon his devoted parents nor appreciate as did they the lack of the conveniences and associations to which they had been accustomed in their native land. He, however, assumed the responsibilities of life as they came to him with increasing years, and has known his full share of the vicissitudes which must compass every human life. He continued to reside at home and assist in the work of reclaiming and cultivating the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he inaugurated his independent career, coming to Jackson county and effecting the purchase, with his brother, of two eighties or one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in section thirty, Springport township. Here he faced the same task as had his father a decade or more previously, since it was necessary for him to denude the land of its timber ere he could make it available for cultivation. He cleared sixty acres of the tract and on that place, which is now owned by the Landons, he continued to make his home until 1849, when he traded the same for a farm of eighty acres, in section 31, same township, this likewise being entirely unimproved and covered with the heavy growth of native timber. His first work was to make a clearing in which to erect his log cabin, which continued to be the family home for a number of years, and though it was a primitive and unpretentious domicile, as great happiness and good cheer reigned within its rude walls as could in the finest abode of wealth, for strong hearts and willing hands make for happiness under all conditions, and honest industry is a royal prerogative. Mr. Hall not only cleared the eighty acres thus purchased, but later purchased an additional eighty acres, and of the place, which constitutes his finely improved homestead, it may be said that all but forty acres is under a high state of cultivation, while the permanent improvements are of substantial and attractive order, indicating thrift and prosperity. The residence, which was erected in 1861, is a model farm dwell-

ing, while the other buildings are in harmony therewith. In the summer of 1899 the large barn on the farm was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, but it was soon afterward replaced with a still better structure. Now, more than eighty years of age, Mr. Hall has properly retired from the active cares and labors which were his for so many years, and is now enjoying that dignified leisure which is the just prerogative reserved to those who have lived so earnest and honorable a life. He rents his farm to his son-in-law, William Meeks, who is successfully carrying forward the work so long maintained under the active personal supervision of the subject. Mr. Hall still resides on the old homestead, which is endeared to him through the memories and associations of the past. He is a man of fine mental equipment, broad-minded and sincere and one who has ever manifested the courage of his convictions, while to him has been given a full measure of confidence and esteem in the community which has been his home for so long a term of years. He has been a Republican in politics from the time of the organization of the party, and while taking proper interest in public affairs of a local nature he has never been afflicted with a desire for office, though he has served in official capacity in connection with the educational affairs of the township.

In October, 1846, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Clista Gaylord, who was born in New York state, on the 22d of December, 1830, being a daughter of Augustus F. Gaylord, one of the honored pioneers of Jackson county. Mrs. Hall was summoned into eternal rest in February, 1870, five children having been born to this union, of whom three are living, and on the 4th of March, 1879, Mr. Hall consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Harriet (Whitman) Millard, widow of James W. Millard. She was born in Allegany county, New York, November 16, 1836, being a daughter of Josiah and Keziah (Drake) Whitman, who came to Michigan from New York state in 1836, and became a successful and influential farmer of Jackson county, where his death occurred. Of the second marriage of the subject no children have been born. Concerning the five children of the honored subject we offer a brief record in this concluding paragraph; Sophia is the wife of William Meeks, of the village of Springport, and they have two children; Anna died in infancy; Nettie is the wife of Byron Godfrey, who is engaged in the lumber business in the city of Elkhart, Indiana, and they are the parents of six children; Otis, who was the next in order of birth, died in infancy; and Adelaide is the wife of Alva Dodd, who has charge of the Oyer Hotel in Springport, Michigan, and they have one child, Jay J. Each of the living children received good educational advantages and all are well placed in life and well upholding the honors of the family name.

JASPER E. WELLMAN.

Of all of the early pioneer families still resident in Jackson county, very few can date their coming to this locality earlier than can the Wellmans, a worthy representative of whom is Jasper E. Wellman, the subject

of this biography. His grandparents came to Michigan in 1830, locating in Jackson county, and this has been the abiding place of the family from that time to the present. John and Abigail (Stewart) Wellman were the paternal grandparents of the subject of this review. They were natives of Massachusetts, reared and educated near Boston, but moved to Pine Hill, Genesee county, New York, in 1820, where they resided ten years, then moved to Jackson county, Michigan, which continued to be their home until called to a better one by death. He died in Jackson, her death occurring in Mason City. They were not long residents of the territory when their home was visited by a disastrous fire. It was one of the first homes erected in the little village of Jackson and the conflagration, which was the first known in the county, rendered it a total loss. The maternal grandparents of the subject were Hiram and Anna (Seelye) Mosher, who resided in the state of New York, where they were married in 1822. From there they went to Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Mosher died at the early age of twenty-six years, at which time the subject's mother, Maria Mosher, was a child of five years. Unable to care for his little daughter, Hiram Mosher placed her in the custody of a family named Pierce, with whom she resided eleven years, before coming to Michigan. Hiram Mosher was born March 4, 1801, and died February 8, 1862, in Jackson county, while Anna (Seelye) Mosher, who was born September 13, 1804, died May 29, 1830, in Franklin, Pennsylvania. Henry and Maria (Mosher) Wellman were the parents of Jasper E. Wellman, the subject of this sketch. The former was a native of Massachusetts, born near Boston, February 22, 1815, while his wife was a native of New York, born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, July 2, 1825. Henry Wellman came with his parents from Massachusetts to New York when five years of age and ten years later, in 1830, came with them to Michigan and has constantly resided in Jackson county ever since. His father died at the family home, April 4, 1871, being survived by his wife a little less than two years, her death occurring February 7, 1873. They were the parents of six children, four of whom, including the subject, are still living. Henry Wellman was an industrious, provident and frugal farmer, and at the time of his death he was the owner of a fertile farm of one hundred and ninety acres, well improved, stocked and supplied with all necessary farm machinery. In politics he was a Whig and later a Republican after the organization of the latter party. He and his wife were both members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, the other members of the family, however, allying themselves with the Baptist church.

Jasper E. Wellman was born in what was then Jackson, now Summit, township, Jackson county, Michigan, July 14, 1851. His parents, who were prosperous and well-to-do, resided on a farm, and as soon as he was able to work he was given ample opportunity of exercising his muscle in the ordinary labor of the farm. In his youth education had been attracting a good deal of interest and care on the part of instructors and officials, with the result that pupils were departing from the district schools far better educated than their predecessors had been. This condition is easily disclosed in the case of Jasper E. Wellman, who is a man of good education, well informed and deeply read

in literature and science. His common school education was supplemented by a course in the Union school in the city of Jackson. On leaving school he applied himself to the labors of the farm, meanwhile learning the carpenter's trade and working at it when opportunity offered. Many of the buildings now standing in Sandstone township were erected by him.

March 22, 1873, Jasper E. Wellman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Conant, a native of Sandstone township, born December 1, 1855, the daughter of Charles R. and Fannie (Watts) Conant. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, born October 24, 1814, and died at his home in Jackson county, November 26, 1890, while her mother was a native of Vermont, born January 11, 1815, and died in Jackson county, October 7, 1898. They had been residents of Jackson county since 1851, having located in that year on a farm, a part of section 5, Sandstone township. To Mr. and Mrs. Jasper E. Wellman eight children have been born, six of whom are living. Twin babes were born to them February 2, 1874, both of whom, however, died in infancy. Those living are, Jessie F., born December 28, 1877; Edith M. was born November 14, 1881; Charles H., born February 24, 1886; Avis E., born March 29, 1888; J. Fay, born March 6, 1893; F. Ray, born September 30, 1895. The oldest daughter, Jessie F., secured a good education, took up the profession of teaching and followed it a number of years. She is now the wife of Alonzo Vickery, who is also a teacher, and they are the parents of one son, Cecil J., born October 4, 1901. In 1875 Mr. Wellman erected a substantial two-story residence, which, in February, 1897, was destroyed by fire, and in the following spring he erected his present beautiful and commodious home.

In politics Mr. Wellman is a Republican, consistent in his opinions and loyal to his party, but has never been a bitter partisan. He has served his township fourteen years as justice of the peace, five years as highway commissioner and two years as township treasurer. His father was probably the first resident of Jackson county to engage in the United States mail service. He was the first mail carrier between Jackson and Ann Arbor, the requisite oath, before entering the service, having been administered to him by the father of Col. Charles V. DeLand. Abigail (Stewart) Wellman, grandmother of the subject, was Jackson county's first school teacher. She was also skilled in tailoring and cut, made and fit many of the garments of the early pioneers, male and female, long before the modern merchant tailor made his appearance in Jackson. The Wellman family have all been attendants on the services of the Wesleyan Methodist church, many of them being members of that denomination. Mr. Wellman is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and thirty-two acres, fertile and well improved, and devotes himself to general farming, but makes a specialty of breeding, rearing and feeding live stock. Prosperity seems to have attended every effort he has made, with the result that long before the evening of life advances upon him he finds himself and family very comfortably situated, and the future, whatever it may have in store for him and his, inspires no shadow of fear in his breast.

RICHARD H. HALSTED.

Among the distinctively progressive and enterprising business men and representative citizens of the beautiful village of Concord is numbered Mr. Halsted, who has been here established in the drug business since the year 1877, while he also established and conducts the Exchange Bank, which receives an excellent supporting patronage and which is recognized as one of the substantial and reliable monetary institutions of the county. Mr. Halsted has attained success through consecutive and well directed effort and has ever retained the confidence and esteem of the community in which he makes his home, while his finely equipped establishment is one which would do credit to a town of far greater population than Concord can claim. His also is the distinction of being a veteran of the great war of the Rebellion, in which he rendered the faithful and valiant service of a true son of the republic. A review of his career most consonantly finds place in this volume.

Mr. Halsted is a native son of the old Empire state, having been born in Catskill, Greene county, New York, on the 19th of October, 1838, and being a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Halsted, both of whom passed their entire lives in that state, where the father was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in the year 1847. His wife survived him by many years, being summoned into eternal rest in 1892, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. Joseph Halsted was a man of forceful individuality and fine mental powers, and was in the very prime of his manhood when called from the scenes of life's activities, having been but sixty-five years of age at the time of his demise. He was a Whig in his political proclivities and his wife held membership in the Disciples church. They became the parents of three children, namely: Richard H., who is the immediate subject of this review; Davis S., who is a resident of Vassar, Michigan; and Grettie, who resides in McGraw, New York, and is now Mrs. Galpin.

Richard H. Halsted was reared under the invigorating and valuable discipline of the homestead farm and received excellent educational advantages in his youth, having pursued his studies in Cortlandt and Homer Academies, in his native state of New York. He, however, began to depend upon his own resources at the early age of twelve years, and the expenses of his academic course were defrayed largely through his own exertions. He worked on various farms during the vacation intervals and at the age of eighteen years put his scholastic acquirements to practical test by engaging in teaching in the district schools, receiving in compensation for his pedagogic labors on the start the munificent salary of twelve dollars per month. In 1859, shortly after attaing his legal majority, Mr. Halsted came to Michigan and located in Genesee county, where he devoted his attention to teaching during the greater portion of that and the succeeding year. Then he harkened to the call of higher duty, when came the call to arms as the dark cloud of civil war began to obscure the national horizon and the integrity of the Union was menaced by sinister rebellion. He was among the first to respond to the President's call for volunteers, as is evident in the fact that on the 23d of April, 1861, at Flint, Michigan, he enlisted as a private in Company F, Second Michi-

gan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years, three months and three days. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and the Trans-Mississippi and the East Tennessee Departments, and its history is the record of the service of Mr. Halsted, since he was on active duty during his entire term of enlistment, save for six months, during which time he was held as a prisoner. He was captured at Knoxville, Tennessee, and was held in durance in a prison at Atlanta, Georgia, and later in the famous Belle Isle prison, at Richmond, Virginia, while for a time he was in parole camp at Camp Chase, Ohio. He was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, but was not long incapacitated for service. He received his honorable discharge in the city of Washington, on the 21st of July, 1864, having seen his full quota of hardships and having ever been found where duty called.

At the expiration of his military service Mr. Halsted returned to Genesee county and established himself in the drug business in the village of Pine Run, continuing the enterprise for a period of eight years and then going to the city of Clio, Michigan, where he was employed as a clerk in the dry goods establishment of his brother for four years, at the expiration of which, in 1877, he came to Concord, where he has ever since been engaged in the drug business and where he retains a representative patronage, the support accorded standing in evidence of the correct business methods which he has brought to bear and which have begotten popular confidence and esteem. In 1877, recognizing the demands for such an institution, Mr. Halsted established the Exchange Bank, beginning operations on a somewhat modest scale, and he has ever since been at the head of this institution, which now controls a prosperous business and one that is constantly increasing in scope and importance under his able and discriminating management. Mr. Halsted has shown his public spirit in divers ways and has ever given his aid and influence in support of measures advanced for the general welfare of the village and its people. In politics he has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and has been an active worker in its ranks. For two terms he was incumbent of the office of village treasurer, while for several years he was a member of the town council, as well as of the board of education, all of these preferments indicating his personal interest in local affairs and also the estimate placed upon him by his fellow citizens. Fraternally he manifests his abiding interest in his old comrades of the Civil war by retaining membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, being identified with Byron Stoddard Post No. 239, in his home town. He is also affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a regular attendant and supporter of the Presbyterian church, of whose board of trustees he has been a member for the past twenty years, while for the same length of time he has also held the position of secretary and treasurer of the board. For the past twelve years he has served in the office of justice of the peace.

In 1866, in Genesee county, Michigan, Mr. Halsted was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Phillips, who was born in that county, being a daughter of John I. and Mary Phillips. Of this union have been born two children, John, who died at the age of four years, and Ethel, who is the wife

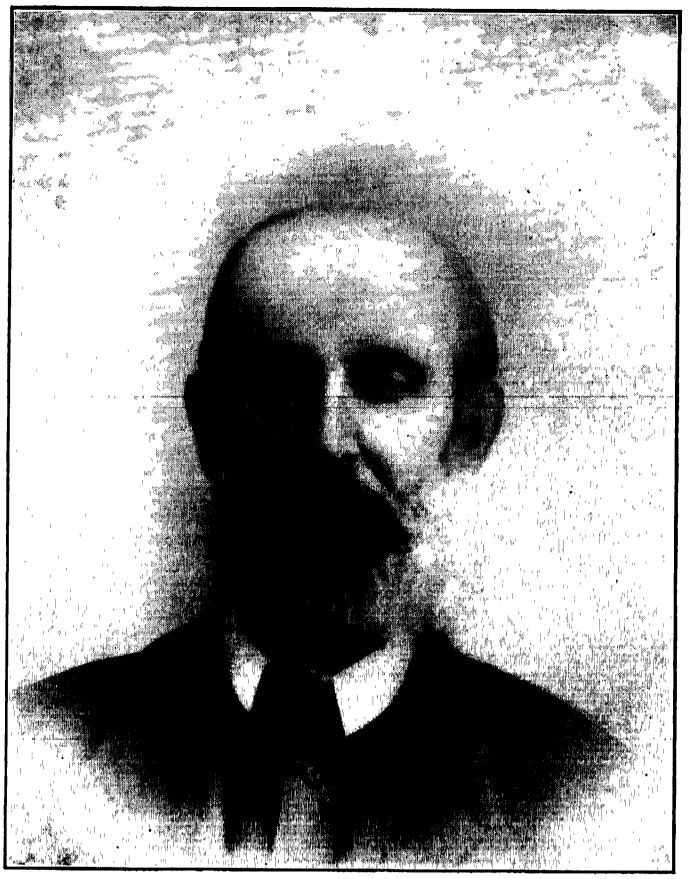
of Carl Snow, of Concord. Mr. and Mrs. Halsted are prominent in the social life of the community and their pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality.

JOHN BAKER.

Most consistently may we enter memoir in this work to one who stood as one of the honored pioneers and successful agriculturists of Jackson county during the greater portion of his long, active and useful life, winning the regard of men by his sterling attributes of character and attaining success through the medium of his own ability and efforts. Mr. Baker was summoned into the life eternal on the 7th of May, 1893, at the age of sixty-eight years, and in his death Springport township was deprived of one of its most worthy and honored citizens and one whose life was such as to offer both lesson and incentive to all who came in touch therewith.

Like many others of the early settlers of southern Michigan, John Baker was a native son of the old Empire state, having been born in Tompkins county, New York, on the 20th of March, 1825. His parents, Christopher and Nancy (Osborn) Baker, were both born in New Jersey, and became residents of Tompkins county, New York, in an early day. There Christopher Baker died in the year 1850, while his wife survived him by more than thirty years, having passed the closing days of her life in the home of her son John, the subject of this sketch, where she died in 1885, at the venerable age of seventy-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Baker became the parents of three sons, namely: John, to whom this memoir is dedicated; Freeman, who resides on the homestead of his deceased elder brother; and Collins, who married Celia Coonradt and who removed to the state of Kansas, where he died, leaving a family of five children.

John Baker was reared and educated in the state of New York, where he was identified with agricultural pursuits until 1848, when, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to Michigan. In the spring of the following year, the memorable year 1849, his adventurous spirit led him to join the throng of argonauts making their way across the weary stretches of plains to enter the newly discovered gold fields of California. He joined a party of men from this vicinity and they secured their outfit of teams and provisions at St. Joseph, Missouri, and were three months en route, being frequently menaced by the savage Indians but never being seriously molested, while buffaloes in great herds were seen at frequent intervals. Mr. Baker remained in California one year, having been moderately successful in his exploits in the placer mines. He returned to the east by way of the isthmus of Panama, and smallpox broke out on the vessel on which he took passage, many of those on board succumbing to its ravages. He came to Jackson county, Michigan, from the state of New York, in the autumn of 1855, and here gave his attention to farming from the start. On the 24th of March, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Amy Bennett, who was born in Parma township, this county, on the 15th of April, 1842, being a daughter of Stephen and Lavina (Hicks) Bennett, the former of whom was born in New Jersey and the latter in New York state, their marriage having been solemnized in Jackson county,



JOHN BAKER.



MRS. AMY BAKER.

Michigan. Lavina (Hicks) Bennett was a daughter of James Hicks, who came from Orleans county, New York, to Jackson county in the early 'forties, three of his daughters having preceded him. Lavina and Marie came to the county in 1838 and made their home with their sister Editha, the wife of Samuel Inman, who was one of the pioneer farmers of Springport township. Stephen and Lavina (Hicks) Bennett became the parents of three children, namely: Amy, who is the widow of the subject of this memoir; and James and John, both of whom practically sacrificed their lives on the altar of their country; they enlisted in a Michigan regiment at the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion and John was killed in the siege of Vicksburg, while James, who served three years, was taken prisoner at Knoxville and thereafter confined in the famous Andersonville prison for thirteen months, and he never recovered from the effects of his hardships and arduous service, living only a few years after the close of the war. Mrs. Baker's reminiscences in regard to the early days in Jackson county are most interesting, and she recalls the fact that she used to walk back and forth a distance of two miles to the little log school house, while the stately conveyance by which she was transported to religious meetings and the more worldly dancing assemblies was a wagon, before which trudged the slow and patient ox team. Her mother knit, spun and wove the woolen used in the making of clothing for the family, the entire work being done by her skillful and willing hands, while she also wove cloth for other pioneer families.

After his marriage Mr. Baker purchased a portion of the present fine homestead owned by his widow, the same being located in section 32, Springport township, and, as the tract was still covered with its native timber and entirely unimproved, he and his wife faced anew the strenuous problem of pioneer life. Mr. Baker was a good shot, and his trusty rifle was in frequent requisition, as he was fond of hunting and wild game of various kinds was in evidence on all sides, including deer, bear and the smaller game. After taking up his residence on the farm he passed two winters in the lumbering districts of the northern part of the state. He cleared and improved his farm, making it one of the desirable places of the township, and in 1879 he erected the present commodious and comfortable residence and also put up other substantial and well equipped buildings. Since his death Mrs. Baker has erected a good barn on the place. Mr. Baker was a stanch Republican in politics, but never sought, desired or held office. He was a man of unpretentious ways, thoroughly sincere and genuine in character and imbued with that integrity which knows no shadow or turning. He worked earnestly and indefatigably to provide for his family and to gain the independence which he enjoyed at the time of his death, and in all the relations of life he held the unqualified confidence and regard of his fellow men. He was kindly and charitable in his judgment and was a good neighbor and devoted husband and father. Since his death Mrs. Baker has continued to reside on the homestead, which is endeared to her by the memories and associations of the past, and the same is in charge of her youngest son, an enterprising and capable young business man. She is a member of the Seventh Day Adventist church

and is a lady of refinement, while she has won to herself the sincere affection of a very wide circle of friends in the county which has been her home throughout life.

In conclusion a brief record is here entered concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Baker. It may be said that all received excellent educational advantages and that the surviving children are all doing well in life. S. Isadora is the wife of Samuel Sykes, a farmer of this township, and they have six children. The second child, George, died at the age of four years. Benjamin, who is a successful farmer of this township, married Minnie Howery, and they are the parents of five children. Bertha is the wife of Gideon Taber, a farmer of Eaton county, and they have one son. Oscar J., who has the supervision of the old homestead, married Minnie Campbell, and they have four children, Helen, Clyde, Edna and Howard. Jessie M., who was graduated in the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, holds a life certificate to teach in the schools of Michigan, and she is a successful and popular teacher, having first taught in the district schools, while for the past eight years she has been a high-school instructor. Lizzie, who was fitting herself for the profession of trained nurse, died in the city of Grand Rapids, on the 7th of December, 1900, as the result of an attack of typhoid fever. She was a young lady of gentle and beautiful character, and her untimely death, at the age of twenty-seven years, was a grievous blow to her mother and to her many devoted friends. She was born January 24, 1873, and was a great Sunday school worker, taking great interest in the musical department of the church.

CLINTON D. HUBBARD, M. D.

There is no class of men to whom greater gratitude is due from the world at large than to the medical profession, those self sacrificing, sympathetic, noble minded men, whose life work has been the alleviation of suffering, thus by their skill and learning lengthening the span of human existence. There is no known standard by which their beneficent influence can be measured. Their helpfulness is as broad as the universe and their power for good goes hand in hand with the powerful laws of nature that come from the very source of life itself. If it be true, as has been said, that "He serves God best who serves humanity most," the medical profession will be a strong competitor with the ministry in the great hereafter for the favors of the Most High. The learned physician and skillful surgeon by the exercise of his talents and abilities is not only performing a service for humanity, but is winning the commendation of him who has said "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

One of the prominent and successful physicians of Parma, Jackson county, Michigan, is Clinton D. Hubbard, the subject of this biography. He is a native of the state of New York, born in Henderson township, Jefferson county, December 14, 1865, the son of De Witt C. and Fannie A. (Pierson) Hubbard, both natives of Jefferson county, New York. They were the parents of three children, viz: Ada, wife of Fred H. Lee, of Parma; Emma, wife of Fred H. Withington, of Adams Center,

Jefferson county, New York, and Clinton D. Mrs. Fannie Hubbard died at her home in Jefferson county, in August, 1866, when her youngest child, Clinton D., was less than one year old. With his three babies in sore need of maternal care, the father saw that his duty to them could be best performed by contracting a second marriage, and he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Miss Miriam Turner, a native of New York. To this union three other children were born and all were reared beneath the same roof, educated in the same schools and were as fondly devoted to each other as if they were brothers and sisters of the same parentage. The children of the second marriage are: Mary L., wife of Dealton Howe, of Adams Center, New York; Abner C., who resides at Bellville, New York, and Henry G., also an inhabitant of Adams Center, New York. The father of Clinton D. Hubbard was a farmer, a school teacher and a skilled mechanic. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, serving a number of years as master of his lodge at Bellville, New York. He is now a mechanic and, with his wife, resides in New York.

The paternal grandparents of Dr. Hubbard were Cyrus and Julia (Hill) Hubbard, he a native of Connecticut and she of New York. They resided the greater part of their earthly sojourn on the old homestead in Jefferson county, New York, where all of their children and many of their grandchildren were born. There they died many years ago, having accomplished a modest, but most noble, life work. The maternal grandparents of the subject, the Piersons, were also natives and residents of New York. The life of each was long and useful, the grandmother being past ninety-two years of age at the time of her death.

At the place of his birth in Bellville, Jefferson county, New York, Clinton D. Hubbard was reared and educated. He attended the district schools and later the Union Academy and, being a diligent, conscientious and ambitious student, secured a good education. When not occupied with his studies he worked upon the farm and on leaving school turned his attention to mechanics and was not long in securing a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade. For a number of years he divided his time between farming, carpentering and teaching. He came to Michigan in 1888 and in that year entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1891.

On the 15th day of September, 1891, Dr. Clinton D. Hubbard was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Le Suer, a native of Ann Arbor, Michigan. Their wedded life was of short duration, as but little more than a year elapsed before the wife was called to the silent land, her death occurring December 24, 1892. October 16, 1893, Dr. Hubbard was again married, on this occasion his bride being Mrs. Edith G. Roberts, of Parma, Jackson county, widow of Frank A. Roberts. To her first marriage one son, Charles D., was born and Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard are the parents of three children, H. De Witt, Oahlee G. and Alva T.

Soon after his graduation and marriage at Ann Arbor, in 1891, Dr. Hubbard came to Parma, Jackson county, established a home and opened an office in the practice of his profession. He was not long in securing a lucrative and successful practice, his gen-

ial disposition, polished manners, ready wit and keen intellect having each contributed toward making him exceedingly popular with the general public. The knowledge and skill he has disclosed in his practice and the success that has attended him have placed him in an enviable position in the medical fraternity in the state. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the Jackson County Medical Society, in the meetings of each of which he has wielded a marked influence. He is a member of Parma Lodge No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons. In politics, like mose men who think for themselves, he chooses to be strictly independent. When it comes to candidates, in his opinion, the man should always be considered above the measure. Political platforms, he says, are structures erected to raise mental pigmies to a place on a level with intellectual giants. Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Parma. They have a comfortable home, a model family and abide in a community exuberant with love and esteem for them and for all that relates to them.

GEORGE H. NEEDHAM.

Natives of England constitute a very large part of the population of the United States. States like Michigan, on the Canadian border, have, perhaps, more people of English birth than states in the interior, but wherever found, people of English birth or parentage are good citizens, industrious, capable workmen, provident and thrifty, adding yearly to their own and the nation's wealth. George H. Needham, of Parma township, the subject of this biography, is a native of England. He came to this country with his parents, when quite young, and the soil, the climate and the atmosphere seem to have agreed with him, though financially, perhaps, the change has been most beneficial. He owns more broad acres and is possessed of a handsomer income than many an individual with a high sounding title in the land of his nativity. George H. Needham was born in Lincolnshire, England, October 17, 1854, his parents being Robert and Anna (Smith) Needham, both natives of England. In May, 1866, they immigrated to America and located in Parma township, Jackson county, where they purchased a farm. In his native country Robert Needham had been an overseer on a large landed estate and was very familiar with the cultivation of the soil and the care and harvesting of the crops. He owned one hundred and eighty-five acres of land in Springport township, besides being possessed of much other property. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living. The wife died in the month of February, 1885, while he survived her about sixteen years, expiring in 1901.

The subjugation of a piece of forest and its conversion into a productive farm affords an excellent field for the exercise of industry, and to just such a task Robert Needham and his sons devoted themselves assiduously the first years of their residence in Jackson county. When school was in session during the winter months the children ware required to be prompt and regular in their attendance and, being under good control and discipline at home, they made better progress with their studies in school than other children

of the locality. Having secured a good common school education, George turned his attention to the making of money and the accumulation of property. His first real estate purchase was an eighty-acre tract of land in Sandstone township. He added to this, by purchase, until its dimensions increased to two hundred and ten acres. Then, having an opportunity of disposing of it, he sold out and in 1887 purchased the farm he now owns and occupies in Parma township. The entire tract comprises three hundred and fifty-six acres, but is really two farms, one of two hundred and fourteen acres, upon which Mr. Needham and his family reside, and another tract of one hundred and forty two acres adjoining it on the west.

November 11, 1874, George H. Needham was united in marriage to Miss Libbie Wilcox, a native of Sandstone township, born January 20, 1855. Her parents were Zeri and Elizabeth (Myrick) Wilcox, who were among the very earliest settlers of Jackson county, and both of whom have been dead a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Needham four children have been born. Their oldest daughter, Ethylen, lived to the age of twelve years and then was claimed by death. The other children are Ernest G., a farmer, who married Miss Edith Howe, and they are the parents of one daughter, Ethylen; Howard H. is a student in the public schools at Parma, as is Frances E. The family are members of and regular attendants upon the services of the Presbyterian church at Parma.

On this extensive, well improved farm in Parma township George H. Needham devotes himself to general farming, stock raising and dairying. He has some eighty head of cattle on the place and keeps a number of horses, some hogs and a large flock of sheep. In politics he is a Democrat, but is no aspirant for office, the only official position he ever held being that of highway commissioner. He is a Maccabee and a Mason, his membership in both lodges being at Parma. Thrust upon his own resources in early life, without means or influence to aid him to advancement, he has fought his way to a competency in a manner to win the approbation of his fellow citizens and he has furnished an example to the youths of the present day well worthy of emulation.

JASPER R. GODFREY.

Jasper R. Godfrey is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Genesee county, October 3, 1842, the son of John K. and Susan (Randall) Godfrey, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Vermont. They were married in New York and resided there a number of years before moving to Michigan. They located in Jackson county in 1844, upon a farm in Parma township, which remained their home until their death. She died in December, 1871, at the age of fifty-three years, while his death occurred September 14, 1884, when in his seventieth year. They were the parents of eight children, five of whom are living. At the time of his death John K. Godfrey was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land, besides much personal property. All of his land had been cleared and improved, most of the work having been done by his own labor. In politics he was first a Whig, later a Republican, and though never aspiring to public place,

he was elected and served as township treasurer and highway commissioner, each a number of years. In religion he was a Baptist and died in the faith and fellowship of that church. The paternal grandparents of the subject were Elijah and Catharine (Slauson) Godfrey, natives of New York, who came to Jackson county in the evening of their life to be near their children and grandchildren. Here they died many years ago, having endeared themselves, not only to their own people, but to a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Noah Randall, a native of Vermont, where he was reared and educated. In middle life he moved to New York and there the remaining years of his life were spent.

On his father's farm the early days of the life of Jasper R. Godfrey were occupied in the usual work assigned to youths in the rural districts. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood and profited so well by the instruction received that few of his age were better versed in all of the branches taught than he was when the end of his school days came. A careful survey of the situation convinced him that life on the farm furnished ample opportunity for the exercise of his talents and for eight years he devoted himself to the labors of an agriculturist. In 1874 he decided to embark on a mercantile career, and, accordingly, opened up a hardware and agricultural implement house in Parma. It proved to meet a long felt want, for it prospered from the beginning, its patronage increasing year by year. In 1900 pressing demand made it necessary for Mr. Godfrey to add a stock of groceries, the demands upon which have been great and persistent. During the administration of President Harrison Mr. Godfrey was commissioned postmaster of the village of Parma and discharged the duties of the office very efficiently until obliged to make room for a follower of the opposite political faith.

The military career of Mr. Godfrey is brief, but it was quite interesting and most worthy. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. The regiment was one that had already seen much service, so there was little delay in getting it to the enemy's country. Although out only ten months from the time Mr. Godfrey became a member of it, the regiment saw much service and was in many trying positions. It was with Sherman on the memorable march through Georgia to the sea, and also through the Carolinas to Washington, D. C. The regiment were between Raleigh and Goldsboro at the time of the surrender of General Lee. The subject estimates that they traveled on foot more than fourteen hundred miles, stopping frequently to exchange compliments with the enemy through the muzzles of their muskets.

On the 15th day of December, 1865, J. R. Godfrey was united in marriage to Miss Helen Chapel, a native of Michigan, born in 1846. Her parents were Lorenzo Dowe and Margaret (Clapp) Chapel, who were among the early pioneer settlers of Jackson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey three children were born, viz: John D. died at five years of age; Edith C. and Irving J. On September 19, 1873, Mrs. Helen Godfrey departed this life, leaving to her bereaved husband the care of their two helpless little children, the oldest of whom was little more than six years old. October 21, 1875, Mr. Godfrey was

again married, his bride on this occasion being Alice M. Dates, a native of Wisconsin. Her parents were John and —— (Van-Valin) Dates, natives of New York. This union has proved felicitious and congenial and the home life of the family is all that could be desired.

In politics Mr. Godfrey is a Republican. He believes it to be the duty of every good citizen to interest himself actively in political affairs on behalf of good government and the public welfare. He is himself always active, particularly during political campaigns, and has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions of his party. To the office of township clerk he was elected, some years ago, qualified and served one term, and he was also a member of the board of education of the village of Parma eight years. He is a member of a number of fraternal societies, viz: Parma Lodge No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons, Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eastern Star and to Simon A. Downer Post No. 374, Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Godfrey also belongs to the Eastern Star. Mr. Godfrey is a man of keen business foresight and good judgment, whose labors in the community redound greatly to the public good.

JOHN F. DREW.

In all parts of the country, particularly of late years, much attention has been devoted to the improvement of live stock of various kinds, horses, cattle and hogs having received marked attention and with very gratifying results. The number who have turned their attention to the improvement of sheep is not quite so great, nor has the result in this line been equal to that of other live stock, though the industry has greatly gained in prestige in the past few years, and to the subject of this sketch, John F. Drew, a resident of the city of Jackson, much credit is due for the improvement of the latter in this section of the country.

Mr. Drew is a native of New York, born December 3, 1828, at Shelby Basin, Orleans county. His father was John Drew, a native of Paisley, Scotland, who, in 1808, completed a service of twelve years in the British navy, retiring with the rank and pension of an ensign. He was on the flag ship of Admiral Lord Nelson during the years when that intrepid commander carved his name high on the tablets of fame. He participated in that remarkable sea-fight at Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, between the fleet of Britain and the combined fleets of France and Spain, and was not far distant when Admiral Nelson, his commander, fell upon the deck mortally wounded, at the very moment of victory, being one of the first to reach the wounded officer and aid in taking him to his quarters. Immediately after his retirement from the navy Ensign Drew emigrated to the United States and located in Saratoga county, New York, where he met and married Miss Phoebe Beach, a native of New Jersey, the daughter of Asa Beach, a Revolutionary soldier who served at Monmouth and in many of the other important battles of the war for independence. In 1826 they settled at Shelby Basin, New York, where the subject of this review was born. The father of the subject departed this life in 1865.

John F. Drew was reared to maturity at the place of his birth. The opportunities for securing an education at that time were limited, more particularly in the rural districts, but, while Mr. Drew may not be considered learned so far as book knowledge is concerned, he has a good, practical education, and the credit for what he possesses is due wholly to his own exertions. More than ninety-five per cent of the education of which he is possessed was never acquired in a school room or under the direction of a preceptor. His first employment was cutting timber and later rafting it on the Erie canal to Troy, six weeks being usually consumed in making the round trip.

On the 4th day of July, 1848, at Lockport, New York, Mr. Drew was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth B. Baker, a native of New York, born March 18, 1830. They subsequently purchased a farm near Somerset, Niagara county, on the shore of Lake Ontario, and there took up their abode, remaining until 1867, when they moved to Michigan. A tract of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Rives township, Jackson county, was purchased and was converted into a desirable farm. Here they made their home for a number of years, and it was while residing there that his good wife and helpmate passed to the other world, dying April 24, 1898. On November 15, 1899, Mr. Drew chose for a companion Mrs. Mary R. Steward and in October, 1901, retired from the farm and became a resident of the city of Jackson.

On his Niagara county farm John F. Drew devoted the greater part of his time and attention to the breeding, rearing and care of stock. He read much and observed and studied more of the disposition, ways, habits and nature of all species of domestic animals, and when he moved from his native state all of his choice sheep were shipped to Michigan. His experience in the stock business in New York had been gratifyingly profitable and it was with the view of getting more land and more favorable conditions which would enable him to engage in the business more extensively that he came here. Brief observation of conditions in Michigan sufficed to convince him that at that particular time general farming could be made much more profitable than any one particular line. Hence, he cleared and improved his land, erected a fine residence and substantial buildings on the place, and fitted the place up for any and all purposes. But the fascination he found in the care and observation of live stock could not be wholly suppressed. Some years ago he purchased a flock of Spanish Merino sheep, the pedigree of which is traced back to the original importation made by Humphreys, United States minister to Spain, a hundred years ago. The study of these animals, their breeding and care has become a pleasure and a pastime to him. He concentrated all of his passion for stock in these animals, with results not only beneficial to himeslf, but to the sheep industry of the state and of the county.

To Mr. Drew's first marriage three children were born, viz: Mary E. is the wife of Martin V. True, of Rives township, and they are the parents of one child, Lizzie, who is the wife of Marshall Cowan, and they also are the parents of one child; Phoebe J. is the wife of Edward Jones, of Rives township, and they are the parents of two children, John W., who manages the Drew homestead, and Thomas B., John W. and his wife

being the parents of one son; Barbara is the wife of Benjamin F. Geer, of Rives township, and they are the parents of two children, Nellie M. and Elizabeth, the former being the wife of Joseph Taylor and the mother of six children. Mr. Drew is the father of three children, five grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

Politically Mr. Drew is a Republican, having been a member of that party since its first appearance in the political arena, previous to which time he was a Whig. For nine years, in his native state, he served as justice of the peace and occupied a similar position in Michigan for two terms. In 1873-4 he served his county as representative in the lower house of the general assembly at the same time that Col. Charles V. DeLand served as state senator. He never made a political race in his life in which he was not successful. He is skillful and resourceful in debate, keenly sarcastic when he desires to be, and, being deeply read on many and varied subjects, is rarely vanquished in his argument. He was made a master Mason in 1852 and has maintained his membership in the order ever since. The subject of religion has occupied much of his thoughts and study, especially during his later years, he having read much on religious subjects, with the result that he is firm in the belief in the existence of a God. In August, 1902, he made a visit to his birth place and old home in Shelby Basin, New York. He slept in the same bedroom in which his eyes first opened on the light of day, seventy-four years previously, visited the old school house, a brick structure, located on the farm where he was born and where as a child he first attended school. In 1849, during the time of the gold fever, he made the trip "around the Horn" to California. He was less than twenty-one years of age at the time and his mother presented him with her blessing and a Bible as he was starting on what was then considered a most perilous voyage. The Bible he is still possessed of and treasures it with care and veneration. His first wife, the companion of his joys and sorrows for forty-nine years having left him, and age as well as youth craving companionship, he chose another wife in the person of Mrs. Mary R. Stewart, a most estimable and companionable lady. With a comfortable home, the means of gratifying every reasonable desire, surrounded by myriads of friends, they are enjoying the full measure of happiness vouchsafed to mortals this side of eternity.

JOHN COGSWELL.

The early settlers of Michigan are worthy of the highest praise. There were few of them who were not agriculturists and before they could engage in their avocation of tilling the soil, they had to divest the land of forests, erect homes, build fences and, in many instances, establish drainage before their land was suitable for tillage. In most cases those who did this work were themselves the recipients of but little benefit therefrom By the time the work was accomplished most of the toilers were ready for their reward in another and better world. Their memory should be held in grateful reverence by the present generation who are now reaping the harvest—the fruits of the toil of their ancestors. But there were some, the children of the old pioneers, who came

here as babes or youths, many of whom still linger amid the scenes of their early life, and who bore a most important part in the early development of the state. One of these is the subject of this biographical sketch, John Cogswell, now a resident of the city of Jackson. He was an infant, one year old, when he came to Michigan and for sixty-five years he resided on the farm in Spring Arbor township which the government patented to his father and of which the subject has been the owner more than thirty years.

John Cogswell was born in Ticonderoga, Essex county, New York, June 17, 1833, the son of John and Eunice (Mead) Cogswell, the father, a native of Vermont and a farmer by occupation. The subject's paternal grandfather, Joseph Cogswell, was also a native of New England and the active portion of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. In 1834 the family moved to Michigan, locating in Wayne county, where, however, they remained only a few months. The family consisted of John Cogswell, his wife and five children, his father, Joseph Cogswell, and his brother, Hiram Cogswell. In the spring of 1835 the family came to Jackson county and settled in Concord township where John Cogswell purchased forty acres of land, partially improved, upon which a comfortable house had been erected. Here they lived until a home in Spring Arbor township had been prepared for them and in 1836 John Cogswell located on a quarter section of government land in that township. Upon this he erected a comfortable house into which he moved his family as soon as it was completed. Later an addition was built to it and this constituted the family home during the lifetime of the enterprising old pioneer, and this structure still stands on the homestead, though not now used as a residence. By Mr. Cogswell's labor and that of his sons, when they became old enough to assist him, the tract of land was made a valuable and fertile farm, and another tract of considerable extent was afterward added to it.

Seven children were born to John and Eunice Cogswell, viz: George, who was a teacher and farmer in Spring Arbor township; Mary Etta became the wife of Lester P. Francis, moved to Eaton county and died there in the thirty-fifth year of her age; Charles moved to Ingham county, where he followed farming and died in 1874; Juliann became the wife of Charles Hubbard, moved to Montcalm county and later to Carson City, where they still live; John is the subject of this review and will be referred to more fully later; Eunice Maria became the wife of Martin Hockenberry and is now living in Charlotte, Michigan; Albert enlisted in the Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry, soon after the opening of hostilities in the Civil war, and served until early in February, 1862, when severe illness necessitated his removal to the hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he died February 22, 1862, in the twenty-first year of his age. Joseph Cogswell, grandfather of the above family, who accompanied them to Michigan, resided with them in Spring Arbor township and was upward of ninety years of age when called to his eternal rest. Hiram Cogswell, son of Joseph and uncle of the family above enumerated, resided many years in Jackson county. He married Miss Amelia Herrington, established a home in Spring Arbor township, where he followed farming and both he and his wife are now dead. Two of their sons are still living, Hiram, living

near Hastings, Michigan, and David, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. John Cogswell, Sr., died April 18, 1870, and his wife survived him only a little more than two years, dying September 14, 1872.

John Cogswell, the subject of this review, was reared upon the farm to which his parents moved, in Spring Arbor township, when he was but three years old. He was educated in the district schools and profited well by the instruction he received. Prudent and provident, he very early learned the true secret of success in life. He remained until he attained his majority, assisting in the management of the farm, and then took entire charge of it. After his father's death he bought out the interests of the other heirs in the place and has owned it ever since, operating it personally until September, 1901. He added forty acres, by purchase, to the already expansive tract and erected upon it a new and commodious residence, besides many other valuable improvements. After a residence of sixty-five years upon the farm, in 1901 he established himself in a comfortable home at the county seat, where he now resides.

December 24, 1865, John Cogswell was united in marriage to Miss Delia M. French, a native of Spring Arbor township, born July 3, 1845, the daughter of John and Almira M. (Spratt) French, of Spring Arbor township, who were among the early pioneers of that vicinity, having settled there in 1833, though natives of Ontario county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Cogswell five children were born. Their first born died in infancy. The other children are Albert Ray, who owns and operates a productive farm in Concord township, married Lena Nowlen and they are the parents of one child, Carrie; Charles Gardner has a talent for music and is now taking instruction under some of the most renowned teachers in the country: Royal W. married Gertrude Cunningham and they are the parents of one child, Jeneveve; they reside upon and cultivate the old home farm in Spring Arbor township; Rollin H. is a student of pharmacy at the State University. Mrs. Cogswell has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Spring Arbor township for many years. All of the active years of the life of Mr. Cogswell have been devoted to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. By intelligent, persistent and well directed effort, he has not only made it remunerative, but highly profitable. For more than two years past he has lived a retired life in the city of Jackson, but the life has not been an idle one by any means. He is one of the most active and useful members of the Jackson County Agricultural Society. In politics he is a Republican and always active when he believes the exigencies of his party require it. He is so loyal to what he considers his duty that no personal consideration will deter him from its accomplishment. It is such worthy, intelligent and progressive citizens as the subject who have made Jackson county the productive and prosperous gion that it is today.

LOUIS A. WORCH.

Louis A. Worch, the present city treasurer of Jackson, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 25, 1871, and when four years of age was brought to Jackson by his parents, Rudolph and Matilda (Lehmann)

Worch, his father at that time having established the Michigan Volksfreund, removing the plant from Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Further mention of the subject's father will be found elsewhere in this volume. Louis attended the public schools until in his fifteenth year, he entered a bazaar, also conducted by his father, and for the succeeding seven years was engaged in selling merchandise. Having practically realized the importance of more systematic training, he took a commercial course in Devlin's Business College. He at once secured a position as bookkeeper with the John E. McGran galvanized iron works, from which he came into the city treasurer's office as assistant to J. George Keebler, July 1, 1897. His ability, courtesy and efficiency were soon recognized, his pleasing personality making favorable impression upon all with whom he held business relations. He was soon named as deputy and so continued until receiving the nomination of the Democratic party for the treasurership itself, on April 6, 1903, being elected with a flattering majority, receiving nine hundred and ninety-four more votes than his opponent and leading his ticket where the opposition candidate for mayor was elected by two hundred and thirty-four majority. May 5, 1903, he assumed the duties of office, his sureties for city and state being one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which was readily obtained, his many friends standing ready to support him to any extent. Mr. Worch is deservedly popular not only in business and official circles, but also in the many secial relations with which he is identified, affiliating with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of the Maccabees, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Country Club. His marriage occurred March 21, 1895, when Miss Helen M. Allen became his wife. Two children, Yetchen Helene and Hattie Lucretia, have resulted from this union.

GEORGE HUTCHINS.

George Hutchins, the subject of this review, was born upon the farm on which he now resides in Summit township May 24, 1846. His parents were Jacob and Charlana (Thayer) Hutchins, both natives of the state of New York, and who, soon after their marriage in 1840, moved to Michigan, located in Jackson county and purchased a small tract of land in Summit township, quite close to the land which soon after became the family home. This was held only a few years, when the present homestead of one hundred and sixty acres was purchased. Here the parents continued to reside until some time previous to the mother's death, when they removed to the town of Horton, where she died in December, 1874. The father then returned to the farm, where he died in September, 1886. They were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters, of whom the subject of this review is next to the youngest.

The early career of George Hutchins is no more interesting than that of the average boy on the farm. When he was able to work he was put at such work as his strength permitted and when school was in session he attended and faithfully applied himself to the acquisition of knowledge. He secured a fair common school education, better than that of many youths with better opportunities, and became so familiar with agricult-

ural pursuits that he has never had any desire to quit the farm. He remained at home until attaining his majority, then worked for George N. Hatch about three years, after which he returned to the old homestead, and assumed charge of the farm, and has made it his home ever since, now owning the greater part of the same.

On the 4th day of February, 1874, Mr. Hutchins was united in marriage to Miss Lydia White, a native of Ireland, born December 13, 1850. Her parents were James and Mary (Walsh) White. The father was a native of England and the mother of Ireland, while they were married in the latter country. Their children are Lydia, wife of the subject of this article; Henry, who, with members of his family, was murdered in 1883; Dr. George J. White, of Jackson; Wilford White, of Summit, and James White, of Spring Arbor township. Previous to his marriage Mr. Hutchins had purchased a portion of the homestead and upon this land the young couple took up their abode. After his father's death, in 1886, when the estate was in process of settlement, he purchased the interest of the other heirs so that he is now the owner of the land upon which he was born and where he has resided for fifty-seven years. To George and Lydia (White) Hutchins six children have been born, all of whom reside with their parents. They are May, John, Jessie, George, William and Fred.

The home of the Hutchins is located six miles southwest of the city of Jackson, in one of the most fertile regions of the county. It is a tract comprising one hundred and sixty acres, all under cultivation, and a fine residence, in a beautiful location, adds to the appearance of the place. The home is luxuriantly furnished, possessing every modern comfort that could be desired, while barns, stables and outbuildings have been erected with little regard to expense. One glance suffices to convince even a casual observer that it is owned and occupied by one of the most intelligent, thrifty and progressive farmers of Jackson county. Mrs. Hutchins also owns forty acres of land adjoining the Hutchins homestead, making in all a farm of two hundred acres.

GEORGE H. STEELE.

A man of marked individuality and sterling worth, the subject of this review is a typical representative of that large class of enterprising agriculturists to whom the west owes much of its prosperity and advancement and his record shows him to have been faithful in the performance of his duty to the community, to his neighbors and to himself. Briefly stated, his family history is as follows: Paternally the present branch of the Steele family is of New England origin, maternally it is descended from New York ancestry. Osna Steele, the subject's father, was born in New Hampshire, but when a young man left that state and went to New York, where he was soon afterwards married to Miss Lucinda Brown. Subsequently, about the year 1836, he came to Jackson county, Michigan, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 23, Rives township, to which he later made an addition of forty acres, the entire body a wilderness which up to the time had not known the presence of civilization. Mr.

Steele cleared and developed his farm, became one of the leading farmers in his section of the country and from time to time increased his real estate until he had nearly three hundred acres improved and in cultivation. Coming to Michigan with the very van guard of civilization, his family experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, and met with many interesting and thrilling episodes during the early years in their forest home. It requires no great feat of memory on the part of the subject to recall his boyhood days when the country was new and all kinds of wild animals would frequently come into Mr. Steele's dooryard at night and make the surrounding woods vocal with their hideous howling and the subject remembers to have heard them scratching on the door and looking through the window, greatly to the fright of the younger members of the family.

Osna Steele lived on the farm he reclaimed from the wilderness until his death, September 16, 1865, his wife having preceded him to the other world April 27, 1854 They were well known, highly respected people and for over fifty-seven years their descendants have been among the intelligent, energetic and enterprising citizens of Jackson county. Mr. and Mrs. Steele reared a family of seven children, the oldest of whom, Charles H., died in the year 1899; Fannie, the second of the number, married Jabez Quainton, a farmer of Henrietta township, and is the mother of six children; George H. is the third of the family and next after him is Robert M., who follows agricultural pursuits in Kansas; John is also a farmer and stock raiser of that state and the two youngest, Benjamin and Annie, died, aged eight and two years respectively.

George H. Steele was born February 18, 1836, in Orleans county, New York, and when an infant was brought by his parents to Jackson county, Michigan. His early life on the homestead in Rives township was characteristic of the time, being spent amid the stirring scenes of the pioneer period, and when old enough he bore his share of the hard work required to clear and cultivate the farm. He literally grew up with the country and his youthful experience, under the healthful discipline of outdoor life, developed the strong physique and sturdy, self-reliant nature for which he has ever since been distinguished. Until twenty-three years old he remained at home as his father's able and faithful assistant, but at that age he left the parental roof to enter upon what proved to be a long and somewhat adventurous career in the then unedeveloped wilds of the great west.

On leaving home Mr. Steele went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he took passage on a Missouri river steamer to Kansas City, thence by wagon crossed the plains to Colorado, reaching the present site of Denver when nothing but a single log cabin marked the spot where now stands one of the greatest cities of the west. After remaining one summer in Colorado, he returned to Kansas, but the following spring again went to the former territory and there continued until 1863, when he made an overland trip to Montana, arriving at Bannock on April 24th of that year. Mr. Steele stayed one month at Bannock, at the expiration of which time he went to the Alder gulch, where he spent the following winter, having been one of the first to reach and explore that rich and farfamed mining region. The next July he started on a much longer journey than

any he had hitherto made, his objective point being the Kootenai mining region in British Columbia, which he reached in due time after a trip involving many vicissitudes and not a few hardships. After remaining one and a half years in British Columbia, he went to Idaho City, where he spent one year in mining, thence to Placerville and subsequently from the latter place to Helena, Montana, where he remained two years variously employed. Mr. Steele's next move was down the Missouri river with a company of one hundred men and one woman to Ft. Benton, and later from that point to Omaha, Nebraska, where he stayed a short time, going thence to Kansas. After spending several years in that state he decided to return home. Accordingly, in the fall of 1871, he again greeted his friends in Jackson county and here he has since lived and prospered as an enterprising tiller of the soil. Before going to the far west Mr. Steele purchased land in Rives township and upon his return he immediately set to work improving his place, subsequently adding to its area by purchasing twenty acres of his brother's land. His farm is now under a high state of cultivation, with substantial improvements in the way of dwellings, barn and outbuildings, and, as indicated above, he has long ranked with the leading agriculturists and successful stock raisers of his township, being in independent circumstances and with an ample competence for his declining years.

In November, 1871, Mr. Steele was united in marriage with Mrs. Charlotte Henry (nee Brewster,) widow of the late Francis M. Henry, the union, which was without issue, terminating in 1888 by the death of the wife. Mrs. Steele was a worthy helpmate and earned much credit for her faithfulness and sympathy in the management of the household and the execution of its duties and responsibilities.

Mr. Steele's place is admirably situated for agricultural and live-stock purposes, being improved with all the accessories and conveniences of a model farm of the present day, neatness characterizing every part of the premises, the thrifty appearance indicating the careful supervision of a progressive proprietor. He is a fine type of the successful, self-made man, who has worked his way steadily upward, and his beautiful home and ample possessions are a monument to his thrift and enterprise. Of recent years Mr. Steele has devoted considerable attention to live stock raising, feeding the greater part of the product of his farm, which plan he finds much more profitable than relying upon the sale of crops for an income. He has been especially successful in raising blooded Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs and he also breeds and sells a fine grade of horses, which have a fine reputation for draft and as roadsters. Mr. Steele is a public-spirited man and an active Republican in politics, but not a partisan, much less an office seeker. To the extent of his ability, he encourages all worthy enterprises for the general good of the community and stands for progress in all the term implies. By extensive travel and much contact with the world, his mind has so broadened that he takes large and liberal views of men and affairs, there being nothing small or narrow in his nature. Personally he is of commanding presence and forceful individuality, full of vital strength and possessing remarkable strength and energy, a typical representative of the successful

western man. Among his neighbors and friends he is held in high esteem and his relations with his fellow men have been such as to win and retain the confidence and respect with which he is regarded.

FRED E. SMITH.

The agricultural interests of Jackson county have an able representative in the subject of this review, who is of the younger generation of farmers and who is thoroughly in touch with the progressive spirit of the age, his well improved farm being eligibly located in sections 16 and 21, Springport township, at a point one and one-half miles from the attractive village of the same name. Mr. Smith claims the old Empire state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Parma Center, Genesee county, New York, on the 14th of September, 1871. He is a son of Isaac F. and Mary (Earl) Smith, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Pennsylvania, their marriage having been solemnized in New York, to which state the Earl family had removed. Mr. Smith continued to be identified with the farming industry in Genesee county until 1873, when he came with his family to Jackson county, Michigan, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, the same being located in section 21, Springport township, while it constitutes the homestead upon which the subject now resides, the property having been held in the possession of the family from the time when Mr. Smith purchased the same of Solomon Yeager, by whom it had been partially cleared and improved. Isaac F. Smith continued to reside on this farm, upon which he made many first-class improvements, besides clearing off the greater portion of the remaining timber, until the year 1890, when he removed to Hartford, South Dakota, where his daughter and her husband had established their home, and in that town he continued to live retired until his death, which occurred on the 7th of February, 1896, at which time he was about fifty-one years of age. His wife is still living and makes her home in Deming, New Mexico. Mr. Smith was a man of strong mentality and good business ability, while such was the intrinsic integrity of his character that he ever commanded the uniform confidence and regard of all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. He was well known in this section of Jackson county and is held in grateful memory by his wide circle of friends in Springport township and elsewhere. In politics he was a stalwart Republican, taking a lively and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the day, and being thoroughly public spirited in all ways. Fraternally he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Of his two children the subject of this review is the younger, and the only daughter, Hattie, who received excellent educational advantages, having attended Albion College for three years and being a skilled and appreciative musician, is now the wife of George Grover, who was graduated in the State Agricultural College of Michigan and who is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Jackson county. Mr. Grover is engaged in the general merchandise business in Hartford City, being one of the representative business men of the



FRED E. SMITH.



MRS. FRED E. SMITH.

place, and he and his wife are the parents of two children, Allen and Raymond.

Fred E. Smith the immediate subject of this review, was a child of two years at the time of his parents' removal from New York to Jackson county, and he was reared on the old homestead which is his present place of residence. After completing the curriculum of the public schools he was matriculated in Albion College, where he continued his studies one and one-half years. When he was nineteen years of age he accompanied his parents on their removal to South Dakota, where he continued to reside three years, within which time he was married, and at the expiration of this period he returned to Jackson county and resided on the homestead farm three years, passing the ensuing three years in South Dakota and Texas and then, in 1901, returning to the home farm, where he has since carried forward his farming and stock raising with energy and pronounced success. The farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres and is maintained under a high state of cultivation, while the residence and other buildings are substantial and kept in the best of order, making this one of the attractive places in the township. In addition to raising the various agricultural and horticultural products common to this locality, Mr. Smith has devoted special attention to the growing of live stock of high grade, giving preference to cattle, while he raises pure-bred Shorpshire sheep and Poland China swine. He is wide-awake, enterprising and progressive and is one of the popular young farmers and highly esteemed citizens of the township. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party and his religious views are in harmony with the tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he and his wife are regular attendants.

At New Hartford, South Dakota, on the 6th of March, 1895, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Hilma Johnson, who was born in Pennsylvania, March 4, 1873, being a daughter of John and Olive (Newman) Johnson, both of whom were born in Sweden, whence they emigrated to the United States in the early 'seventies. They resided for three years in Pennsylvania and there Mr. Johnson died, after which his widow became the wife of Nels Anderson, with whom she removed to South Dakota, where Mr. Anderson was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1895, his widow being now a resident of Hartford, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children, namely: Mary L., who was born December 5, 1895; Martha B., who was born December 4, 1899, and Isaac Foster, who was born May 21, 1901.

PHILIP D. WESTREN.

One of the sterling pioneers and influential citizens of Rives township is the gentleman to whose career attention is now directed, and it may be said that the agricultural interests of the county have few if any more able representatives. A man of excellent mental endowments and upright character, he has been a valued factor in local affairs from the early pioneer days, and has ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community in which the major portion of his life has been passed.

Mr. Westren is a native of the state of

New York, having been born in Stafford, Genesee county, on the 24th of November, 1835, and being a son of John and Anne (Westren) Westren, both of whom were born in Devonshire, England, the former on the 27th of December, 1802, and the latter on the 6th of April, 1812. They were reared and educated in their native land, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they came to America about the year 1833, locating in the state of New York, where they remained several years, at the expiration of which they came to Michigan, during the latter 'thirties, locating in what is now the city of Jackson, the place having then been a mere village, nestling amid the surrounding forests. Mr. Westren took up a large tract of land in the counties of Jackson and Ingham, becoming the owner of more than one thousand acres, a great portion of which he caused to be reclaimed to cultivation, while he sold the major portion of the land after he had thus brought about a definite appreciation in the value of the properties. He continued to maintain his home in the city of Jackson until his death, which occurred in Marquette; his wife long survived him, being summoned into eternal rest on the 11th of June, 1897. Both were communicants of the established church of England and after locating in Jackson they became members of the parish of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal, in which they were zealous and influential members until death. In politics Mr. Westren was a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, with which he identified himself upon becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was a man of marked intellectuality, business acumen and sterling attributes of character, kindly and charitable in his intercourse with "all sorts and conditions of men," and both he and his wife ever showed a helpful sympathy for "all those in any ways afflicted, in mind, body or estate." They were well known citizens of Jackson and were held in the highest regard by all who knew them. They became the parents of five children, namely: John, Jr., who died in 1867, at the age of thirty-three years; Philip D., who is the immediate subject of this review; Anne and Kate, both of whom died in infancy; and Thomas, who married Miss Georgiana Haynes, and who resides in the city of Jackson.

Philip D. Westren was about six years of age at the time when his parents took up their residence in the pioneer village of Jackson, and there he was reared to manhood, receiving his early educational training in the public schools and supplementing the same by a course of study in Gregory's Business College, in the city of Detroit. Thereafter he was employed in clerical positions in Jackson for several years, after which he went to Burlington, Iowa, where he was engaged in the hardware business, when he returned to Jackson county, where shortly afterward, in 1858, he purchased two hundred acres of land of his father, in section 11, Rives township, and this homestead has been retained in his possession ever since and has been consecutively his abiding place save for an interval of about ten years, during which the family lived in Jackson in order that the children might avail themselves of the educational advantages there afforded. Mr. Westren has developed one of the finest farms in this section, and the excellent improvements on the place include a commodious and at-

tractive modern residence, and the pleasant home is a center of gracious and refined hospitality, the family having been prominent in the social activities of the community at all times. One hundred and fifty acres of the homestead are under a high state of cultivation, the balance being timber and pasture land. Mr. Westren raises live stock of excellent grade, including Durham cattle, fine-wool sheep, swine and horses. In politics Mr. Westren has ever given a stalwart support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and has been an active factor in its local ranks, though he has no desire for official preferment of any description. He and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church, being members of Christ church in Henrietta township.

On the 27th of June, 1860, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Westren to Miss Elizabeth Cowing, who was born in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, July 6, 1839, being a daughter of Marshall J. and Susan (Henderson) Cowing, both of whom were natives of New York state, where their marriage was celebrated on the 5th of September, 1831. They came to Michigan in 1855 and Mr. Cowing became one of the prominent and influential farmers of Jackson county, where he died December 11, 1863, his widow long surviving him and passing away October 8, 1899, at the venerable age of ninety-three years. Mrs. Westren was a maiden of fifteen years when she came to Michigan, and she received most of her educational training in Eddytown, New York. She is a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and presides over her home with dignity and grace. Her daughter, Mrs. Merriam, is an artist of more than ordinary ability, pretty specimens of her handiwork, in both oil and water colors, being seen in her parents' home. Mr. and Mrs. Westren are the parents of three children: Fred T., who was born on the 31st of March, 1861, was married, on the 1st of May, 1890, to Miss Grace Mooney, of Jackson, and they now reside in the city of Spokane, Washington. Jennie and Katie are twins and were born on the 25th of January, 1865, the former being still at the parental home, while the latter was married, on the 1st of May, 1901, to Charles H. Merriam, who is a successful young lawyer of Spokane, Washington. They have one child, Jennie Elizabeth, who was born May 22, 1902. All of the children received good educational advantages, being graduates of the Jackson high school, and both daughters are proficient musicians, Kate having devoted herself to the art in a professional way for some time prior to her marriage.

JAMES A. PEACOCK.

The subject of this review has had a varied and, to a considerable extent, an eventful career, throughout which he has maintained unsullied his integrity and exemplified a character worthy of emulation. James A. Peacock is a native of the grand old commonwealth of Pennsylvania, born in Lancaster county, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Wallace) Peacock. These parents were natives of Scotland, which country they left in an early day, coming to America and settling in Pennsylvania, where they lived for a number of years on a farm. About 1857 Thomas Peacock and family

moved to Jackson county, Michigan, and settled in the township of Rives, purchasing a tract of wild land, from which in due time a good farm was developed. On this place Mr. Peacock spent the remainder of his days as an honest, hard-working son of the soil, laboring earnestly to support his family and provide a competency for his old age. He did much in a quiet way to promote the material welfare of his community and as an earnest and faithful member of the Baptist church exercised a wholesome moral influence among the people with whom he cast his lot. He became a substantial citizen, took an active interest in politics and for a number of years was one of the leading Democrats of his township, but refused to accept office or be known as an aspirant for public honors. He departed this life in June, 1860, and twenty years later his good wife passed to her reward, both dying in the faith of the Baptist church, the teachings of which did so much to cheer and encourage them during their earthly sojourn. Nine children were born to Thomas and Elizabeth Peacock, the oldest of whom was William, an enterprising farmer and representative citizen of Jackson county who died in the year 1900. Jane, wife of Rev. Howard Miller, was the second of the family; she is deceased, as is also her husband, the latter dying while on the way home from the army at the close of the great Rebellion; Archibald, the third, was a soldier of the late Civil war, serving in the Ninth Michigan Infantry, by occupation he was a carpenter, which trade he followed the greater part of his life in Van Buren county, where he married and reared a family of five children; Jamie, the next in succession, died in infancy; Margaret married Benjamin Jones, an iron worker of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, and is the mother of one daughter; Charles, the sixth of the family, was accidentally killed at the age of twelve years, being crushed beneath the wheels of a loaded wagon; Elizabeth, widow of the late Dorr Freeman, has a family of five children and makes her home in the town of Leslie; James A. of this review is the eighth in order of birth, the youngest being Sarah, wife of Rev. Charles Hulbert, a Methodist minister living in Oklahoma, her family consisting of eight offspring.

The subject of this sketch was reared to agricultural pursuits and remained under the parental roof until the age of twenty-one, meantime acquiring a fair educational training in the public schools. In November, 1860, the same day on which he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Peacock started for California, via the Isthmus route, and in due time, after a protracted voyage, reached his destination on the Pacific coast. He spent four years in the far west, two of which were devoted to mining with fair results, spending the rest of the time principally as a teamster between certain points in California and Nevada. His experience in the latter capacity was quite interesting and at times beset with considerable hardship, as he had charge of a large freight outfit, drawn by twelve mules, to drive and care for which and look after the vast amount of provisions intrusted to him required a great deal of hard work and no little anxiety. Satisfied with his experience as a miner and freighter, Mr. Peacock, in the winter of 1864, returned home to find his father dead, his brother in the army and his mother without adequate assistance to manage the farm. Under

these circumstances he took charge of affairs and within a short time sold the place and removed to Hillsdale county, where he purchased a small farm of fifty acres, on which he lived until 1867. On November 24, of that year, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Maynard, daughter of Reuben and Hannah (Willey) Maynard, shortly after which he removed to De Kalb county, Illinois, where he remained about six months, returning to Michigan at the expiration of that time and locating in the town of Leslie. Purchasing property in that place, he opened a meat market, and after conducting a successful business in this line for several years disposed of his stand and turned his attention to other pursuits. During his twenty years' residence in Leslie, Mr. Peacock was variously employed, serving seven years as town marshal and one term as deputy sheriff of Ingham county, under Colonel Dart, besides attending to different bussiness matters of his own. He became one of the influential citizens of the place, took an active interest in its public affairs and in many ways contributed to the material advancement of the community, being recognized as a leader in all enterprises for the general welfare.

In 1888 Mr. Peacock disposed of his interests in Leslie and bought eighty-two acres of the old Freeman estate in Rives township and from that time to the present day he has been actively engaged in agriculture and stock raising. His place is well improved and highly cultivated, sixty acres being tillable land, the rest devoted to pasturage with a sufficiency of good timber for all purposes. The dwelling is a comfortable modern building, comparing favorably with the best residences of the neighborhood and no reasonable expense has been spared in providing a good barn and other suitable outbuildings, while the general appearance of the farm indicates a condition of prosperity, which only a man of industry, thrift and enterprise maintains. Mr. Peacock's home is connected by telephone with the principal farms of the county, also with the cities and towns in his part of the state and, being situated on a rural mail route, it is in easy communication with the outside world, a blessing which every member of the family fully appreciates. It is needless in this connection to state that Mr. Peacock is a progressive man in all the term implies or that he has been fortunate in his business affairs, his beautiful home, with the commanding position he occupies in the neighborhood, bearing ample testimony of these facts. Personally he is considered a prince of good fellows, with a nature overflowing with kindly feeling, a disposition to assist all worthy objects, and a spirit of hospitality which has become so proverbial throughout the community. Although a strong and uncompromising Republican and active in behalf of his party's interests, he has never been an office seeker, preferring the quiet life of a private citizen to the honors and allurements with which public station crowns the favored few. Religiously his wife is a member of the Congregational church and fraternally he belongs to Leslie Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, being an active worker in both and a liberal supporter of all benevolent enterprises springing therefrom. Mrs. Peacock is a sincere Christian and a faithful colaborer with her husband in carrying out the good works of the congregation with which she is identified. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock are the

parents of five children, three of whom died in 1884 of the same fell disease, diphtheria, a terrible bereavement such as few families are called upon to evidence. Charles D., the oldest, was a brilliant youth of sixteen at the time of his death; Ralph, equally intelligent and promising, was thirteen, and Mattie, a sweet miss in whom her fond parents entered many cherished hopes, passed away at the tender age of nine years. The two living children are Ruby M., an accomplished stenographer and typewriter, now employed in the city of Jackson, and Norman, a sturdy young gentleman of sixteen who is very much interested in the home farm. Both are intelligent beyond the average, no pains having been spared in their mental discipline, and present indications bespeak for them a happy and promising future.

Reuben Maynard, father of Mrs. Peacock, was a native of Seneca county, New York, and the son of Reason Maynard, of Maryland, the latter a son of John Maynard, who at one time was a rich planter and large slaveholder in one of the southern states. By reason of his opposition to the institution of human slavery, John Maynard in an early day sold his plantation, freed his bond servants and left the South, removing to New York and settling in the county of Seneca, where he acquired a large landed estate of over one thousand acres. He was a man of influence as well as wealth and is remembered as one of the successful farmers and prominent citizens of Seneca county. His son, Reason, moved to Michigan in 1853 and became one of the leading agriculturists of Hillsdale county, where his death occurred some time in the 'sixties. Reuben Maynard came to Michigan with his father and settled in the county of Lenawee where he achieved enviable repute as a citizen and man of affairs. Like his predecessors, he was a tiller of the soil and as such became quite successful and acquired an ample competence. He and his good wife were birthright members of the Society of Friends, to which religious body his ancestors for several generations had belonged. Reuben and Hannah Maynard had a family of four children, of whom Mrs. Nancy Peacock was the first born; the others are Ruth and Joseph, the youngest dying in infancy unnamed.

BENJAMIN C. LEWIS.

How rapidly time is thinning the ranks of the brave boys in blue who went forth in the defense of the nation's integrity during the dark and turbulent epoch of the Civil war is evident to even the superficial observer, and the silvered heads of those who appear in the ranks of the veterans at the various encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic show whither the line of march is tending. The younger generation may well look in admiration and honor upon these valiant sons of the republic who saved to the world a grand and united country, and though time has thrown its beneficent influence over the story of the great conflict and the animosities of the past have been softened and chastened, yet never can there be aught but appreciation of the services of the men who followed the stars and stripes on the sanguinary battle fields of the South during that most crucial epoch of our national history. One of the honored veterans of the war of the Rebel-

lion who went forth as a representative of Jackson county patriotism is the subject of this brief tribute, who has passed the greater portion of his life in said county and who is now numbered among the successful farmers of Rives township, while his also is the distinction of being a scion of pioneer stock, since his parents took up their residence here before Michigan had been admitted to the Union.

Benjamin C. Lewis is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in the city of Rochester, New York, on the 24th day August, 1832, and being a son of Thomas D. and Dolly (Derby) Lewis, both of whom were likewise born in that state, and there the father of the subject was engaged in agricultural operations, in Monroe county, until 1836, when he emigrated with his family to the territory of Michigan, making the trip overland with a team and wagon by which were transported the family and the few household goods absolutely requisite in establishing the new home in the wilds of a new country. Mr. Lewis purchased eighty acres of government land, in Columbia township, the same being entirely unreclaimed and covered with a dense growth of native timber, so that his initial task was to make a clearing in which to erect his primitive log house. He grappled with the forest and with the rudimentary condition and his efforts were crowned with success, since in due course of time he succeeded in developing a good farm and deriving good returns from its cultivation. He incidentally contributed in other ways to the advancement of the interests of the locality along normal lines, being entitled to honor as one of the founders of this now opulent and beautiful county. He continued to reside on his homestead until he was called from the scene of life's endeavors, his death occurring on the 9th of December, 1863, at which time he was sixty-one years of age. His devoted wife, who had been a true helpmeet to him during these years of practical isolation and strenuous endeavor, preceded him into the life eternal, having passed away on the 11th of March, 1845, at the age of forty-one years, three months and two days. He was a Democrat in politics and his religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his wife held membership in the Baptist church. They were earnest, noble, industrious folk, eminent representatives of that honored pioneer element to which this section owes a perpetual debt of gratitude. Of their eight children an epitomized record is offered as follows: Edwin G., who is engaged in the grocery business in the city of Jackson, married Miss Sarah Carey, and they had two children, both deceased; Benjamin C., to whom this sketch is dedicated, was the next in order of birth; Thomas, who is now living retired in the city of Jackson, is the owner of a valuable farm in Columbia township, this county; he married Miss Precilla Carey, and of their eight children two are living; Isaac, who is a resident of North Dakota, and who is a carpenter by trade and vocation, married Miss Gallup, now deceased, and they had four children, all living; Elisha, deceased, who was a prosperous farmer of Hillsdale county; James, who is a prominent farmer of Liberty township, married Miss Zada Crego and they have one son; Lydia, who became the wife of Hilo Gallup, a successful farmer of Napoleon township, is dead, being survived by her husband and two sons; Alonzo, who is a resident of the

city of Hillsdale, where he is engaged in the agricultural-implement business, is also the owner of a farm in that county and is one of its representative citizens; he married Miss Lovina Swartout, now deceased, and they had three children; he was a soldier in the Civil war and was a prisoner in the Andersonville prison pen, having been captured at Spottsylvania, Virginia.

Benjamin C. Lewis, whose name introduces this sketch, was a child of six years at the time when his parents came from the old home in New York state to Michigan and he was reared on the pioneer homestead, while it was his privilege to attend the district school during his boyhood days, this being one of the primitive log buildings, with its puncheon floor, slab benches and desks and yawning fire-place. But the privileges here granted proved adequate to enable him to lay the foundation for that broad and practical knowledge which he has since acquired under the discipline of the wise headmaster, experience. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion the intrinsic loyalty and patriotism of Mr. Lewis' nature were roused to responsive protest, and in August, 1862, he tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company E, Seventeenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, which was under the command of Colonel Withington, while Captain Campbell was captain of Company E. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and had its full quota of hard service, and Mr. Lewis continued with his command until the close of the great internecine conflict, while it may be said to the credit of the old Seventeenth that it was never known to retreat. Among the more important engagements in which Mr. Lewis took part may be mentioned South Mountain, Antietam, and many skirmishes. The subject was ever found at the post of duty, was ever ready to assume any responsibility assigned to him and made the record of a leal and loyal soldier. He was wounded while on the skirmishing line between Antietam and Newport News, Virginia, but was not long incapacitated for service. At the close of the war he returned to Michigan and was mustered out, in the city of Detroit, on the 3d of June, 1865, receiving his honorable discharge at the same time. He retains a lively interest in his old comrades in arms.

After returning to Jackson county Mr. Lewis became associated with his brother James in the purchasing of eighty acres of land in section 26, Rives township, and the subject reclaimed the same and developed a good farm, upon which he continued to reside until the property was sold, and he then bought sixty acres in the same township, where he remained several years, at the expiration of which he sold out and removed to the state of Virginia, where he purchased four hundred and thirty-three acres of land, in Powhatan county. There he continued to be engaged in farming for a period of three years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his holdings in the Old Dominion state and returned to Jackson county, this being about the year 1889. He shortly afterward purchased a farm of seventy acres in Tompkins township, where he was successfully engaged in farming about twelve years. He then traded the property, in 1901, for his present homestead, which comprises one hundred and twenty-three acres

of excellent land, in sections 27, 23 and 26, Rives township, the place being well improved, and here he is devoting his attention to general farming and to the raising of live stock, having one of the pleasant homes in this section and having attained prosperity through well-directed effort. His career, like that of the average man, has not been without its misfortunes and reverses, but his courage has never flagged and he has been aided and sustained by his noble wife, their mutual sympathy and mutual aim having enabled them to endure with fortitude the burdens imposed and to rejoice together in the many benefices which have been granted them during the long years of their wedded life. They are numbered among the sterling pioneers of the county, having been familiar with the various deprivations and hardships of the early days and having witnessed the development of Jackson county from a veritable wilderness to its present condition as one of the most advanced and attractive divisions of the great state of Michigan. It was the portion of Mrs. Lewis to spin the wool and knit the hose and mittens for the members of her family, while the subject became an adept in weaving straw hats for the family in the early days. In politics Mr. Lewis is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, as might be supposed would be the case with one who so ably defended the policies for which the "grand old party" stood exponent during the war of the Rebellion. He has ever taken a lively and intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour, fortifying his convictions by careful and appreciative reading and ever being able to show a reason for the faith that is within him. He has taken an active part in the promotion of the party cause in a local way and is one of its most zealous and loyal advocates, though he has never sought or desired the honors of public office, the only preferment of the sort which he ever accepted being that of pathmaster, in the early days when his services in the capacity proved of practical value to the community. He and his wife are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Lewis has been twice married, his first union having been with Miss Amelia Hudson, who become the mother of three sons, of whom but one is living, Isaac, who is now connected with the police department of the city of Jackson. On the 20th of September, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lewis to Miss Eleanor G. Peterson, who was born in Wayne county, New York, on the 10th of June, 1833, being a daughter of Daniel and Betsey (Otto) Peterson, who came to this county from their native state of New York in 1835. Mr. Peterson purchased land in Columbia township and there reclaimed a good farm, upon which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in April, 1867, his wife having passed away February 24, 1844. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are living at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children, concerning whom brief mention is made at this point: Wilber, who was born on the 9th of June, 1866, has the management of the homestead farm and is a widower; Frances is the wife of Alonzo Summerville, a farmer of Blackman township, and they have three children, Eleanor, Mildred and an infant; and Levada is the wife of Ellsworth Geiger, who is engaged in farming in Summit township.

WILLIAM J. AUSTIN.

This name is well known in Jackson county, where Mr. Austin has maintained his home from his youth, his parents having been numbered among the representative pioneers of the county, and he is not only recognized as one of the leading agriculturists and horticulturists of Rives township, where he has a fine farm property, but he has also been a prominent figure in public affairs of a local nature and has been incumbent of offices of distinctive trust and responsibility. He has been signally faithful to his conception of the duties of citizenship, ever striving to advance the moral, educational and material welfare of the community in which he has lived and labored to so good results. From the pioneer days he has been actively interested in everything which has tended to promote the development of this section, and has been confidently counted upon at all times to uphold the cause of right and justice. He has now passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, but retains almost unimpaired his physical and mental vigor and is one of the most highly esteemed pioneer citizens of the township of Rives.

William J. Austin is a native of the state of New York, having been born on a farm near the city of Syracuse, Onondaga county, on the 1st of March, 1827, and being a son of Cortland and Eunice (Herron) Austin. Cortland Austin was likewise born in the state of New York, where he was reared to manhood and there he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1836, when he removed with his family to Ohio and located in Lorain county, where he continued farming until the autumn of 1843, when he and his family came to Jackson county, making the trip with teams and wagons. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in section 2, Rives township, the same being covered with its heavy growth of native timber, while the Indians were often encamped near his rudimentary forest lodge in the early days and deer, bear and other wild animals were still plentiful and provided much of the provender used by the pioneer settlers. He cleared a portion of this farm, on which he resided four years, and then purchased another tract of eighty acres, in the same township, to which he later added one hundred and twenty acres, lying adjacent, and upon this place, the major portion of which he reclaimed, he continued to reside until he was summoned from the field of life's activities, at which time he was sixty-six years of age. His wife, who was likewise a native of the state of New York, long survived him, her death occurring in March, 1894, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. She has been a devoted companion and coadjutor to her husband, and in the early days she found time, in the midst of the manifold other domestic duties, to knit and spin the wool and to weave all the cloth utilized in making the family clothing. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church and exemplified her faith in her daily walk and conversation. Mr. Austin identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its inception and was one of the active workers in its cause, while he served for twelve years as supervisor of Rives township, where he ever commanded unequivocal confidence and esteem. Cortland and Eunice Austin became the parents of seven children, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest; Mahala

is the widow of James Wilcox and resides in Leslie, Michigan; Hiram died at the age of twenty-six years; Mary is the wife of Joseph Showers and resides in Rives township; Amy is the wife of Rev. Lyman Trumbull, who is engaged in the ministry in in Oklahoma; Cortland, Jr., died at the age of about twenty-five years; and Sarah is the wife of Edward Blackman, of Jackson. All of the children who attained years of maturity received good educational advantages for the day and all were successful teachers for intervals of varying length.

William J. Austin, to whom this sketch is dedicated, received his rudimentary education in his native county in New York, and thereafter continued his studies in the schools of Ohio, being a young man of eighteen years at the time when his parents came to Jackson county. He assumed charge of the farm originally purchased by his father at the time when the latter removed to the new farm, as has been noted in this connection, and in addition to clearing and otherwise improving this place he also established and operated a saw-mill, and in the same was manufactured much of the lumber utilized in the erection of many of the first frame buildings in this section, the enterprise proving a profitable one. During the pioneer epoch Mr. Austin found his recreation in hunting, and with his rifle he brought down many a bear and deer, besides smaller game. He has consecutively resided on the old homestead from the time when the family came to the county, and has here developed one of the fine farms of the locality, having erected substantial modern buildings, including a pleasant and commodious residence, while everything about the place bespeaks thrift and prosperity and indicates the energy, discrimination and good judgment brought to bear by the owner. The homestead now comprises one hundred acres, of which the greater part are under effective cultivation, while Mr. Austin has devoted special attention to horticulture, raising the finest quality of vegetables, for which he finds a ready market in the city of Jackson and elsewhere, while he also raises an excellent grade of live stock, including Durham cattle, merino and Shropshire sheep and Poland China swine. He has won success through his own efforts and is now one of the prosperous and substantial farmers of the county. In politics Mr. Austin is a stalwart Republican, having identified himself with the same at the time of its inception, and it is to the honor of Jackson county that the party had its birth here, the original organization having been effected in the city of Jackson. Mr. Austin has been a prominent figure in the local ranks of the "grand old party" for many years, and has been a delegate to many state, congressional and county conventions. He has been shown distinctive marks of popular confidence and esteem, having served two years as township supervisor, and an equal length of time having been incumbent of the office of township treasurer, while he served thirteen consecutive years as highway commissioner, having accomplished the erection of two fine iron bridges over the Grand river during his regime, and he has been an official of his school district for more than thirty years. Fraternally Mr. Austin is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been a charter member of Foster Lodge No.

95, at Leslie, Michigan, and having been affiliated with the fraternity for the past thirty-five years.

On the 5th of January, 1852, Mr. Austin was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Fisher, who was born in Jackson county, Michigan, being a daughter of Pardon T. Fisher, a pioneer of Jackson county, and she died at the age of twenty-three years, being survived by her only child, William, who is now a successful farmer of Rives township. He is a Republican in politics and is now serving as highway commissioner. He married Miss Lena Steffon and they have two children.

On the 5th of January, 1854, the subject of this sketch consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Mary E. Whitney, who was born in Pike county, New York, being a daughter of Obediah Whitney, who removed from New York state to this county in 1843, taking up his residence on a small farm, in Rives township, while he continued to follow his trade, that of mason, during the greater portion of his active career, passing the remainder of his life on his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Austin have no children.

FRED E. GOODALL.

Among those enterprising and progressive young men whose efforts have lent to the prestige of the agricultural industry in Jackson county is the subject of this review, who has passed practically his entire life within the borders of the county and who is now one of the successful farmers of Blackman township.

Fred E. Goodall is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, having been born in the town of Woodstock, on the 16th of February, 1855, and being a son of Charles and Sarah (Norris) Goodall, the former of whom was born in Berkshire, England, and the latter in Oxfordshire, and both having been reared and educated in their native country, where their marriage was solemnized. Mr. Goodall, Sr., was for a number of years engaged in teaming between London and Oxford, and also followed agricultural pursuits. In April, 1835, he emigrated to America, the voyage being made on a sailing vessel, and fourteen weeks and three days elapsed before the same reached its destination, in the city of Quebec, Canada. From that place Mr. Goodall and his family proceeded to the immediate vicinity of Niagara falls, and for the following eleven years resided in that section of Ontario, having within this time held the position of foreman of various farms. From that locality he removed to Woodstock, Ontario, where he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, which continued to be the field of his operations until September, 1855, when he sold the property and came to Jackson county, where he purchased eighty acres of land, in Blackman township, the farm being that upon which the subject of this sketch now resides, in sections 17 and 20. At the time when Mr. Goodall came into possession of the property, which was a part of the old Mayett place, it was practically unreclaimed from the native forest, only a small clearing having been made, while a primitive log house had been erected. In this dwelling the family took up their abode, and it continued to be their home for a number of years, while the work of clear-

ing and otherwise improving the farm progressed satisfactorily under the able efforts and direction of the owner. In time good buildings were erected, and the homestead today stands as one of the valuable farms of the county, thrift and prosperity being indicated on every side, while the evidence of good management is patent to even the casual observer. Mr. Goodall continued to reside on the farm until his death, which occurred on the 18th of February, 1890, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty-seven years, five months and one day, while he was honored by all as one of the sterling citizens and pioneers of the county. His widow was summoned into eternal rest on the 27th of February, 1894, at the age of eighty-one years, nine months and seventeen days, both having been consistent members of the Baptist church, while Mr. Goodall was a stanch Republican in his political adherency. Brief record concerning their ten children is as follows: Ann is the wife of George Chawlcroft, of Jackson; James is a farmer in Blackman township, the maiden name of his wife having been Jane Hopingardner; Mary is the wife of William H. Sullivan, of Detroit; George, who married Euphemia Hopingardner, is a resident of Jackson; Charles, who is a farmer in Blackman township, married Antoinette Hopingardner; Elizabeth is the wife of Isaac A. Brandbury, of Jackson; Louisa resides in the city of Detroit; Isabelle married Marcus L. Rue and resides in Jackson; Fred E. is the immediate subject of this review; and Keziah is the wife of Cornelius Allen, of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this volume.

Fred E. Goodall was reared to maturity on the farm on which he now resides, and to the public schools of the county he is indebted for the educational advantages of which he duly availed himself in his youth. He has resided continuously on the old homestead, and it was his privilege and satisfaction to care for his parents in their declining days, his solicitude having been even such as that with which they had guided and guarded him during his earlier years. On the 29th of March, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Sadler, who was born in Durham, England, July 9, 1858, being a daughter of Robert and Hannah (Welsh) Sadler, the former of whom was born in Yorkshire, England, and the latter in Durham. In 1859 they emigrated to America and came to Michigan, first locating in Port Huron, St. Clair county, and then coming to Jackson, where Mr. Sadler died on the 17th of April, 1879, at the age of fifty-one years, eight months and eleven days. His widow now resides with her daughter Hannah, in the city of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Sadler had four children, namely: Elizabeth, who is the wife of the subject; Jeffery R., who is a mason by trade and who resides in Jackson; Julia, who is the wife of John Snowball, of Saginaw, Michigan, and Hannah, who is the wife of James Kirchner, of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Goodall have three children: Julia B., who was born on the 3d of May, 1878, was graduated in the West Side high school in the city of Jackson, as a member of the class of 1896, and was thereafter a successful teacher for four years. She married William D. Morrill, who is a successful farmer of Blackman township, and they have one daughter, Genevieve. Florence Belle, who was born on the 24th of April, 1883, was graduated in the Jackson high school, as

a member of the class of 1901, and at the time of this writing is engaged in teaching in the Bennett school in Sandstone township, having proved an able and popular instructor. Genevieve, who was born on the 21st of September, 1886, is a teacher in the Morrill school of Blackman township.

Mr. Goodall's farm comprises one hundred acres, of which sixty-five are maintained under a high state of cultivation, being devoted to the raising of the cereals and other products to which the soil and climate are best adapted, while Mr. Goodall also devotes considerable time and attention to the raising of live stock. In politics he is arrayed in the ranks of the Republican party, taking an intelligent interest in the questions and issues of the hour and being a man of broad information, while he has not been denied the measure of popular esteem so freely accorded to his honorable father. He was for several years a member of the school board of his district, in which connection he did all in his power to further the cause of education, in which he has maintained a deep interest, while he has accorded his children the full benefit of the excellent public-school system maintained in the county.

EDMUND FERRIS.

It is with distinctive gratification that we incorporate in this volume a memoir of this honored pioneer of Jackson county, for his name is held in lasting regard by all who knew him or have cognizance of his worthy and useful life.

Edmund Ferris was a native of the state of New York, having been born in the town of Genoa, Cayuga county, on the 23d of December, 1805, and being a son of James Armour and Annie (Brown) Ferris, the former of whom was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, on the 13th of January, 1778, while the latter was born in the same town in Connecticut on the 21st of January, 1780. She entered into eternal rest on the 9th of March, 1843, while her husband passed away on the 11th of September, 1863. In the year 1793 James A. Ferris, in company with his parents, five brothers and one sister, emigrated from Connecticut to Cayuga county, New York, the family taking up their abode in the village of Genoa, where he was reared to manhood and where his marriage was solemnized, his wife's parents having likewise been early settlers of that county. This worthy couple became the parents of eight children, namely: Ann, Elizabeth, Lewis, Deborah, Edmund, Lucretia, Calista and Augustus. The original progenitor of the Ferris family in America was Jeffere Ferris, who came from England and settled in Greenwich, Connecticut, in the year 1640. He was a descendant of Henri de Ferriers, a Norman, who obtained from William the Conqueror large land grants in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire, England.

Edmund Ferris, subject of this memoir, was reared and educated in his native town, and there was solemnized, on the 8th of April, 1834, his marriage to Miss Catherine Brown, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of June, 1808, and in 1816 her parents emigrated thence to Cayuga county, New York, taking up their residence in the village of Genoa, where she was reared to maturity. Her

father, William Brown, was born September 21, 1767, and his death occurred on the 24th of September, 1833. His wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Jones, was a resident of the city of Philadelphia at the time of their marriage, which occurred in the year 1800. She died on the 14th of February, 1831. Their children were as follows: Mary Ann, Joannah, William, Catherine, Elizabeth, Jane, Rebecka, Lydia and Sarah.

In the year 1837 Edmund Ferris removed with his family from the old home in New York to Springport, Jackson county, Michigan, where he became a pioneer farmer and a man of influence in the community, here continuing to reside until his death, which occurred on the 10th of October, 1885. In the connection, the following is from an obituary notice published at the time of his demise: "Edmund Ferris, an old and retired resident of this township, died at noon on Saturday, October 10, 1885. The deceased was born in the town of Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, December 23, 1805, and he came to Springport township in the fall of 1836, locating the west half of section 20, where he resided at the time of his death, although he disposed of a part of the original farm, upon which the village of Springport is now located, and purchased other tracts of land. He wrought out a large and valuable farm. His first labor here was to assist in building the Mallory saw-mill, on Spring brook, this being the first manufacturing concern of any description in the township. He built the first house within the limits of Springport, near the present site of Mrs. Fitzgerald's residence, and was obliged to walk four miles, morning and evening, to his nearest available boarding place, the home of Herman Landon. The dismal howl of the wolf often followed him on his solitary walks through the forest and proved an unpleasant accompaniment. He was a man of sterling integrity and assisted in the organization of the township, in 1838, and he held at various times all the places of honor and trust in the power of his fellow townsmen to confer upon him. A widow and several grown sons and daughters survive him. One of his sons, Edward J. was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and died in the notorious Libby prison pen. Then funeral of this honored pioneer took place at the family home at one o'clock Monday afternoon, October 12, Rev. H. P. Henderson delivering a very appreciative address, from Ecclesiastes, ninth chapter and fifth verse."

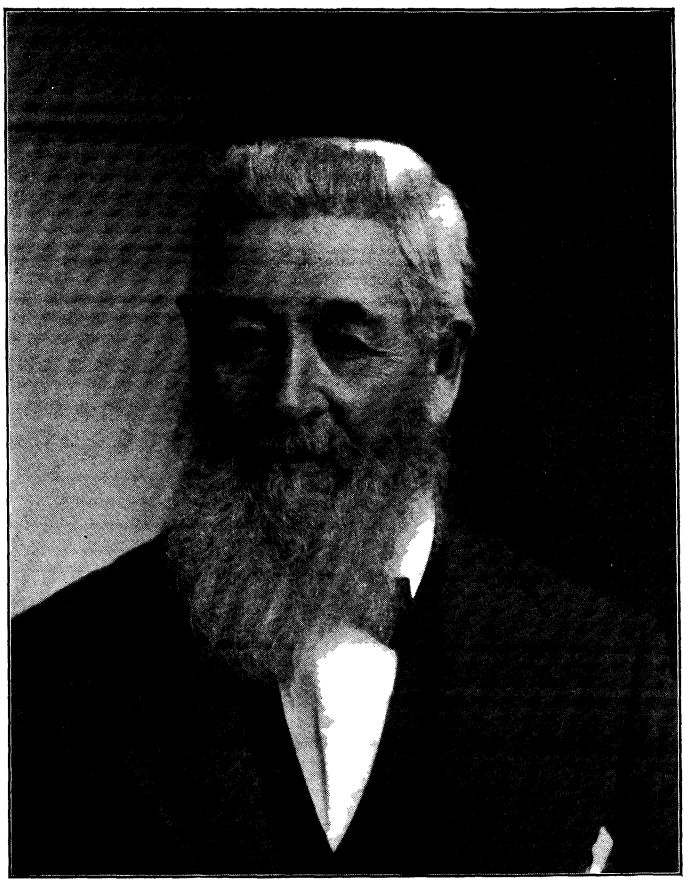
In the ensuing paragraphs we make brief mention of other representatives of the Ferris family who became prominently identified with the history of Jackson county. Alanson Ferris was one of the early pioneers of Springport township. He was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, on the 13th of December, 1814. His father, Lemuel Ferris, accompanied his parents from Greenwich, Connecticut, to Genoa in 1793, and in that locality settled upon a farm, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. On the 4th of March, 1840, Alanson Ferris was united in marriage to Miss Olivia Leavenworth, who was born in the same township in Cayuga county, New York, on the 9th of May, 1810. In 1842 Mr. Ferris came to Jackson county and located on the farm, in Springport township, which continued to be his place of abode until he was summoned

into the life eternal, his death occuring on the 24th of January, 1898, while his devoted wife had passed away on the 10th of November, 1890. They became the parents of four children, concerning whom we make brief record as follows: Henry, who was born on the 17th of August, 1841, died on the 30th of July, 1846; Adeline, who was born on the 30th of May, 1845, was married to Oscar Smith, September 12, 1866, and her death occurred on the 27th of September, 1882, while she is survived by three children, Henry, Lillie and Rollin; Hiram L. Ferris, who was born on the 9th of February, 1849, married Miss Ida St. Johns, of Ohio, and they are now residents of the state of Kansas; John, who was born February 1, 1852, married Miss Rose Paine, of Springport township, and they now reside at Big Rapids, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris were folk of noble character and in their sterling qualities of character afforded an example well worthy of emulation by succeeding generations. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1890, and Mrs. Ferris' death occurred only a few months later in the same year.

Augustus Ferris Gaylord, son of Lucius and Anna (Ferris) Gaylord, was born in Aurora, Cayuga county, New York, on the 11th of June, 1806, and on the 2d of January, 1828, he was married to Miss Lucretia Ferris, daughter of James A. Ferris. He came to Michigan in company with his father in 1835, and located twenty-seven and one-half lots in what is now the village of Springport, Jackson county. He then returned to New York, but in 1836 came again and here tarried several months, preparing for the removal of his family to the new home in the following spring. Lewis and Edmund Ferris, his brothers-in-law, came on in the summer and purchased of him a portion of the land which he had secured, and Edmund Ferris moved hither with his family in 1837, as has been previously noted in this sketch. Mr. Gaylord brought his wife and four daughters from the old home in New York to the veritable wilderness of Jackson county in the spring of the same year, and here he began in a literal sense to hew out a home in the midst of the virgin forest. He built a house in what is now the northeast corner of the village of Springport, and there the family resided for several years. In 1843 he exchanged these lands with John and William Oyer for a tract of land one-half mile north of the village, the farm now owned by William Bancroft. He was the father of eight daughters and one son, the latter being the youngest of the family and dying at the age of two and one-half years. Mr. Gaylord removed with his family to Battle Creek, Calhoun county, in 1852, and there his wife died on the 15th of January, 1856. On the 23d of April, 1857, he married Miss Maryette Beebe, and in 1865 he removed to Eaton county, thereafter residing in Eaton Rapids and vicinity until his death, which occurred on the 15th of July, 1888. He was appointed postmaster of Springport in 1838 and retained this office until the time of his removal to Battle Creek.

OREN V. HAMMOND.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, can scarcely fail to result in definite success, and the career of the honored pioneer whose name initiates this paragraph



OREN V. HAMMOND.

offers distinctive proof of the truth of this statement. He came with his parents to Jackson county before Michigan was admitted to statehood and this has been his home consecutively since that time, representing a period of nearly seventy years, and thus it may be inferred that he was denied the many advantages which were to be had in the old settled sections of the Union, while such were the exigencies of time and place that he was early thrown upon his own resources to a large degree, while through industry and indefatigable energy, coupled with mature judgment in the management of his affairs, he has gained prosperity and independence and is now one of the substantial retired farmers of Springport township, residing on the homestead which was secured by his father in the year 1837. He is now the owner of two hundred acres of as valuable land as is to be found in this section of the state, the farm being improved with excellent buildings and being maintained under an effective state of cultivation, while in addition to diversified agriculture his sons, who rent and have charge of the place, also devote no little atteneion to the raising of fine live stock.

Oren V. Hammond is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Allen township, Allegany county, New York, on the 20th of April, 1829, and being a son of David C. and Permelia (Whitman) Hammond, the former of whom was born in Rhode Island and the latter in Massachusetts, while their marriage was solemnized in the state of New York, where Mr. Hammond was engaged in farming until his removal to Michigan. He was reared and educated in Rhode Island and was there overseer in a cotton factory until he removed to New York state. In 1835, with an equipment of horse teams and wagons, he came to Michigan, making the overland trip through Canada and crossing the Detroit river by ferry, and from the city of Detroit proceeding on his way to his destination in Jackson county. For the first two years after his arrival he worked on a pioneer farm in Spring Arbor township, operating the same on shares, but within the year of his arrival he had visited Springport township and here purchased eighty acres of government land, in section 30, and in the connection it may be noted that the subject still has in his possession the government deed to the property, executed June 15, 1837, the same bearing the signature of Martin Van Buren, who was then President of the United States. In 1837 David C. Hammond located on his own farm having prepared for his family a domicile in the midst of the untrammeled forest, making a clearing and there erecting a log house of the type common to the locality at the time, the same having puncheon floor and being equipped with a huge fireplace, by means of which the family cooking was accomplished and warmth afforded during the somber winter days, when the family were practically isolated from the outside world. Indians were still in evidence in the locality, and all kinds of wild game abounded, supplying provender for the tables of the sturdy pioneer settlers. Mr. Hammond reclaimed his eighty acres and eventually purchased an additional eighty acres lying contiguous to the other, and he labored early and late to develop his farm and provide a home for his family and also gain a position of independence. He was a man of spotless integrity, hard-working and of

plain and unassuming ways,—a worthy type of the noble pioneers who laid broad and deep the foundations for the future superstructure of prosperity. He continued to reside on the homestead until his death, on the 4th of May, 1847, at the age of forty-seven years. His devoted wife, who nobly bore her part in the labors of the pioneer days, even spinning, carding and weaving the wool and personally making the clothing worn by the different members of her family, survived him by many years, being summoned into the life eternal in November, 1879, at which time she was seventy-seven years, seven months and seven days of age. Both were devoted members of the Baptist church, and they drove a distance of five miles to the little pioneer meeting house, making the trip with a wagon and ox team until better facilities were available. Mr. Hammond was a Whig in politics and took an active interest in local affairs of a public nature, having been zealous in providing the best possible educational facilities and having assisted in the erection of the primitive log school house in the vicinage of his home. To this estimable couple were born four children, namely: Charlotte, who became the wife of Rev. John S. Osborn, a clergyman of the Baptist church, and who had five children, she and her husband both being now deceased; Oren V., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Hannah, who died in Vermontville, Eaton county, having been the wife of A. B. Payne, to whom she bore three children; and Edward M., who was born in 1840, and who enlisted in 1861 as a member of the Twentieth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until his death, which occurred in the battle of Malvern Hill, Virginia.

Oren V. Hammond continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until he had attained his legal majority, having been a lad of six years at the time of the family removal from New York to this county. Here he received his educational training in the pioneer log school house, with its primitive equipment and scarcely less primitive methods of instruction, but there he laid the firm foundation for that broad and exact fund of practical knowledge which he has gained through self-application and through active association with men of affairs during the course of his long and useful life. At the age noted he assumed the management of forty acres of the home farm, working by the month for the first year and then effecting the purchase of the portion mentioned, having in the meantime assumed the responsibilities of marital life. Only ten acres of the tract had been cleared, and through his efforts he reclaimed the balance, making good improvement and adding to the area of his property as circumstances justified until he is now the owner of two hundred acres, the same constituting one of the valuable farms of the county, while thrift and prosperity are in evidence on every side. He is a Republican in his political proclivities, but has never sought office, though he has ever given his support to all measures advanced for the general good, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church, of which his first wife was a member, while his present wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is well known and highly esteemed in the community in which practically his entire life has been passed and is one of the prominent pioneers of the county.

In October, 1852, was solemnized the

marriage of Mr. Hammond to Miss Rhoda Comstock, who was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1833. She was a daughter of John S. and Ruth (Eastman) Comstock, both of whom were natives of Connecticut, whence they came with their family to Michigan in the early 'thirties, and Mr. Comstock was the first permanent settler in Springport township, in which his second daughter was the first white child born within its borders. Here he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, having been prominent and highly esteemed in the pioneer community. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond became the parents of eight children, concerning whom we enter brief record at this juncture: Estella is the wife of Frank Elmer, a successful farmer in the immediate vicinity of Devereaux, Parma township, and they have five children. Jeanette is the wife of James Bullen, of Ogden, Utah, and they have one child. Frank A., who is engaged in farming in his native township, married Cora Hicks, and they have five children. James E., who is likewise a farmer of this township, married Louise Sewry and they have four children. Belinda is the wife of Walter Bennett, a farmer of Parma township, and they have two children. Perry, who is engaged in farming on the old homestead, married Mary Baum and they have four children. Minnie married Benjamin Steel, of Jackson, and they have one child. Anna M. conducts a bazaar store and dressmaking establishment in the village of Springport. All the children received excellent educational advantages and all are well placed in life. All are good musicians and while the family circle remained unbroken they were known as the "Hammond Choir," and their services were in frequent requisition in furnishing entertainment and supplying musical selections on all manner of occasions. The loved wife and mother was summoned into eternal rest on the 1st of April, 1891, having passed her entire life in this county and having drawn about her a wide circle of devoted friends. On the 2d of July, 1891, Mr. Hammond consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Melita (Diehl) Altman, who was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, February 11, 1842, being a daughter of David and Rebecca (Weygandt) Diehl, both of whom were born in Ohio, whence they came to Jackson county in 1859, locating in Springport township, where Mr. Diehl became a prominent and influential farmer. He passed the latter years of his life in the village of Springport, where he died in 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife died in February of the following year, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mrs. Hammond's first husband, Simon Altman, who was a successful farmer of Springport township, died June 22, 1887, five children having been born to this union, namely: David, who is a farmer of Springport township, married Grace Burgess and they have four children; Lora is the wife of Israel Towns, a farmer of Eaton county, and they have six children; Nina is the wife of Austin Cranson, of Springport, and they have two children; Emma died at the age of seven years; and Grace is associated with her step-sister, Miss Anna Hammond, in the store and dressmaking business in Springport.

The following poem, written by the subject of the foregoing paragraphs, was read at the Grange picnic at Springdale Park August 29, 1884, and will undoubtedly

prove of interest to many readers of this volume.

MY BOYHOOD DAYS IN MICHIGAN.

In the year of eighteen thirty-six,
As well do I remember,
That through the woods and fording creeks,
In the cold month of December,
We started with the brindle steers,
To make a home, for we had no fears,
On section thirty, town one south
Of range three west, where there was no drouth.
The west half of the southeast quarter
Was where we cast about for water
To cook our evening's frugal meal,
And eat it before it did congeal,
On the last of December.
There stood the log house on the knoll,
With pot and kettle on the pole,
With baking kettle on the hearth,
That to the loaf was to give birth;
The hearth was stone, the chimney sticks,
For in those days we had no bricks;
We had no stairs, but ladder steep
To climb whene'er we went to sleep.
There stood the spinning wheel and loom,
The warping bars and big splint broom,
The little flax wheel stowed away
For future use some other day.
Up in the loft was stowed the grain
To keep it from the snow and rain.
There in the corner sat the mother,
Singing lullaby to little brother,
As she held him on her lap,
Wishing he would take a nap,
That she might spin some wool or tow;
For tow shirts then were all the go,
And they'd be wanted in the spring
As soon as birds begin to sing.
The tallow candle then was all
The light we had in house or hall;
The candles then were always dipped
And for the lantern they were tipped.
Then in the morning, when we rose
And donned our warm but home-made clothes,
We'd hurry down to meet our sire
And warm us by the blazing fire,
But if by chance the fire went out,
And there was no punk or flint about,
An order then would come from the sire:
"Go to the neighbors and borrow some fire,"
For matches there were out of the question,
As they were then a new invention.
Then in the spring, when the flowers did bloom,
We'd hie to the woods for a new splint broom,
And gather flowers of every hue
To place above the chimney's flue,
And some to carry to our teachers,
That we might view their shining features.
Then over the hill and into the vale,
And take with us a big tin pail,
To gather plums so sweet and red,
Or strawberries from their natural bed.
Then give me back my boyhood days,
That I may listen to the lays
Of songsters sweet in the woody dell,
And hear the song of the whippoorwill,
As he sat in the bush down by the swail
That stood beside the Indian trail,
Or down along the winding brook
With fishing rod and baited hook—
Baited for the bass or perch,
Wishing they would give a lurch,
That we might bring them safe to land
And grasp them with our tiny hand,
For they would make a splendid dinner
Sure as you live or I'm a sinner.
But there were things to the backwoods peasant
That surely were not so very pleasant.
The doleful sound of the great hoot owl,
Or the voice of wolves as they'd sometimes howl.
Would raise the hair on the children's head
And they'd want mamma to put them to bed.
And again sometimes old bruin,
With the calves and pigs, would scatter ruin,
But the pretty doe we did not fear,
For when in the woods we often see 'er,
Then when she gave her graceful bound
And started with a snorting sound,
We would always wish that there might be
Plenty of woods for the grand succee;
But the pioneer the woods did clear
And no more do we see the beautiful deer.
Then when we started for Detroit,
And come to a swamp we'd gee or haw it,
And on our way rejoicing go,
For we had no fear of a deadly foe.
But days have sped and times have changed
And to those joys we are astranged,
But now as we are growing old
We need not leave our joys untold,
But write them down as best we can
For younger eyes than ours to scan.

DAVID W. TRINE.

It is a conceded fact that to attain the maximum results in connection with the various departments of the agricultural industry there is demanded at the present day a thorough scientific knowledge of soil constituency, climatology, methods of specific propogation touching the various products, available systems of drainage and fertilization, etc., and he who would figure as a captain of industry in the great field of activity and independent enterprise opened up through this fundamental art, must needs be a man of broad and exact information and good business talent if he would gain the success and prosperity which farming in its divers branches offers in potentiality. In the subject of this review Jackson county has one of the most scientific representatives of the agricultural industry to be found in the state, and he is known as a young man of high intellectual attainments and sterling character, while his specific knowledge concerning the line of enterprise to which he is now devoting his attention is of both technical and practical order, for he has made a special study of scientific agriculture, horticulture, etc., having attended the most celebrated institutions offering advantages in this respect, while his personal proficiency is indicated in the fact that previously to locating upon his present fine farmstead, in Springport township, he had been employed as instructor in leading technical institutions, as will appear at a later point in this context. He has passed the major portion of his life in Jackson county, and is well worthy of consideration in this publication.

Mr. Trine is a native of the state of Maryland, having been born in Carroll county, that state, on the 10th of October, 1871, and being a son of David U. and Martha (Leppo) Trine, both of whom were likewise born in Maryland, the former being a son of Samuel Trine, who was born in Pennsylvania, of sturdy German ancestry, the family having been founded in the old Keystone state in the early pioneer epoch. Samuel Trine was for many years engaged in the buying and shipping of produce, principally butter and eggs, and the route which he traversed in the connection covered a distance of fully one hundred and twenty-five miles. He passed the closing years of his life in the state of Maryland. David U. Trine was reared and educated in Maryland, where he learned the trade of mason, becoming an expert artisan, and to this vocation he has devoted his attention during the greater portion of his active business career, being now a leading contractor in the line in Jackson county and retaining his residence in the village of Springport, to which place he came with his family in 1876. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and has taken an active interest in the party cause, and fraternally he is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he has the distinction of having been longer a member than has any other resident of the village in which he maintains his home. His cherished and devoted wife passed away on the 22d of February, 1898, having been a zealous and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a woman of gracious attributes of character. Of the four children born to this union all except the subject of this review died in infancy.

David W. Trine was a lad of five years

at the time of his parents' removal from Maryland to Jackson county, and in the public schools of Springport he secured his preliminary educational discipline, being graduated in the local high school as a member of the class of 1887. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Trine was matriculated in the Michigan State Agricultural College, at Lansing, where he completed the prescribed course of study under such able and renowned educators as Drs. Kedzie and Beal, and there he was graduated in 1892, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. After leaving this celebrated institution, recognized as the best equipped agricultural college in the Union, Mr. Trine went to the state of Maine to accept the position of assistant in the horticultural department of the state university, this department being established at Orono. He retained this incumbency two and one-half years, doing most effective work and continuing his individual investigation and experimentation, and at the expiration of this period he returned to his alma mater, the Michigan Agricultural College, where he passed a year in special post-graduate work. He was then chosen as incumbent of the chair of botany in the State Agricultural College of Oregon, resigning this professorship two and one-half years later, after which he devoted three months to special study and experimentation in Cornell University. He then returned to Michigan and in 1898 was appointed to the office of state inspector of nurseries and orchards, continuing to serve in this capacity for a period of four and one-half years. Upon retiring from this office Mr. Trine determined to individually engage in the agricultural enterprise, bringing to the vocation an equipment far above that of the average devotee. In the month of October, 1902, he effected the purchase of his present homestead farm of sixty acres, which is located in section 5, Springport township, and here he soon afterwards erected a fine brick residence and barn, his aim being to make the place a model in every respect, while on every hand are evidences that he has realized this desideratum. It can be readily understood that he brings into play the most scientific methods in all portions of his farm work, while he diversifies the products to an extent far greater than does the average farmer of this locality, since he is a connoisseur in regard to agricultural, horticultural and pomological matters. His residence is thoroughly modern in its design, equipment and accessories, being heated by furnace, supplied with telephonic connection, etc., while the evidences of refined taste and marked culture are to be found on every hand. This model homestead is one which is well worth a visit on the part of those appreciative of what farming may constitute as a field of industrial enterprise, and it may be said that the home of Mr. Trine is a center of gracious and cordial hospitality. He is broad minded and public spirited and is a decided acquisition to the agricultural contingent of Jackson county, while he is held in uniform respect and confidence as one of the able and progressive young men of this section. On the 1st of March, 1903, Mr. Trine accepted and now fills the position of superintendent for the Davidson Orchard Company and has the entire supervision of its fruit farm of two hundred and sixty acres located at Getaway, Lawrence county, Ohio. In politics he gives an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with

the Masonic order, holding membership in Springport Lodge No. 284, Free and Accepted Masons, at Springport, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is affiliated with Springport Lodge No. 131.

On the 5th of October, 1898, was solemnized the subject's marriage to Miss Hattie Burgess, who was born in the village of Springport, this county, being a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Houseman) Burgess, the former of whom was born in Oswego county, New York, and the latter in Parma, Jackson county. They are now residents of Springport. Mr. and Mrs. Trine are the parents of one daughter and one son, namely; Mildred E., who was born in the city of Lansing, Michigan, on the 23d of August, 1900; and George David, who was born on the present homestead farm, on the 9th of November, 1902.

ORTON H. PORTER.

Jackson county has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives which should serve as a lesson and inspiration to those who follow them onto the stage of life's activities, but who have also been of important objective service through various avenues of usefulness. The honored subject of this memoir, who died in the village of Springport, on the 2d of July, 1902, was a man of well rounded character, sincere, upright and loyal, and he was numbered among the sterling pioneers of the county, so that there are many salient points which render consonant a tribute to his memory in this compilation.

Orton H. Porter came of a family which was founded in New England in the colonial era of our national history, and he himself was a native of Prince Edward island, Canada, having been born in the town of Sophiaburg, on the 7th of August, 1831, and being a son of Samuel Gregg Porter, who was born in Colerain township, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 17th of November, 1796, and who was a stonemason by trade and vocation. On the 22d of September, 1823, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lura Wilson, who was a native of Herkimer, Herkimer county, New York, and a representative of an old and honored family of New England, and soon after this important event in his life he removed with his bride to Canada, where he continued to be engaged in the work of his trade until 1836, when he came with his family to Michigan, locating in the city of Detroit. There he remained until 1838, which year witnessed the arrival of the family in Jackson county, the subject of this memoir being at that time a lad of about seven years. Mr. Porter established his home in the city of Jackson, which was then but a village, and there he continued to reside until the early 'forties, when he came to Springport township, where he continued in the work of his trade, while in the same year he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, in section 27, retaining the ownership of this place until his death, which occurred in the year 1872. In the interim he had reclaimed and developed his farm, working indefatigably and thus grappling successfully with the wilderness, while his devoted wife also bore her full share of the burdens and labors, to her portion falling the management of the domestic economies, includ-

ing the spinning of the wool, the weaving of the same and the making of the various articles of clothing demanded by the members of her family. She was born September 17, 1804, and passed away at a venerable age, October 27, 1877. When Mr. Porter purchased this pioneer farm the same was covered with the native timber, and the locality was still the haunt of wild game of all kinds, while the Indian wigwam was not an unfamiliar sight. He passed the closing few years of his life in the village of Springport. Samuel and Lura (Wilson) Porter became the parents of twelve children, concerning whom the following brief record is offered; Francis, who was born May 31, 1824, is a resident of the city of Detroit; Samuel A., who was born November 3, 1825, died in infancy; William S., who was born July 13, 1827, died in August, 1901; Martha, who was born July 23, 1829, died February 22, 1903, was the wife of Leonard Hicks and resided in Eaton Rapids; Orton H., the immediate subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; George F., who was born September 17, 1833, is a resident of Albion, Calhoun county; Harriet, who was born April 8, 1835, died September 23, 1888; Lura, who was born July 8, 1837, is also deceased; Mary, who was born June 13, 1839, is a resident of St. Louis, Michigan; Sarah, who was born April 16, 1841, died in infancy; Benjamin, died at the age of eleven years; and Alizina L. is the wife of John Pugsley, of Albion.

Orton Hancox Porter, to whom this memoir is dedicated, was five years of age when his parents came to Detroit, Michigan, and two years later came to Jackson county, where he was reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the pioneer homestead, aiding in clearing the same and in the work of cultivation, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period. He was one of the argonauts who made the long and perilous trip across the plains to California at the time of the ever memorable gold excitement in that state. In 1851, when twenty years of age, he made this overland journey in company with a quite large party, utilizing a horse team and being several months en route. He went into the placer mining district of the new Eldorado, and was successful in his quest of the precious metal, remaining in California for a period of six years and returning to Michigan in 1857, on this occasion making the trip by way of the isthmus of Panama and landing in New York city, whence he came westward to his home in Jackson county.

Within a short time after his return, on the 28th of January, 1858, Mr. Porter was united in marriage to Miss Eleanora E. Comstock, who was born in Connecticut, on the 15th of May, 1836, being a daughter of Ebenezer W. and Juliet (Champion) Comstock, both of whom were born in Connecticut, Mr. Comstock having been a hatter by trade, but having been engaged in farming in his native state at the time of his emigration to Michigan, in 1838. He came to Jackson county and here purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Springport township, where he inaugurated his labors in true pioneer style, his land being still in the condition of a primitive wilderness, while it was necessary for him to make a clearing in the midst of the forest preliminary to providing a domicile for his family. This dwelling was a log house of the

primitive type, and about its wide hearthstone the family passed many pleasant hours, notwithstanding the arduous toil and the many deprivations which were necessarily encountered. Mr. Comstock developed a good farm and became one of the prosperous and influential citizens of the community, and he continued to reside on the old homestead until his death, on the 19th of August, 1896, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years, his cherished and devoted wife having been summoned into eternal rest in March, 1885. She was a devout and consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

After his marriage Mr. Porter located on the old homestead farm, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which he took up his abode on the fine farm which is the home of his widow at the present time, this having continued to be his abiding place until he was summoned from the scene of life's endeavors. After the death of his father he purchased the old homestead, and both properties are still held by the estate, the area of the farm thus having an aggregate of two hundred and forty acres, while the permanent improvements are of excellent order, including the substantial residence, which was erected by Mr. Porter in the early 'sixties, while the barns of the place were built later. To Mr. and Mrs. Porter were born six children, of whom all but two are still living, while to them were accorded excellent educational advantages. It may consistently be said also that all are doing well and are proving worthy scions of this honored family stock. Edith Jane, who was born on the 22d of October, 1858, is the wife of John P. Hicks, a railroad man, and they reside in the city of Clinton, Iowa, having a family of five children. Julia May and Lura Zay, twins, were born March 9, 1862, the latter dying in infancy. Julia M. is the wife of Erastus Champlin, a successful farmer of Springport township, and they have one child. Lena A., who was born on the 27th of June, 1865, became the wife of Benjamin W. Davis, who is a resident of the city of Jackson, where she died on the 10th of November, 1887, leaving two children, Samuel Eben, who was born April 26, 1869, is a progressive and popular young man of his native township, having charge of the homestead farm and being very successful in his efforts, in which he has manifested marked discrimination and administrative ability. He was educated in the public schools of the county and grew up on the old home farm, and he is loyal to all the interests of the township and county in which his life has been passed. He is a talented musician, being a skillful performer on both the violin and cornet, and is a member of the Chicago Musicians' Union. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, having been reared in this faith. He married Miss Zoe King, December 4, 1895, she being a daughter of William and Hester (Yoxhimer) King, one of the honored families of Calhoun county. Charles Orton, the youngest of the children, was born on the 21st of December, 1870, and is a resident of the city of Albion, where he is an expert mechanic. He married Miss Florence McDevitt and they have one child, Vienna May.

The honored subject of this memoir was a man who stood "four square to every wind that blows" and upon his record there rests no shadow, while in his death the community sustained the loss of one of its valued

citizens,—one who had been signally true in all the relations of life and who commanded success because he deserved it.

Mrs. Porter still resides on the old homestead, which is endeared and hallowed to her by the memories and associations of the past, and she receives from her son Samuel, who is in charge of the place, the utmost filial solicitude. Samuel Porter is not only making a success of the purely agricultural department of his farming enterprise, having seventy acres under effective cultivation, but he is also devoting special attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, including the Durham strain of cattle, pure-bred Jersey Red swine, while he also raises standard-bred horses upon a limited scale. He is also a fancier of poultry and has been very successful in the raising of the full-blood single-comb white Leghorn chickens.

WILLIAM H. PLATT.

It is always interesting to watch the growth and development of a locality, to note the lines along which marked progress has been made and to take cognizance of those who have been factors in the work of advancement and in the establishing of a prosperous community. The subject of this review is one whose memory reverts to the pioneer epoch in Jackson county, where his parents took up their abode when he was a lad of five years, and he has consecutively resided on the old homestead farm to the present, being now recognized as one of the progressive and able farmers and representative citizens of Springport township, and it is signally fitting that we here enter a review of his career.

William H. Platt is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born on a farm in Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 6th of May, 1858, and being a son of Jeremiah and Caroline (Geiger) Platt, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania, whence their respective parents removed to Ohio in an early day, becoming pioneers of Trumbull county, where both Mr. and Mrs. Platt were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. There Mr. Platt was identified with agricultural pursuits until 1863, when he came with his family to Jackson county, Michigan, making the trip with wagons and horse teams and being three weeks en route. He located in Parma township, where he continued to reside for several years and he then purchased the present homestead farm, of one hundred and twenty acres, in section 32, Springport township, where the subject now resides. On the place a small clearing had been made and a primitive log house erected, and this rudimentary domicile continued to be the family home for a number of years. Mr. Platt cleared his farm and placed it under effective cutivation, and in 1888 he erected the present substantial and attractive frame residence, which is one of the pleasant farm homes of the locality, while the other buildings on the place are of excellent order and well adapted to the uses to which they are applied. Jeremiah Platt became one of the influential and highly honored citizens of the township, ever being ready to lend his aid and influence in support of all measures advanced for the general good of the community, and being recognized as a man of distinctive force of character, sterling integrity and marked business ability. His life of signal usefulness, and he was sum-

moned into that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," on the 6th of September, 1891. His widow now resides in the village of Springport, where she has a pleasant home, being seventy-one years of age at the time of this writing (1903) and being cared for with true filial solicitude by her son, the subject of this review. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also her husband, and in politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. Jeremiah and Caroline (Geiger) Platt became the parents of ten children, and it is consonant that a brief record concerning them be interpolated at this point: Percilla became the wife of Charles Inman and both are now deceased, being survived by their four children. Matilda is the wife of John Wagner, a farmer of Springport township, no children having ben born of their union. Zenith died at the age of twenty-two years. William H., the subject of this review, was the next in order of birth. Martha is the wife of Henry Mesner, a farmer of Parma township, and they have two children. Frank, who is a farmer of Montcalm county, married Frances Torrant and they have four children. Hezekiah, who married Myrta Chappell and who has two children, is a successful farmer of Montcalm county. Ira died at the age of four years, Edward at the age of one year and Nora at the age of eight years.

William H. Platt, whose name introduces this article, was five years of age at the time when his parents took up their abode in Jackson county, and to the public schools of the same is indebted for the early educational advantages which he enjoyed and of which he duly availed himself. He continued to assist his father in the work of the homestead until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he inaugurated his independent career, and he has been consecutively identified with farming from his youth to the present day. After the death of his father he assumed charge of the old homestead, and here he is now successfully carrying forward his operations in the line of general agriculture, while he also devotes special attention to the raising and feeding of high-grade live stock, in which branch of his enterprise he has met with gratifying success. He raises the Durham cattle of full blood, having ten registered at the time of this writing, while four of the same are double-standard polled Durham. He also raises registered Poland China swine, of which he has a fine herd, and upon his farm are also to be found sheep of the best grade, while he raises sufficient horses for the requirements of the farm and a few for market. In politics Mr. Platt is independent, though he endorses the basic principles of the Democratic party, while in local affairs he supports those men and measures approved by his judgment. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, being a member of Springport Tent No. 582, and also with the Masonic order, in which he is affiliated with Springport Lodge No. 284. While never a seeker for public office he has done effective service in the capacity of pathmaster and also in that of school assessor. Mrs. Platt belongs to Hive No. 712, Ladies of the Maccabees.

On the 15th of November, 1888, Mr. Platt was united in marriage to Miss Mary Chappell, who was born in Springport township, September 6, 1864, being a daughter

of John and Zelinda (Vorce) Chappell, the father born in the state of New York, while the mother was born in Canada of English lineage. Mr. Chappell came to Jackson county in the early day and here became one of the prominent retired and influential farmers of Springport township. He is now retired from active business and he and his wife reside in a pleasant home in the village of Springport. They became the parents of seven children, besides Mrs. Platt, who are here individually mentioned: Adelbert, who is a farmer of Parma township, married Myrtie Bell, and they have two children. Myrta is the wife of Hezekiah Platt, as previously noted in this sketch. Edith died in 1891, at the age of nineteen years. Allen, who resides in the village of Springport, married Bertha Horton, and they have one child. Ebben remains at the parental home, as does also Samuel. Edith, a young lady of beautiful character, had been engaged in teaching in the public schools for two weeks, when she contracted typhoid fever, from the effects of which she died October 2, 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Platt have one son,—John J., who was born on the 11th of March, 1900, and is in attendance at the public schools, his favorite study being mathematics.

WILLIAM J. BURGESS.

One of the prominent pioneer families of Jackson county is that of which the subject of this sketch is an honored representative, and within the pages of this work will be found reference to several of its members who are now identified with the industrial and civic affairs of the county, while incidental data is, of course, incorporated in regard to the genealogical line. He to whom this sketch is dedicated is one of the leading farmers of Springport township, where he has passed the major portion of his life, and his career has been such as to lend dignity to the county in which he has lived and labored, so that it is a matter of gratification to the publisher to be able to offer this brief tribute.

William J. Burgess is a native of Oswego county, New York, where he was born on the 27th of January, 1837, being a son of James and Grace (Palmer) Burgess, both of whom were likewise born in the old Empire state of the Union, the former having been a son of Thomas Burgess, who was born in Rhode Island, near the city of Providence. When in middle life he removed to the state of Connecticut and later took up his residence in the state of New York, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. His father, who likewise bore the name of Thomas, was a blacksmith by trade, and became the owner of a farm of two hundred acres in Connecticut, where he resided until his death, in the year 1817. About the year 1806 Thomas Burgess, Jr., the grandfather of the subject, disposed of his farm in Connecticut, and removed to Otsego county, New York, and in 1818 he removed thence to a farm near New Haven, Oswego county, that state, where he remained thirteen years, at the expiration of which, in 1839, he removed to Jackson county, Michigan, and took up his residence on a farm in Springport township, having traded his New York farm for this property His first wife having died, he returned to the state of New York in 1847 and there

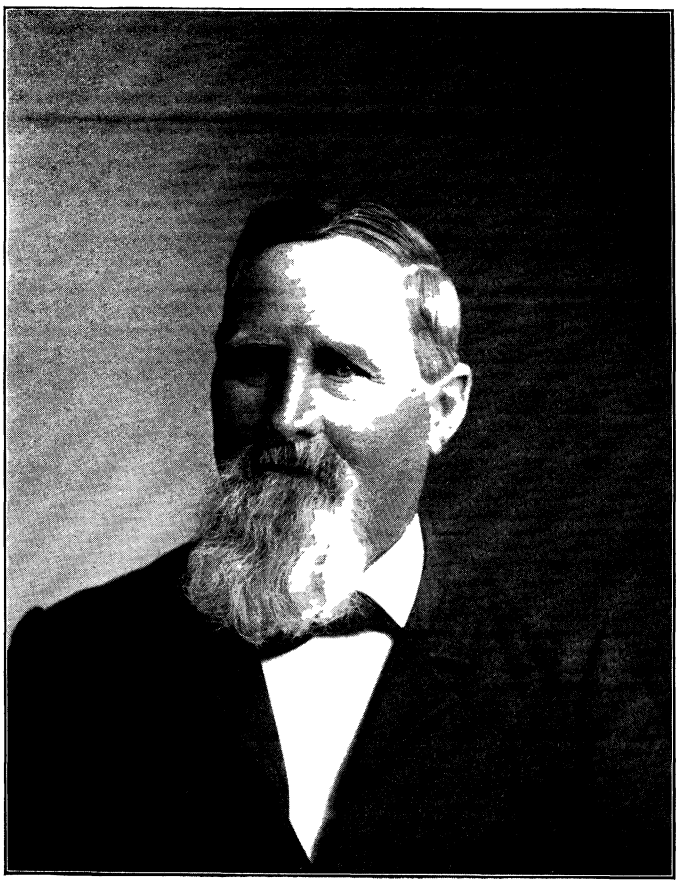
married Rhoda Sheldon, and they thereafter resided on the old homestead in Springport township until their deaths, Mrs. Burgess passing away in 1848, while he survived until 1851. Both were interred in the Pearson cemetery, in Springport township. In this family were three children, namely: Harriet, James (father of the subject) and Susan. Harriet married Thomas Brockway, and they resided in Michigan in the early days, his death occurring in Kalamazoo county, after which she returned to New York, where she passed the remainder of her life. They became the parents of eight children. Susan married Luman Cummings, a millwright, and they passed their entire lives in the state of New York, having had two children.

James Burgess, father of the subject of this sketch, was born near the city of Providence, Rhode Island, on the 19th of January, 1800, and thus he was about six years of age at the time when the family removed to the state of New York, where he was reared to maturity, attending the district school during the winter terms and assisting in the work of the farm during the balance of the year. In December, 1823, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Grace Palmer, a daughter of Benjamin Palmer, a successful farmer of Otsego county, New York, and in 1878 Mr. Burgess removed to a farm near Volney, Oswego county, where he remained until 1835, when he removed to New Haven township, that county, where he was engaged in farming until 1840, when he came with his family to Jackson county, Michigan. He purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, in section 4, Springport township, and here he developed a good farm, the place having been covered with its heavy growth of native timber at the time when he settled here, and the first house occupied by the family was a log structure of the type common to the pioneer epoch, while wild game was to be had in abundance and proved of much value to the early settlers. The land was broken by the use of ox teams, and the sons of Mr. Burgess early gained a practical experience in plowing the newly opened fields, in which stumps and other obstacles were in distinctive evidence, the subject of this sketch having commenced his service in the capacity of a driver of ox teams when he was but seven years of age. James Burgess lived to reap the rewards of his earnest and indefatigable toil, improving his farm and bringing the greater portion under cultivation prior to his death, which occurred on the 22d of October, 1885, while his wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 6th of November, 1853, both having been members of the Baptist church. Mr. Burgess originally gave his support to the Whig party, and after its dissolution he gave an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, with which he identified himself at the time of its organization. He served as highway commissioner for a number of years, was also school inspector and held other minor offices, being one of the well known and highly honored pioneers of this section. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Lydia Hughes. He died October 22, 1885. Of the eight children born to the first marriage six are living, while three children were born of the second marriage and one is still living.

William J. Burgess, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was three years of age at the time of his parents' removal from New York

to Jackson county, and here he has ever since resided, having practically "grown up with the country." He secured a good common school education and continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of seventeen years when he began work at the carpenter trade, to which he devoted his attention one year, being thus engaged at the time when came the call to arms, in order that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, and Mr. Burgess was among the first to tender his services in this county. On the 13th of August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company I, Sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service with this regiment until victory had crowned the Union arms. He served with Company I until October, 1864, when he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company G, of the same regiment, and held this office until September 8, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge, at Jackson, Michigan. He was mustered out at Greenville, Louisiana, on the 20th of August, 1865. and was thus in active service exactly four years, since he had been mustered in on the 20th of August, 1861,—in fact it was four years to the very hour. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Gulf and participated in many of the most notable conflicts of the greatest civil conflict known in the annals of history. Among others he took part in the battle of Baton Rouge, in the siege of Port Hudson (from May 21st to July 8, 1863), the sieges of Mobile and Vicksburg and many other important engagements, while he received no serious wounds and was never captured, his record being that of a gallant and loyal son of the republic.

After the close of his long and honorable military career Mr. Burgess returned to his home in Jackson county, where he resumed work at the carpenter's trade, to which he devoted his attention about a year, and in 1867, after his marriage, he purchased eighty acres in section 7, Eaton Rapids township, Eaton county, where he resided until 1869, when he disposed of the property and removed to the farm of his father-in-law, Edmund Ferris, in Springport township, Jackson county, and he worked this place for a period of six years, at the expiration of which he purchased one hundred acres, situated in sections 30, 31 and 32 of the same township, and this constitutes a portion of his present homestead, thirty-four acres, in section 29, having been added to the place in 1882. When he purchased this property it was partly cleared and the land was all new, while the improvements were of a somewhat rudimentary nature. In 1884 he erected his present commodious and attractive residence, and in 1888 he built a fine barn, which is thirty-four by forty-six feet in dimensions, with a shed annex, twenty by forty feet, the building being what is known as a bank barn, of the type so familiar through the state of Pennsylvania. The barn previously on the place was destroyed by fire, in 1878. Mr. Burgess gives his attention to general farming and stock growing, raising high-grade cattle, Blacktop and Shorpshire sheep and Chester White swine, while he also raises horses for general purposes, being the owner of a fine standard-bred mare. He is one of the energetic and progressive farmers of the county and has achieved noteworthy success through his indefatigable efforts and discriminating management. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of those



WILLIAM BURGESS.



MRS. WILLIAM BURGESS.

candidates whom he considers best qualified for the respective offices, without reference to strict partisan lines, and while he takes a lively interest in all matters of local import in a public way, he has never been animated by personal ambition for office, though he served for several terms as highway commissioner. In the cause of popular education he takes a deep interest and he has held the various offices in his school district. He is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workman, being affiliated with Springport Lodge No. 87. He is distinctively a self-made man and has won success through normal and legitimate methods, and it is pleasing to note that he owns one of the valuable farm properties of the county and that his hold upon popular confidence and esteem is that ever begotten of honest worth of character.

On the 27th of February, 1867, Mr. Burgess was united in marriage to Miss Calista Ferris, who was born on the old family homestead, in Springport township, this county, being a daughter of Edmund and Catherine (Brown) Ferris. The Ferris family is of stanch English lineage, the original ancestor in America having settled in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1640, whence his descendants have been disseminated throughout the various sections of the Union. Edmund Ferris was born in the state of New York, being a son of James Armour Ferris, who accompanied his father on his removal from Connecticut to that state in an early day. Edmund Ferris emigrated to Michigan in 1836 and located in section 20, Springport township, this county, where he purchased a half-section of government land, to which he later added a quarter-section, thus becoming one of the most extensive landowners of the township. The land was wild and covered with a heavy growth of timber, and he reclaimed the greater portion of the place before his death, including the land on which the village of Springport is now located. He here continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 10th of October, 1885, and no man in the community was held in higher confidence and regard. His wife died on the 8th of March, 1851. They became the parents of nine children, namely: Emma and Adelia, who are deceased; Lewis, a resident of Springport; Deborah Ann, the wife of Lorenzo D. Markle, of Springport; Calista, the wife of the subject of this sketch; Elizabeth, who is deceased; Edward, who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion and who died in Libby prison, in March, 1864; Clarissa, who is the wife of Ben A. Joy, of Springport, and Catherine, who is deceased. After the death of his first wife Mr. Ferris married Adeline Baldwin, and they became the parents of five children, namely: Letitia, deceased; Leroy, a resident of Springport township; Ida, deceased; Alice, the widow of Sidney Markle, and Nora, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have four children, concerning whom we offer the following data: Mark Edward, who is station agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad at Mosherville, Hillsdale county, married Minnie King and they have one child. Edith is the wife of Solander Robbins, a prosperous young farmer of Hamlin township, Eaton county, and is an accomplished musician and artist, being a good teacher. Ross W. is successfully engaged in the drug business in the village of Springport. Glenn A. remains at the parental home and

assists his father in the farming operations. All of the children were graduated in the Springport high school and all will prove worthy scions of this sterling pioneer family of the county and state.

ALVA S. TRUE.

If one desires to gain a vivid realization of the rapid advancement made in the development and substantial upbuilding of this section of Michigan, he may listen to the stories and reminiscences of men who are still living here, not overburdened with years, and whose memories form an indissoluble chain linking the early pioneer epoch with these days of prosperity and proud accomplishment, as the glorious twentieth century swings into the cycle of the ages. The subject of this review, who is one of the prominent farmers and influential citizens of Blackman township and who is held in the highest honor in the county, has passed practically his entire life within its borders, being a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families and having personally upheld with distinction the honored name which he bears. It is well that records concerning such sterling citizens and pioneers be perpetuated on printed pages of this nature, and of the genealogical history and personal career of Mr. True a resume is now offered.

Alva S. True is a native son of the old Granite state and representative of a family long identified with the annals of New England history, where the original progenitor in America took up his abode in the colonial epoch. Mr. True was born in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the 29th of October, 1827, being a son of John and Hannah (Watson) True, both of whom were likewise born in that state, where the grandfather of the subject was engaged in farming until his death. As a young man John True went to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he was employed for a time as a watchman in cotton mills. In 1830 he came to Michigan and visited Jackson county, where he remained for a brief interval and then returned to the east, having in the meanwhile decided to cast in his lot with the people of Jackson county. Accordingly, in 1833, in company with his wife and their five children, he returned to this county and settled on a tract of wild land which he purchased in Blackman township, securing the same from the government. It is interesting to record the fact that the government deed has never passed from the possession of the family, while the old homestead thus taken up more than seventy years ago is now owned by and is the home of the subject of this sketch. On the place the father of the subject erected a log house of the primitive type, and this continued to be the family home for a number of years, and he effected the reclamation of a considerable portion of the land before his death, which here occurred in the year 1850, while his cherished and devoted wife survived him a number of years, dying about 1881. Mr. True became a man of prominence and influence in the pioneer community, being trusted and honored by all and being called upon to serve in various local offices and taking a vital interest in all that pertained to the well-being of the township and county. When he came to the county his capitalistic resources were summed up in the amount of six hundred dollars, but by indefatigable

application and good judgment he attained a success of no indefinite order, while under his care and effective labors his landed estate greatly appreciated in value, so that he left his family in comfortable circumstances when he was called from the scene of life's temporal activities. Of his children the following record is incorporated: Sallie died at the age of about five years; Alva S., subject of this sketch, and John are twins, the latter being now a prominent farmer of Rives township, while individual mention of him is made on other pages of this volume; George is a successful farmer of Tompkins township; Moses is likewise identified with the agricultural interests of the county, being a resident of Blackman township; Emeline G., the widow of P. R. Peck, resides in the village of Mason, Ingham county; Martin and Marquis are twins, the former being a resident of Rives township and engaged in farming, while the latter is a merchant in Mason, Ingham county; Lydia died at the age of about six years; and Antoinette, who was the wife of Charles Watson, died in New Hampshire.

Alva S. True, the immediate subject of this review, is indebted to the district schools of the pioneer days for the early educational advantages which fell to his portion, but it may consistently be said that he is self-educated, having been a careful and appreciative student and reader and having gained a broad and exact fund of knowledge through these sources and through his active association with men and affairs. He continued to assist in the work of the old homestead until he had attained his legal majority, and he then learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, to which he thereafter devoted his attention for fifteen years, working in different sections of the county and erecting many buildings which still stand as monuments to his skill in this line. In 1855 he was married and some time afterward he located on the old homestead, in Blackman township, where he has ever since resided, being the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres and giving his attention to general farming and to the raising of cattle of excellent grade and type. He has made many improvements on the place, the most noteworthy of which is the fine modern residence, which he erected in 1897 and which is one of the finest rural homes in this section of the county, being spacious, of artistic architectural design and equipped with the many accessories and conveniences made possible through modern improvements. No man in the township has commanded a higher measure of popular esteem and confidence, and this animus has been manifested in many ways, not the least being his election to positions of trust and responsibility, in each of which his services have been such as to justify the choice made. For twenty-four years Mr. True was incumbent of the office of justice of the peace and served one year as township treasurer, while he has also been incumbent of the offices of supervisor and highway commissioner. For many years he was a valued member of the school board of his district, having served for more than thirty years in this capacity and has probably done more efficient service in this line, than any man now living in the county. His interest in local affairs of a public nature has been vital and helpful, and his counsel has been sought in this connection, as well as in matters of personal import. In politics he is found arrayed as a stanch supporter of the princi-

ples and policies of the Democratic party, and he has been an active worker in its cause in past years. He is an effective public speaker, being distinctively a man of ideas and having marked facility in expressing and defending the same. He has been called upon to address various assemblies throughout the county and in his public addresses has covered a wide range of topics, while he has also spoken before labor associations and before other public gatherings in the states of New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts. His religious faith is that of the Adventist church, of which he and his wife have long been zealous members.

On the 11th of April, 1855, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. True to Miss Celestia Morrill, the fourth child of Nathaniel and Nancy (Quinby) Morrill, who were natives of Merrimack county, New Hampshire, whence they removed to Cayuga county, New York, and there continued their residence until 1833, when they came to Jackson county, Michigan, and located on a farm in Blackman township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. True have two children, namely: Herbert L., who now has charge of the old homestead farm and who is one of the representative citizens of the township, has been incumbent of various local offices and is well known and highly esteemed in his native county, being a Democrat in his political proclivities. He married Miss Etta Inghram and they have two children, Norman and Robert. Verna Bell, the daughter of the subject, is the wife of Clark Bather, who is engaged in the manufacture of rugs in the city of Detroit, and they have one son, Alva Warren.

MARTIN AUSTIN.

Among the venerable and honored pioneers of Jackson county, where he took up his abode in 1846, is Mr. Austin, who has been long and prominently identified with the agricultural interests of this section of the state, being the owner of a valuable landed estate in Springport township and there living practically retired, the active management of the farm being given over to his sons.

Martin Austin is a native son of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Genesee county, New York, on the 1st of April, 1816, and being a son of John and Rebecca (Herron) Austin, both of whom were born in the province of Ontario, Canada, of English ancestry. They removed thence to New York in an early day and there Mr. Austin was engaged in farming up to the time of his emigration to Ohio, in 1834, later becoming a pioneer of the new state of Michigan, to which he came in the year in which it secured admission to the Union. In 1837 he came with his family to Calhoun county, having made the trip from Ohio with horse and ox teams. He purchased eighty acres of government land in that county, and his son Roger there secured one hundred and twenty acres, both of these tracts being heavily timbered and entirely without improvement. The Indians were far in excess of the white settlers, while all kinds of game were to be found, the sons of Mr. Austin becoming expert hunters and providing the table with meat of various kinds and in abundance. The howling of wolves was the serenade that interposed at night, and the conditions were

such as ever obtained in the opening up of civilization in the middle west. Mr. Austin cleared and improved his farm and there continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he was about seventy-two years of age. His wife long survived him, her last days being passed in the home of the subject of this sketch, and she passed away at the venerable age of eighty-two years. She was a true type of the noble pioneer women who so well played their parts in the opening up of the new country to the march of civilization, and both she and her husband ever held the confidence and esteem of all who knew them, being folk of sterling character and she having held membership in the Methodist church, while Mr. Austin was a Whig in his political affiliation. This worthy couple became the parents of twelve children, namely: Paul, Roger, John, Arvilla, Humphrey, Sarah, Julius, Martin, Elsie, Mandana, Cynthia and Lucinda. All of the children are now deceased with the exception of the subject and his sister Mandana, the latter being the widow of Peter Hathaway and having her home near Cleveland, Ohio.

Martin Austin received his early education in the common schools of his native county in New York and later attended the district schools of Ohio and Michigan for a time. He contributed his quota to the work of clearing and otherwise improving the homestead farm in Calhoun county, this state, and continued to assist in the work of the same until the time of his marriage in 1841, shortly after which he purchased a tract of forty acres of wild land in Clarence township, Calhoun county, erecting a log house on the place and moving into the same before doors or windows had been supplied. He began the work of clearing the land and placed a number of acres under effective cultivation prior to 1846. In April of that year he disposed of the property and came to Jackson county, where he purchased eighty acres in section 30, Springport township, the farm having been partly reclaimed and a log house erected on the same. He cleared and improved this place, and later purchased an additional eighty acres, which he later disposed of, so that he now retains the original eighty acres upon which he settled when first coming to the county, the same being under a high state of cultivation and equipped with the best of permanent improvements, including a commodious and comfortable residence. In the early days it was the portion of Mr. Austin to perform the most arduous toil, such as fell to the lot of every pioneer in this section, for after clearing away the forest the work of breaking the new land was no sinecure, and the subject recalls the fact that he often had to utilize five and six yoke of oxen to the team in accomplishing this object. The homestead is now in charge of Mr. Austin's sons, and is devoted to diversified farming and to the raising of good grades of live stock. Mr. Austin has ever commanded unqualified confidence and regard in the community in which so many years of his life have been passed and here he is passing the gracious evening of his day in the peace and comfort which he so richly deserves and which he has earned through ceaseless toil and endeavor in past years. He has given his support to all good objects and enterprises for the general welfare and while he has never had ambition for political preferment of any description he has rendered a stanch alle-

giance to the Republican party from the time of its inception. Both he and his wife have long been devoted and valued members of the Baptist church, being identified with the church organization at Springport.

On New Year's day of the year 1841 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Austin to Miss Elsie V. Whitman, who was born in Allegany county, New York, on the 8th of February, 1821, being a daughter of Josiah and Charlotte (Austin) Whitman, the former being a native of the state of Connecticut, while the latter was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, where their marriage was solemnized. They removed thence to New York state in 1820, locating in Allegany county, where Mr. Whitman was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1837, when he came with his family to Jackson county, Michigan, purchasing a tract of government land in Springport township, developing a valuable farm and here passing the remainder of his life. He died in 1872 and his wife passed away in 1843. To Mr. and Mrs. Austin have been born nine children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Cecilia is the wife of Townsend Haddan, a farmer of Rice Creek township, Calhoun county. They became the parents of five children, of whom two are deceased. Charlotte is the wife of Eli Hale, of the village of Springport, and they have two children. Frank, who resides in South Haven, Van Buren county, is engaged in the raising of fruit and makes large shipments to the city of Chicago each year. He married Miss Ellen Gay and they have four children. Alva is engaged in business in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. He has been twice married and is now a widower, while his two children are likewise deceased. Morton, who is associated in the operation of the homestead farm, married Miss Rachel Yoxhimer and they have three children. Oscar, who is a resident of the city of Albion, married Miss Helen Novis, and they have four children. Wilton, who is engaged in farming on the paternal homestead, married Miss Gertrude Black, and they have three children. Charles died in infancy, as did also the youngest of the children, a daughter.

GEORGE T. GRIFFITH.

When we state in an initiative way that the honored subject of this sketch has resided for more than sixty years on the farm which is his home, the significance of the statement is evident, in that it implies that he is one of the venerable pioneers of the county. Here he has passed the many years which have marked the development of this section from the status of a practical wilderness into one of the most advanced civic, industrial and commercial counties of a sovereign commonwealth, while he has contributed his quota to the work of transformation, as did his father before him, and for this reason, no less than on account of the position which he holds as one of the sterling and honored citizens of the county, it becomes imperative that he be accorded representation in this compilation.

Mr. Griffith is a native of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in Rutland county, Vermont, on the 23d of December, 1819, and being a son of Daniel and Harriet (Williams) Griffith, both of whom were born in Danby, that county, where they

were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. The Griffith family is of pure Welsh extraction, the original American ancestor having emigrated from Wales and settled in Rhode Island in the colonial epoch of our national history. Daniel Griffith continued to be engaged in farming in his native state until 1837, when he determined to cast in his lot with the people of the new state of Michigan. From far distant Vermont the family proceeded overland to Buffalo, New York, from which point they were transported by lake steamboat to Detroit, which was then scarcely more than a village, and from the City of the Straits they came across the country to Jackson county with team and wagon, Mr. Griffith having been for some time the owner of the only horse team in the township in which he settled. Upon his arrival he purchased a quarter section of land in section 2, Springport township, the same being in the midst of the virgin forest, so that he was compelled to make a clearing in which to erect his log-cabin residence. The Indians were still numerous throughout the locality, being in the main friendly to the settlers, and the father of the subject traded with them to a considerable extent in the early days. Deer, bears, wolves and smaller wild game were to be readily brought down in the neighborhood, and the trusty rifles of the pioneers were relied upon to a large extent in furnishing provender for their tables. Daniel Griffith and his family lived in true pioneer style, enduring the discomforts and inconveniences common to all and still being fortified by stout hearts and willing hands, while the arduous work proved adequate panacea for any discontented feeling which might arise for the moment. With the assistance of his sons, he began clearing and otherwise improving his farm, the breaking of the land being accomplished with ox teams, while the work thus involved, in making the tortuous furrows between stumps and other obstacles, proved more strenuous than the guiding of the plow across the undulating fields of the present day. It was necessary to go to Detroit for flour for a considerable time after the family located here, that place being the chief source of supplies, and Mr. Griffith transported his first crop of wheat to the village of Ann Arbor, sixty miles distant from his farm. He succeeded in developing the major portion of his homestead, to which he added from time to time, and he was the owner of a valuable landed estate of two hundred and forty acres at the time of his death, which occurred in March, 1878, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. His first wife, the mother of the subject, was summoned into the life eternal in 1847, and he subsequently married Miss Betsy Larned, who likewise was a native of Rutland county, Vermont, and she died on the old homestead now owned by the subject, in 1863. Daniel Griffith was a man of upright character and distinctive mental strength and he gained and retained the high esteem of the community in which he lived for so many years, while he was ever ready to aid in all work for the general welfare, being progressive and public-spirited in his attitude and so directing his efforts as to gain a position of independence and definite prosperity. He was a zealous member of the Methodist church, as were also both his first and second wives, both of whom proved able coadjutors to him in his labors and struggles in the new country, since they bore well

their part in the toil involved, spinning and weaving both wool and flax and manufacturing the clothing for the entire family. In politics Mr. Griffith was aligned with the Whig party until the time of its dissolution and he thereafter became a "charter member" of the Republican party, of whose principles he continued a stalwart advocate until his death. His children were five in number, all sons, and of them record is entered as follows: Hosea W., who died in 1898, and who was a successful farmer of Tompkins township, was twice married and is survived by his four children. His first wife was Harriett Benedict and after her death he married Emma ————, who survives him. George T., the immediate subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth. Pliny W., who died, was a farmer of Springport township, married Charlotte Collins and they had three children. Marshall, who is a farmer of Tompkins township, married Cynthia Benson, and of their five children two are deceased. Henry D., who is engaged in farming in Springport township, is the subject of an individual sketch appearing on other pages of this work. Each of the children received the best educational advantages afforded in the locality, and Pliny and Henry D. were successful teachers in the district schools in their younger days, while it may also be consistently said that each of the sons has been successful in temporal affairs and has well upheld the standard of an honored name.

George T. Griffith was seventeen years of age at the time when the family removed to Michigan, and he contributed his quota to the work of reclaiming the homestead farm and placing it under cultivation, having had the privilege of guiding the slow-moving and dejected ox team before the plow, in addition to felling trees, splitting rails, chopping wood and fulfilling the manifold other functions which fell to the lot of the pioneer. At the age of twenty-five years he initiated his independent career by purchasing one hundred acres of land in section 2, Springport township, the same being wild land, and this he reclaimed and put under cultivation, later purchasing an adjoining sixty acres, while after the death of his father he purchased the old homestead, comprising two hundred and forty acres. Since that time he purchased several other farms, thus becoming one of the most extensive land-owners in the township, his estate including a total of two hundred and forty acres, which he recently gave to his nephew, George C. Griffith. He resides on the old homestead farm upon which the family located upon coming to the county, the same being improved with excellent buildings and constituting one of the most attractive rural domains in the county. Here he is now living retired, and in his venerable age he can revert with satisfaction to the many days of toil and endeavor which have enabled him to enjoy peace, prosperity and contentment as the golden shadows of his life begin to lengthen from the land where the "sunset gates are open wide, far out in the crimson west." He has devoted his attention to general farming and stock growing, and on the place at the present time are raised excellent grades of cattle, full-blood Merino and Shropshire sheep, and Chester White swine, while he has also raised horses for the market, principally the Percheron type. In politics he has been an uncompromising supporter of

the Republican party from the time of its inception, and both he and his wife have long been devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is well known throughout this section and is revered as one of the sterling pioneers of the county. In 1839 a postoffice was established on the old homestead, and the same became officially known as Otter Creek. The father of the subject served as postmaster from the time of the establishing of the office until his death, with the exception of three months during the administration of President Polk, and after his demise the subject was made his successor and continued to serve in this capacity until the inauguration of the rural free mail-delivery in this section, in 1902, when the office was abolished. Mr. Griffith has lived a simple and abstemious life and the results are shown in the physical and mental vigor which he retains, though past the age of four-score years.

In March, 1878, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Griffith to Miss Lydia Griffith, who was born in Danby, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 2d of April, 1821, being a daughter of Hiram and Betsy Griffith, both of whom passed their entire lives in the Green Mountain state. Mrs. Griffith was summoned to the "land of the leal" on the 21st of March, 1881, aged fifty-nine years eleven months and nineteen days, her death constituting the great loss and bereavement of the subject's life. But there remains to him a measure of compensation and reconciliation in the memory of her noble and gracious womanhood and of the mutual love and sympathy which sustained them during the long years of their wedded life. Mr. Griffith has no children.

JAMES W. NEWBURY.

The record of Mr. Newbury is that of a man who, by his own unaided efforts, worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of influence and comparative affluence in his community. His life has been of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has followed have won him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens of Jackson county.

James W. Newbury is a native of New York, born in Whitehall, Washington county, August 30, 1833. His father was Marcena Newbury, a native of the same state, and a carpenter by trade. In 1844 he moved to Jackson county, Michigan, bringing his family with him, and thereafter, during his lifetime, devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil. He seems to have been a man of restless disposition, not easily contented, and inclined to flit from one locality to another. He located in the city of Jackson, but remained there only for a short time, when he moved to Calhoun county. There he lived until 1861, when he moved back to Jackson county and located in Pulaski township. In 1864 he moved from there to Osceola county, where, in 1866, death ended his wanderings. He was the father of eleven children, only six of whom, three sons and three daughters, grew to maturity. Of these, four are living at the present time, only two of whom, James W. and Maria, are residents of Jackson county.

The early life of the subject of this sketch, James W. Newbury, was one of trial and privation. Incessant labor seems to have been his portion from the earliest mo-

ment when it was found that his services could be utilized. In the whole course of his life he never attended a school to exceed three months. When about six months past his nineteenth year he expressed a desire to go out into the world and provide for himself, but his father informed him that there was still a year and a half of labor due to him before the son attained his majority. Rather than be deprived of the privilege for which he yearned, the latter settled with his father, paying him one hundred dollars. He worked by the month as a farm hand, wherever he could get employment, for three years and also followed a threshing machine during the season, until he had saved enough from his earnings to purchase the necessary outfit to go to farming on his own account, when he rented land. In 1862 he located on the farm he now owns and occupies, in Hanover township, and which has been his home ever since.

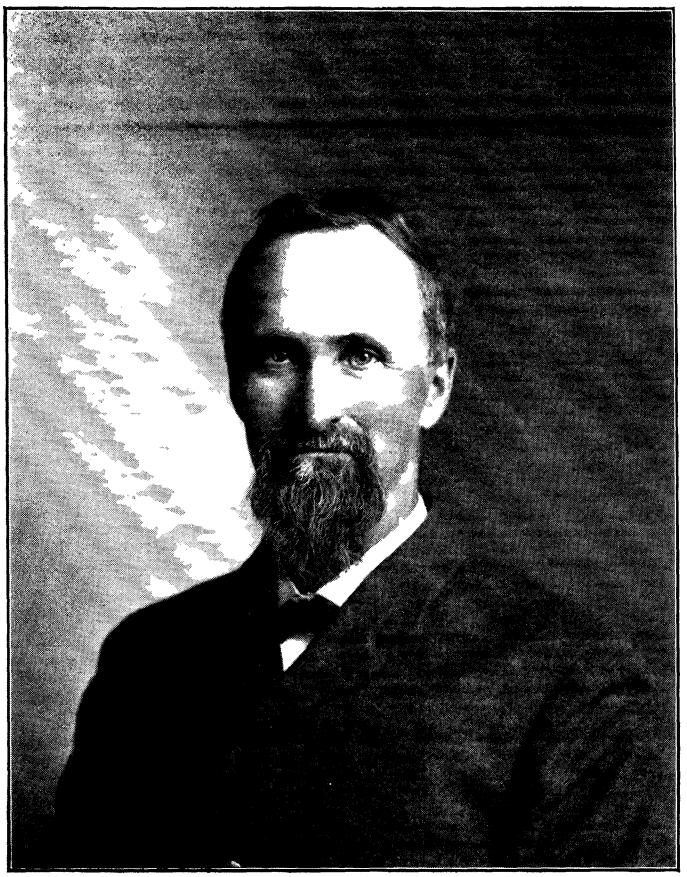
December 29, 1860, James W. Newbury was united in marriage to Miss Climena M. Walter, a native of New York, born June 4, 1835. Her father was Grove Walter, who came from New York and located in Jackson county, Michigan, in 1838. The union has been a happy and congenial one and has been blessed by the birth of the following children: William Elsworth and J. Arthur reside on the home place; Frank W., a railroad man, resides at Homer, Michigan; Minnie J., wife of Milfred Matthews, resides at Hanover; Murray C., a veterinary surgeon, is engaged in the practice of his profession in the village of Hanover. All are thrifty, energetic people and worthy citizens.

Despite all of the hard work that he has done and the many obstacles he has surmounted, and the many years of his life, James W. Newbury is yet a comparatively young man in appearance and mental force. The privations and hardships of his early life have left few traces of their effects upon him, and, conscious of having well and nobly accomplished a worthy life work under most adverse circumstances, he can well afford to spend the years which remain to him in ease and comfort.

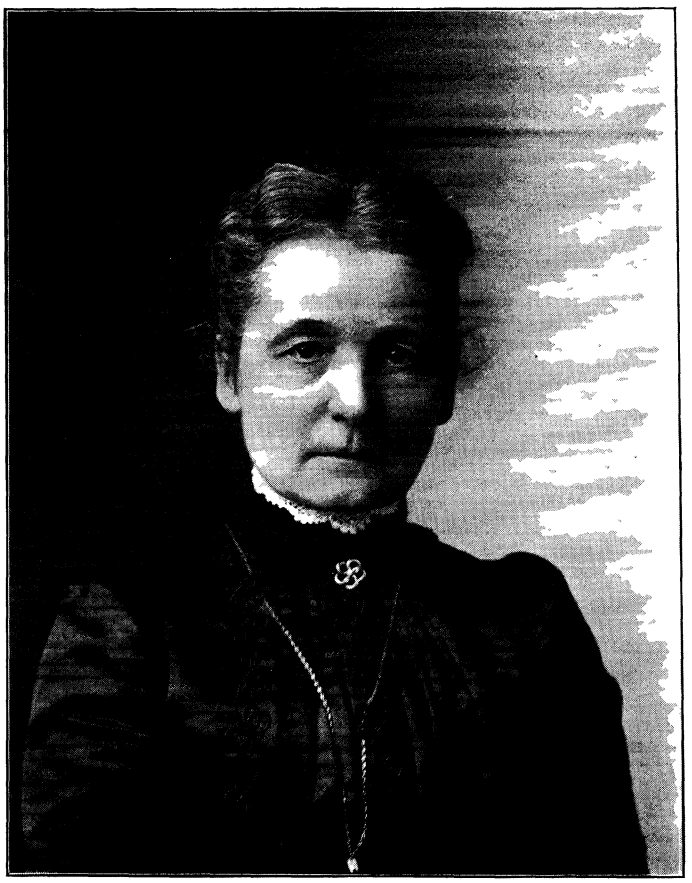
BEN A. JOY.

In the very early days of the colonial epoch, dating back to the time of Governor John Winthrop, the Joy family was founded in New England, and in the first and each succeeding generation have been found men of true virile power and sterling character and women of gentle and gracious refinement. Fortunate, indeed, is he who thus stands as a scion of worthy ancestry, and such is the lot of Mr. Joy, who is a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of Jackson county, with whose annals the name has been inseparably and honorably linked from an era when the work of reclamation and development was inaugurated, while in the maternal line also he comes of stanch pioneer stock. Mr. Joy is a native son of the county and this has been his home throughout his life, while he is known as one of the successful and representative farmers and intrinsically loyal citizens of Springport township, where the family has long been one of prominence.

Ben A. Joy was born on the old homestead farm, in section 34, Springport township, on the 18th of February, 1847, being a son of Alonzo and Phoebe Z.



BEN A. JOY.



MRS. BEN A. JOY.

(Burgess) Joy, the former of whom was born in the town of Yates, Orleans county, New York, on the 19th of July, 1825, while the latter was born in Richfield, Oswego county, that state, on the 6th of April, 1830. Alonzo Joy was a son of Comfort and Mary (Breimer) Joy, the former having been born in Guilford, Windham county, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1787, while the latter was ushered into the world in Westonburg, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of May, 1792. From Comfort Joy the direct line is traced back through the following heads of the successive generations: He was a son of David, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who was a son of David, who was likewise a son of David, who was a son of Joseph, who was a son of Ensign Joseph, he being a son of the original American progenitor, Thomas Joy, Sr., who came to the New England colony of Massachusetts with Governor John Winthrop, as has been previously intimated in this context.

In the spring of 1839 Comfort Joy, in company with his son David and his daughter Harriet and her husband, Luther H. Ludlow, left Evans, Erie county, New York, for the state of Michigan, and arrived in Springport township on the 19th of April, that year. The father soon afterward returned to New York for the remainder of the family, with whom he arrived again in Jackson county in June of the same year. He took up a tract of land in section 34, Springport township, and here he resided until 1845, when he removed to Kalamazoo county, where he remained until 1849, when he came again to Jackson county. In 1855 he returned to Kalamazoo county, which thereafter was his place of abode until his death, which occurred on the 9th of August, 1869. His first wife, to whom he was married in Seneca, Ontario county, New York, on the 27th of December, 1810, died on the 28th of March, 1844, and she was the first person to be laid to rest in the cemetery of Springport and Tompkins townships, Jackson county. In 1845 Mr Joy married Cynthia Thorndike, who long survived him, her death occurring in Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, on the 14th of December, 1894. Comfort Joy was a miller by trade and followed this vocation during his business career in the state of New York, but after coming to Michigan he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He was originally arrayed as a supporter of the Whig party, but identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its formation and thereafter was a stanch advocate of its principles. He was an active and zealous member of the Presbyterian church and exemplified his faith in his daily walk and conversation, being a man of indubitable probity and one who commanded respect on every hand. While a resident of New York he held the office of constable, and in Jackson county he was assessor of his school district during nearly the entire period of his residence here, being succeeded by his son Alonzo, father of the subject, who was in turn succeeded by the subject himself, who has ever since been incumbent of this office.

Alonzo Joy was about fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Jackson county, and here he was reared to maturity, while his entire life was given to the basic art of agriculture. He settled on section 34, Springport township, be-

coming the owner of two hundred acres of land, the same lying contiguous to the homestead and part of the home place secured by his father, whom he preceded into the life eternal by a few months, having passed away on the 1st of April, 1869, at the age of forty-three years and three months. His widow lived to attain a venerable age, her death occurring on the 22d of July, 1891, in the faith of the Methodist church. The father of the subject was a Republican in his political proclivities from the time of the organization of the party. Alonzo and Phoebe Z. (Burgess) Joy became the parents of three children, namely: Ben A., who is the immediate subject of this review; Alice C., who was born on the 8th of February, 1849, was married to Emory G. Ludlow, on the 5th of February, 1879, and they now reside near the city of Petoskey, Michigan; and Mary J., who was born October 20, 1853, is the wife of Stillman J. Hammond, of Springport, to whom she was married on the 9th of April, 1879.

Ben A. Joy, whose name initiates this review, was reared on the farm on which he was born and after completing the curriculum of the public schools of the locality he was a student in Albion College, where he continued his studies for two terms, making the most of the advantages thus afforded him, as is evident from the fact that he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors, having been for four terms a successful and popular teacher in the district schools of his home county. He did not care to continue farther in this line of endeavor, however, but soon returned to the vocation to which he had been reared and which has ever since enlisted his effective co-operation. He is now the owner of a fine landed estate of three hundred and twenty acres, the same being improved with substantial and attractive buildings of modern type, while he has been signally prosperous in his efforts, both in the agricultural and stock-growing departments of his farming enterprise. He is known as one of the sincere, honorable and reliable citizens of the county, being held in unqualified esteem by all who know him, while it is needless to say that he is thoroughly well known throughout this section, where his entire life has been passed and where he has lived and labored to effective ends. In politics he has been a close observer and student of the questions, conditions and issues of the hour and the policies and principles of the Republican party have received his stanch endorsement from the time he attained his legal majority, his first presidential vote having been cast for U. S. Grant. The estimate placed upon Mr. Joy by the people of Springport township is shown in the circumstance that he has been chosen to fill all of the township offices with the exception of that of treasurer, and he has been incumbent of one or another of the local offices from the time of becoming a voter. He was elected justice of the peace in 1883 and has since been in tenure of this office consecutively with the exception of one term. He is signally loyal and public spirited as a citizen and every worthy object for the general good is certain to receive his earnest support. Mr. Joy was made a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1868, when he was entered, passed and raised in Parma Lodge No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons, in the village of Parma, and later he was one of the organizers and charter members of Springport Lodge No 284, of which he was

worshipful master for five years, being now dimitted from the same. He has been identified with Springport Grange No. 45 since 1885, and was a member of the committee appointed for the same and the Farmers' Club of Springport township through whose effective efforts the free rural mail delivery system was secured in this locality.

On the 24th of October, 1871, Mr. Joy was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa J. Ferris, who was born in Springport township, being a daughter of Edmund and Catherine (Brown) Ferris, the former of whom was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 23d of December, 1805, while the latter was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of June, 1808. They came to Springport township in 1836 and here passed the residue of their lives, Mrs. Ferris entering into eternal rest on the 8th of March, 1851. Mr. Ferris subsequently consummated a second marriage, wedding Miss Adeline Baldwin. He died on the 10th of October, 1885, and his second wife passed away June 10, 1897. Of the nine children of the first marriage we enter the following brief record: Emily, who was born on the 9th of February, 1835, died on the 16th of June, 1837; Adelia, who was born May 15, 1836, died on the 4th of July, 1863; Lewis, who was born June 22, 1838, is a resident of Springport; Deborah A., who was born May 1, 1840, is the wife of Lorenzo D. Markle, of Springport; Calista F., who was born November 28, 1841, is the wife of W. J. Burgess, of Springport township; Elizabeth, who was born on the 1st of December, 1843, died on the 1st of August, 1851; Edward P., who was born on the 14th of June, 1846, died in Belle Isle prison, near Richmond, Virginia, on the 23d of March, 1864, having been a private in the Ninth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, with which he served until the time of his capture; Clarissa J., who is the wife of Mr. Joy, was born May 27, 1849; and Catherine, who was born March 7, 1851, died on the 28th of March, 1875. Five children were born of the second marriage, namely: Letitia, who was born October 18, 1856, died on the 23d of October of the following year; Leroy E., who was born January 26, 1858, is now a resident of Springport township; Ida E., who was born November 2, 1859, died February 4, 1900, having been the wife of William Sellen, a resident of Springport; Alice C., who was born August 13, 1861, is now the wife of Frank Baldwin, of Springport; and Norah A., who was born January 23, 1863, died on the 29th of January, 1877. Mr. Ferris, the father of these children, was an extensive and influential farmer, owning three hundred and sixty acres of land in Springport township, a portion of the same being included within the present village of Springport, in which he was the first to erect a residence, while he also owned valuable land in Eaton county. He was the third man to be elected supervisor of Springport township and at various times was incumbent of other township offices, having held nearly all and having been one of the honored and popular citizens of the locality.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joy have been born four children, and concerning them we incorporate brief data at this juncture: M. Grace was born on the 22d of December, 1872, was a student in Albion College for three and one half years and a teacher in Jackson county for three years. She is

now the wife of Rev. James D. McDonald, a clergyman of the Presbyterian church, to whom she was united in marriage on the 26th of August, 1896. They now reside in the city of Lapeer, Michigan, being the parents of two daughters—Elizabeth, who was born November 20, 1897, and Alice, who was born June 21, 1901. Edna A., the second daughter of the subject and his estimable wife, was born December 14, 1873, and died on the 1st of December of the following year. Mabel A., who was born on the 2d of June, 1878, attended Albion College for five years and was then matriculated in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where she was graduated in the literary department as a member of the class of 1901, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and she is now a teacher in the public schools at Vassar, Michigan. She was the first woman to compete in an oratorical contest in the State University and captured second honors in the connection and she also won the Siliman contest in her sophomore year at Albion College. Alice C., the youngest daughter, was born on the 13th of December, 1879, and was graduated in Albion College as a member of the class of 1898, after which she took a post-graduate course in the State University, receiving the degree of Master of Arts from that celebrated institution in June, 1900. While a student in Albion College, in her senior year, she was awarded the first place and gold medal in the first contest of the Michigan Collegiate Oratorical League, held at Hillsdale College, in May, 1898. On the 9th of September, 1902, she was united in marriage to Henry L. Pinney, and they now reside in Cass City, Tuscola county, Michigan. Mrs. Joy was educated in the common schools and also attended Albion College, taking a course in the literary department. Prior to her marriage she was a successful school teacher in Eaton and Jackson counties. She took a diploma in the Bay View Reading Circle and still keeps up an active interest in that work. Mr. and Mrs. Joy have found particular satisfaction in according to their daughters the best of educational advantages, and they have not been denied their reward, for each of the daughters is a woman of gracious refinement and marked culture, giving evidence of appreciation of the privileges accorded. Mr. and Mrs. Joy are attendants at the Presbyterian church at Springport, but are not members of any church. They have in their possession an old parchment deed, bearing the date of March 18, 1837.

SEWARD E. WHITMAN.

The study of the life of the representative American never fails to offer much of pleasing interest and valuable instruction, developing a mastering of expedients which has brought about noteworthy results. The subject of this sketch is a worthy type of the true American character, being imbued with a progressive spirit and that distinctive business acumen which always conserve success in temporal affairs, while he is thoroughly alive to the best interests of the community, doing much for the general welfare and public good. Mr. Whitman is one of the leading young farmers and business men of Springport township, where he has passed his entire life, having been born on the farm which he now owns and occupies, as was his honored father also, and in the genea-

logical history in both the paternal and maternal lines there is much data signally germane to a compilation of this sort, for both families became prominently identified with the annals of Jackson county in the early pioneer epoch and have contributed materially to its development into one of the most opulent and attractive organic divisions of the sovereign commonwealth of Michigan.

Seward E. Whitman was born on his present homestead farm, in Springport township, on the 24th of October, 1870, being a son of Charles Alpheus and Caroline (Wellington) Whitman, the former of whom was born on the same homestead, as before noted, the date of his nativity having been November 17, 1841, while the latter was born in Hanover township, this county, on the 1st of December, 1840 Charles Alpheus Whitman was a son of Josiah and Keziah (Drake) Whitman, whose respective dates of birth were July 17, 1807, and October 29, 1806, while their marriage was solemnized March 1, 1829. He was a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, while she was born in the state of New York, whence they came to Springport township, this county, about the year 1837, here passing the remainder of their lives, Mr. Whitman having been engaged in farming until the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of November, 1859. His widow long survived him and lived to attain the venerable age of ninety years, her death occurring on the 1st of May, 1896. Of the six children two are living at the present time. Josiah Whitman was a man of fine character and became one of the influential citizens of Springport township, having been elected supervisor, as the official records of the township and county indicate, his father, Josiah, having been the first occupant of that office in Springport township. In the early days Josiah W. taught school, utilizing his own log house for that purpose.

The maternal grandparents of the subject were William and Susan (Stranger) Wellington, both of whom were born and reared in England, where they were married and whence they emigrated to America in the early 'thirties, locating in the state of New York, where they remained until 1837, when they came to Jackson county and became pioneer settlers in Hanover township. Mr. Wellington bought the first horse team ever imported into the county, and for a number of years he profitably engaged in overland freighting to Detroit and Toledo, principally the latter point. His first wife died in 1847, and he later married Mrs. Sarah Oyer, widow of Philip Oyer, who was likewise a pioneer of Springport township, and Mr. Wellington then came to this township from Hanover township and here passed the residue of his life, his death occurring November 29, 1871. While residing in the village of Hanover he was engaged in merchandising, and to this vocation he continued to devote his attention in the village of Springport, having been the owner of the first store established in the town. In fact he was virtually the founder of the town, to whose development and progress he contributed in a most public-spirited way. He owned at one time about eight hundred acres of land and was one of the representative and highly honored citizens of this section. In politics he supported the Whig party until the time of its dissolution, and thereafter identified himself with the Republican party with which he became

aligned at the time of its organization. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Methodist church.

Charles A. Whitman, father of the subject, was reared on the old pioneer homestead where he was born, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality and period, and he continued to be actively concerned in agricultural pursuits until his death, October 15, 1894. His widow now maintains her residence in Springport. Mr. Whitman became the owner of the homestead, comprising two hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and in addition to his general farm work he also was an extensive breeder and shipper of cattle, in which line he conducted a prosperous enterprise. No man in the township was held in higher regard and his life was ordered upon a high plane of honor and rectitude. In politics he was originally a Republican, but upon the organization of the Greenback party he transferred his allegiance to the same, having had the distinction to cast the first vote for his party in the county, while he was an ardent supporter of Horace Greeley for the presidency. He and his wife became the parents of only one child, the subject of this review.

Seward E. Whitman grew to maturity upon the homestead farm where he now resides and was graduated in the high school at Springport as a member of the class of 1888, after which he completed a course in the Cleary Business College, in the city of Ypsilanti, where he continued his studies until the year 1890. He then returned to the home farm and has had the entire supervision of the same since 1894, the original homestead comprising one hundred and twenty acres, while the area of the entire estate at the present time is two hundred and twenty-two and one-half acres, the place being one of the well improved and attractive rural domains of the county, while it has remained in the family consecutively for three generations. Mr. Whitman devotes special attention to the breeding of shorthorn and polled Durham cattle, having been for eight years engaged in raising the former type, while three years ago he took up the breeding of the new American line of polled Durham, in the raising of which he is meeting with eminent success, having gained prestige as one of the representative cattle growers of this section and he is now a member of the American Polled Durham Breeders' Association, with headquarters in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. In politics Mr. Whitman gives his allegiance to the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote in support of Benjamin Harrison. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Springport Lodge No. 131, and in Springport Encampment No. 70, Patriarchs Militant, in the city of Springport. For the past eleven years Mr. Whitman has been a representative of the interests of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, his territorial agency in the line covering Jackson county and the township of Clarendon, Calhoun county. He is also one of the principal stockholders in the Springport Mutual Telephone Company, which was organized in 1899 and which now has one hundred and fifty miles of line in operation and of which he has been president from the time of its inception, his marked executive ability and his progressive ideas having been important factors in the successful develop-

ment of this important enterprise. To Mr. Whitman is accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and regard in the community where his life has been passed, and he is known as one of the able young business men and loyal and public-spirited citizens of his native county.

On the 28th of December, 1892, Mr. Whitman was united in marriage to Miss Nellie M. Carrington, who was born in the village of Springport September 9, 1871, being a daughter of Charles and Catharine (Orrison) Carrington, one of the representative citizens of the place. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have one daughter, Jarda M., who was born on the 7th of June, 1900. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church in Springport. Mrs. Whitman was educated in the Springport high school, being a member of the class of 1889. She was bookkeeper in the I. P. Roberts bank in Springport for two years. She is a member of the Ladies Aid Society and has passed all the chairs in the Rebekahs. She is a lady of more than ordinary talent and ability as an artist in pastels and oils and her beautiful home is adorned with her skillful handiwork. Her father, Charles Carrington, was born May 1, 1835, in Ohio, and is a mechanic. Her mother was born in Ohio January 14, 1845. Mrs. Whitman has in her lineage strains of both Scotch and English blood. The subject has in his possession a deed under date of November 7, 1837, bearing the signature of President Martin VanBuren.

ETHAN B. ALLEN.

It can not be other than gratifying to note in the various personal sketches appearing in this work, that there remain identified with the agricultural and other industrial interests of Jackson county many worthy and prominent citizens whose entire lives have been passed here. In the subject of this review we have a representative of one of the most honored pioneer families of the county and one who is recognized as one of the progressive and energetic young farmers of his native township of Springport, of which he is at the present time treasurer,—a fact which sets at naught the application of the scriptural adge that "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." He is a son of Thomas H. Allen, of whom individual mention is made elsewhere in this volume, so that it will not be incumbent to render a recapitulation of the family history in the present connection, since ready reference may be made to the article in question.

Ethan B. Allen was born in Springport township, the date of his nativity having ben December 30, 1871. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and completed his educational training in the Springport Union schools, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1887. As a youth he was for some time employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Springport, but since initiating his independent career he has been principally engaged in farming, having found the industry one worthy of his best efforts, and realizing that systemization of the work and the application of correct business principles will render satisfactory returns. Mr. Allen was married at the age of twenty-one years, and thereafter engaged in farming on the old homestead, a portion of which he rented from his father, from whom, in 1899, he purchased fifty acres, in section 6, and here he is successfully engaged in diversified farming, having a pleasant

residence and other good farm buildings and carrying on his operations with distinctive energy and discrimination, while he commands the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community in which his entire life has been passed. In politics Mr. Allen has been stanchly arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party from the time of attaining the right of franchise, and he has taken a lively interest in local affairs of a public nature. In 1901 he was elected to the office of township treasurer, his administration of the fiscal affairs entrusted to his charge meeting with so marked popular approval that he was chosen as his own successor in the spring election of 1902. He is also school assessor of district No. 6, his co-operation being extended in furtherance of all measures for the general good of the community. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with Springport Lodge No. 131, also the Encampment.

On the 22d of March, 1893, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Stella Rogers, who was born in New York state, being a daughter of Hudson D. and Mary E. (Lerch) Rogers, both of whom were born in Seneca county, New York, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. In 1877 they came to Michigan and located near the village of Springport, while later they took up their residence in the village, which has been their home for the past seventeen years, Mr. Rogers being a painter by trade and vocation. He is an ardent Republican in his political proclivities and for the past decade has served as constable, while at the present time he is village marshal of Springport. Fraternally he is a member of both the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being identified with Springport Lodge No 131, and with the Encampment, Patriarchs Militant, in Springport. He and his estimable wife are the parents of two children, Stella, who is the wife of the subject of this review and who completed her education in the Springport high school, where she was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, and Floyd, who was born April 24, 1880, and who is now employed as a brakeman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have two children, Hazel, who was born on the 21st of March, 1894, and Doris, who was born on the 4th of December, 1898.

THOMAS H. ALLEN.

In the far distant Pine Tree state was born this sterling pioneer citizen of Jackson county, who came to Michigan in the early days and had his quota of experience in the matter of developing wild lands and ushering in the march of definite progress. He is one of the prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Springport township, having taken a deep interest in all that has touched the advancement and material prosperity of the community and having been called to various offices of local trust and responsibility. The family is one which is eminently entitled to representation in this volume, which has to do with those who have been the founders and builders of this favored section of the great commonwealth of Michigan. Mr. Allen has been, in a significant sense, the architect of his own



AGNES ALLEN.
MARY A. FLANDERS.

HENRY H. ALLEN.
THOMAS H. ALLEN.

SARAH M. ALLEN.
ELLEN R. HILBORN.

fortunes, and has wrought out a definite success through ceaseless toil and endeavor.

Thomas H. Allen was born on a farm in Oxford county, Maine, on the 28th of November, 1832, being a son of Robert L. and Rebecca (Horr) Allen, both families having been established in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history. Robert L. Allen was born in Massachusetts and his wife was a native of Maine, in which state their marriage was solemnized. While there the father was engaged in farming up to the time of his removal to Michigan, when advanced in age. His wife died in Maine, in January, 1864, and about 1868 he came to Michigan, and passed his declining days in the home of his son Thomas, the subject of this sketch, his death occurring when he was eighty-three years and seven months of age. He and his wife held membership in the Congregational church, but in his later life the former became a believer in the spiritualistic faith. In politics he was originally a Whig, later becoming identified with the Republican party, of whose principles he continued an advocate until the time of his death. He was a man of fine mental endowments and was a wide and appreciative reader of good literature, especially in the line of philosophical topics.

Robert L. and Rebecca Allen became the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief record is offered: Ellen R., who is the widow of Henry Hilborn, resides in the city of Coldwater, Michigan, and of her seven children all are living except two. Charlotte, who became the wife of John Kingman, died in the home of the subject, being survived by her three sons. Thomas H., the immediate subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth. William married Ellen Manning and both are now deceased, being survived by their two sons. William Allen was a valiant soldier in the war of the Rebellion, in which he served four years, as a member of a Maine regiment of volunteers, and being the best shot in the regiment. He died soon after the close of the war. Mary Ann, who is the widow of Henry Flanders, became the mother of six children, and she now resides with one of her sons in the city of Coldwater, this state. Henry married Agnes Yager and they now reside in the city of Jackson, their only child having died in infancy. Emma, who became the wife of William Yager, died, and is survived by one of her three children, Mr. Yager being a farmer of Springport township. Each of the children received good educational advantages and all have honored the name which has been unblemished during the past generations of sterling men and women.

Thomas H. Allen, with whom this sketch has more specifically to do, was reared on the homestead farm in Maine and continued to assist his father until he had attained the age of twenty years, having in the meanwhile received such educational advantages as were afforded in the well conducted common schools of his native county. At the age noted he went to the state of Massachusetts, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which he set forth for Michigan, believing that in the newer state would be afforded a better opportunity for attaining success through individual effort. He made his advent in the Wolverine state in 1855 and here became associated with Henry E. Hilborn in the purchasing of a

quarter section of heavily timbered land in Ionia county, wild game of all kinds being still plentiful in that section, while the work of improvement and development had scarcely been inaugurated. They cleared ten acres of the land and then disposed of the property, after which Mr. Allen was employed by the month for a year's time. He thereafter was engaged in agricultural pursuits on rented farms for a period of three years, and about 1858 he purchased a tract of forty acres in section 16, Springport township, Jackson county, and began the work of reclaiming and otherwise improving the same. In 1864 he and his brother Henry purchased an adjoining eighty acres. In 1869 the subject disposed of his farming interests and thereafter rented land in the township for about four years. In 1872 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in section 6, the greater portion being wild land, while the only permanent improvement of note was a primitive log house, in which he took up his abode. He then set to himself the task of clearing the land, utilizing ox teams for his farm work and eventually making a transformation in the appearance of the place, which he developed into one of the most prolific and attractive farms of the township. In the early days his devoted wife knit and spun the wool and made all the clothing used by the family, while she was at all times to him a true helpmeet, aiding and encouraging him in his efforts and striving to do her part in providing a home and securing a position of independence To such noble pioneer women reference can not be too frequently or too appreciatively made in narratives of this sort. Mr. Allen, as prosperity attended his efforts, made the best of improvements on his farm, erecting a comfortable and substantial residence and other buildings properly adapted for the uses to which they were to be applied, while the well tilled fields, the herds and flocks and the general air of thrift indicated, as they do today, the wise management and excellent business methods brought to bear by the energetic and progressive owner. Eventually Mr. Allen added to the area of his original farm by the purchase of a contiguous tract of fifty acres, thus becoming the owner of a total of two hundred and forty-four acres, but he has since divided a portion of the farm among his sons. He retains under his own supervision one hundred and thirty-two acres, and in addition to diversified farming special attention is given to the raising of high-grade Durham cattle, fine-wool sheep, and Ohio Improved Chester hogs, while he has also been very successful in the raising of horses, giving his preference to the Tremont roadsters and Percheron draft horses, of which he has bred some of the finest types, disposing of the same at good prices. He has attained a high reputation as a stock breeder and has done much to improve the grades of stock in this section, being careful and discriminating in his methods and an excellent judge of the various lines. The family home is supplied with modern accessories and conveniences and is a center of gracious hospitality. The residence has telephonic connection with the various points in the county and this locality also has the popular facilities afforded by the rural free mail delivery, so that it may be seen that conditions are radically different than they were at the time when Mr. Allen took up his residence here, in the midst of

the forest wilds and isolated from neighbors and from the outside world.

On the 28th of December, 1856, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Sarah M. Yager, who was born in Oneida county, New York, on the 26th of November, 1835, being a daughter of Solomon and Hope (Allen) Yager, who were natives of New York. Mrs. Allen was summoned into eternal rest on the 19th of May, 1902, at the age of sixty-six years and five months. Hers was a gentle and kindly womanhood and she endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact, while her memory rests as a benediction upon those to whom she was nearest and dearest and whose was the best opportunity to know her gracious attributes of character. She was a devoted member of the United Brethren church, and ordered her life in accord with her faith. Of the seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Allen the following brief record is here incorporated: The first-born child died in infancy. Jay died at the age of thirty-three years. Amy Florence is the wife of William Edgar Allen, who is an electrician, and they reside in the city of Grand Rapids, where he holds a responsible position. They are the parents of three children, Lettie, Clare and Harvey. Irvie, who was born in Springport township, on the 28th of March, 1866, married Miss Clara Stoddard, a daughter of Arvin and Sarah (Geiger) Stoddard, well known residents of Albion Michigan, the mother of the former having been a member of one of the first families who settled in what is now the city of Albion, Calhoun county, this being in the early 'thirties. Mr. Stoddard was in active service throughout the Civil war. Irvie and Clara Allen became the parents of four children, the first of whom died in infancy, while the others are Howard L., Harley I. and Arline Marjorie. Irvie has charge of the homestead farm and is one of the able and popular young men of the township, having distinctive business ability and showing marked initiative power in the carrying forward of the farm. Arthur A., who is employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company, has his headquarters in the city of Battle Creek. He married Miss Ida Broas and they have three children, Shirley, Norma and Arlo. Ethan is individually mentioned elsewhere in this volume, being at the present time treasurer of Springport township. Bernie, the youngest of the children, died at the age of two months.

In politics the subject of this review is a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and he has ever taken a deep interest in public affairs of a local nature, while he has been called upon to serve in various official capacities, his election to which has given evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the people of the community. He was highway commissioner for a period of seven years and drain commissioner for two years, and in these positions he accomplished much for the material benefit of the township, excellent improvements being made under his administrations, and for one year he held the office of supervisor, in which also he rendered most effective service. His sons all hold the same political faith as does he himself. Fraternally Mr. Allen is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Springport Lodge No. 131. His life has been one of marked activity and usefulness, and he is now per-

mitted to enjoy the rewards of his long years of indefatigable and well directed application, his prosperity being well merited.

HUDSON D. ROGERS.

From the viewpoint of personal experience many of us realize how great is the value of contemporary biography, and it is not difficult to find cases where individuals can give data regarding their ancestry no farther back than a somewhat vague statement in regard to their parents. Had the popular estimate of the present day in regard to publications of this nature been the same in past generations much valuable and interesting information would have been retained accessible to posterity. Thus it becomes the duty of every man who has lived and labored to goodly ends to leave as perfect a record as possible for those who are to follow him onto the stage of life and who will be appreciative of his action in the matter long after he has been called from the scene of his mortal endeavors.

The subject of this sketch, who is now incumbent of the office of marshal of the village of Springport, was born in the idyllic lake district of the old Empire state, where the family has been established for several generations, the original American ancestors having emigrated hither from Ireland. He was born in Seneca county, New York, on the 16th of January, 1849, being a son of James D. and Betsey Ann (Jolley) Rogers, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in New York. Mr. Rogers was reared to manhood in his native county, having grown up on a farm, while his education was received in the common schools of the locality and period. As a young man he learned the painter's trade, and this continued to constitute his vocation for a long term of years, while he gained a high reputation for his skill in that line. He was a resident of Seneca county, New York, until the year 1877, when he came to Jackson county, Michigan, and purchased a small tract of land near the village of Springport, and here he continued to make his home, the while working at his trade, until 1884, when he took up his residence in the village, where he has ever since remained, being one of its trusted officials and honored citizens, and here having an attractive residence, of modern design and accessories. In politics Mr. Rogers has been an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party for the last four years and has been an active worker in its local ranks. For the past ten years he has held the office of constable, while in 1893 he was chosen marshal of the village, in which capacity he has rendered most efficient service, his course being such as to gain to him uniform endorsement on the part of the citizens of the town, irrespective of political lines. Fraternally he is identified with both the lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a popular and valued member. He is affiliated with Springport Lodge No. 131, and with Encampment No. 70, in Springport.

On the 6th of February, 1873, Mr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Lerch, who is likewise a native of Seneca county, New York, where she was reared and educated, being a daughter of Owen and Susan (Frontz) Lerch, honored residents of that section, where they remained until

their death. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have two children, Stella, who is the wife of Ethan B. Allen, a successful young farmer of this township and the subject of an individual sketch appearing on another page of this work, and Floyd, who was born on the 24th of April, 1880, and who is now employed as a brakeman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

JAMES W. DEY.

A modern philosophical writer has aptly said: "Within yourself lies the cause of whatever enters into your life. To come into the full realization of your own awakened interior powers is to be able to condition your life in exact accord with what you would have it." It is this understanding of his own potential that has enabled Mr. Dey to gain prestige and precedence as an able business man, and he is known as one of the representative citizens of the attractive village of Springport, where he is at the present time incumbent of the office of postmaster, as well as president of the village, and where he controls a flourishing business in the handling of harness and saddlery goods as well as agricultural implements, being the local representative of the Deering Harvesting Machine Company and other leading manufactories of implements. A review of his career is most consistently given in this work, and it may be noted at this point that he has been a resident of the county from his boyhood days and has here attained a high degree of success through well directed endeavor.

James W. Dey is a native son of the Empire state of the Union, having been born on a farm in Allegany county, New York, on the 11th of October, 1850, and being the only child of Joseph J. and Lavina A. (Thompson) Dey, both of whom were born in that same county, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. In June, 1863, they came to Michigan and located on a farm in Parma township, Jackson county, the property now being owned by a Mr. Doolittle, and later they disposed of this place and removed to Springport, where they continued to make their home until called from the scene of life's labors, the father of the subject dying June 28, 1882, while his wife's death occurred January 12, 1887. The paternal grandparents of the subject were Lawrence I. and Margaret (Rose) Dey, and both died in Allegany county, New York, the respective families having been established in America in the colonial epoch. Joseph I. Dey was a man of fine mentality and signal probity of character, and his name is one honored by all who knew him during the years of his residence in Jackson county. He was a mechanic and devoted considerable attention to work along this line, though his specific vocation was farming, in connection with which industry he attained a worthy success. In politics he was originally arrayed with the Whig party, later becoming aligned with the Republican party, while during the campaign of 1872 he gave his support to Horace Greeley. While a resident of Parma township he was incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, while fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, belonging to Lodge No. 284, at Springport, and to Lodge No. 131, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also of Springport.

James W. Dey, the immediate subject of this review, was about thirteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Jackson county, and his rudimentary education had been received in the public schools in his native county in New York, while he later continued his scholastic work in the schools of Jackson county, while he was also granted the advantages of Albion College, where he was a student for one year. At the age of fourteen he became identified with farm work in a practical way, and thereafter he was continuously identified with this vocation until he had attained the age of thirty-five years, when, on the 1st of May, 1885, he located in the village of Springport, where he was employed by the Buckeye Machine Company for the ensuing summer, while during the succeeding year he was representing the Champion Harvesting Machine Company. In 1887 he here established himself in the harness business, having a well equipped shop and salesroom, while he is also the local representative of the Deering Harvesting Machine Company, as has been previously noted in this connection. He is known as an enterprising and progressive business man and has the esteem and good will of all who know him. In politics Mr. Dey is an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has been an active worker in its local ranks. He served about nine years as assessor of the village of Springport, and in 1895 was elected supervisor of the township, in which office he has since served consecutively, while since 1897 he has held the office of postmaster of the village, and having entered upon his third term as president of the village, so that it is evident that his hold on popular confidence and esteem is of no uncertain order. Fraternally he is a member of Springport Lodge No. 284, Free and Accepted Masons; Springport Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springport Lodge No. 131, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Encampment; Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in the city of Jackson; Lodge No. 87, Ancient Order United Workmen, of which he has been recorder for the past fifteen years, and Springport Tent No. 582, Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 1st of January, 1872, Mr. Dey was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe A. Hedden, who was born in Jackson county, Michigan, August 28, 1854, being a daughter of Erastus H. and Matilda (Horton) Hedden, who came from the state of New York to Parma township, this county, in an early day, and there Mr. Hedden died in 1901, while his widow still retains her residence in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Dey have one daughter, Elnora B., who is now the wife of Herbert Covert, of Springport. She graduated from the high school at Springport and is now acting as a clerk in the postoffice.

RUTGAR B. HOAG.

"The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing whatever you do without any thought of fame," are the pertinent words of Longfellow, and the career of Mr. Hoag is illustrative of this sentiment, for he has lived and labored to goodly ends, with that capacity for determined and consecutive endeavor that ever merits and generally achieves success. He is today numbered

among the progressive, wide-awake and successful business men of his native county, having to do with affairs of marked scope and importance and being one of the honored and influential citizens of the thriving town of Springport, to whose industrial prestige his efforts and enterprise have contributed in no small measure. As a member of one of the prominent pioneer families of the county he still further calls for recognition in a compilation of the province assigned to the one at hand, and it is a pleasure to enter this review of his upright and successful career.

Rutgar B. Hoag was born in Parma township, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 16th of June, 1850, and this county has been his home during his entire life. He is a son of David and Mary (Peckham) Hoag, both of whom were born in Rensselaer county, New York, the former on the 14th of March, 1816, and the latter on the 5th of August, 1818. The grandfather of the subject in the agnatic line was Asa Hoag, while his maternal grandfather was Samuel Peckham, both of whom are incidentally mentioned elsewhere in this work. David Hoag came to Michigan in the year 1845 and soon afterward took up his residence in Parma township, this county, securing on the start a tract of eighty acres of land, which same constitutes an integral portion of his present fine farm of two hundred and twenty acres. He labored zealously and effectively and in due time prosperity attended his efforts, and he is now numbered among the substantial farmers of the county to whose development from the pioneer wilds he has contributed his quota, while at all times he has been known as a loyal citizen and upright man, so that in his venerable years he commands the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was originally a Whig in his political proclivities, but identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its inception and has ever since advocated its cause, while he has served in various local offices of trust. He is a birthright member of the Society of Friends and his views have ever been harmony with the simple and noble faith of this organization. His cherished and devoted wife was summoned to the life eternal on the 19th of September, 1890. To them were born seven children, namely: Phoebe E., who is the wife of Henry Troop, of Woodland, California; Francis H., who is engaged in farming in Montcalm county, Michigan; Adelia M., deceased, was the wife of Nelson Stevens, of Jefferson county, Wisconsin; Charles H., deceased, who was engaged in printing; Rutgar B., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Isaac P., who is engaged in the milling business in Ionia county, Michigan; and John E., who is a resident of Springport, where he is engaged in book binding.

Rutgar B. Hoag was reared on the old homestead farm and is indebted to the public schools of this county for the early educational advantages which fell to his portion. As a young man he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming a skilled artisan in the line and following the trade as a vocation for a period of ten years. In 1871 he took up his residence in the village of Springport, and it may consistently be said that his action has not only inured to his individual success in temporal affairs, but has proved prolific in benefit to the town, whose interests he has done much to foster and promote. In 1876 Mr. Hoag

began to handle lumber, in the meanwhile continuing his operations as a contractor and builder, and in 1879 he began to devote his attention more particularly to his lumber business, which had greatly expanded in scope through his efforts and fair dealing. In 1879 he became associated in this enterprise with C. H. Weldon, and they also established a planing-mill of excellent equipment. The partnership continued until 1889, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Hoag at the time acquiring his partner's interests in both the lumber business and the planing-mill. He has since individually conducted both lines of enterprise, while he also handles wood, coal, brick, tile, cement, lime and all lines of builders' supplies germane to his general stock. In connection with his mill, and operated with the same power, Mr. Hoag has installed an electric-lighting plant, which furnished lights for the village, this investment on his part showing the genuine public spirit by which he is animated. He also manufactures cider and evaporated fruit, having an evaporator with a capacity for handling four hundred bushels of fruit every twenty-four hours, the plant being kept in operation both day and night during the fruit season.

In his political adherency Mr. Hoag has been stanchly arrayed in support of the principles of the Republican party from the time of attaining his legal majority, and in addition to serving in minor village offices he was also incumbent of that of justice of the peace for one term. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Springport Lodge No. 284, Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he affiliates with Springport Lodge No 131.

On the 2d of February, 1871, Mr. Hoag was united in marriage to Miss Adaline Wilcox, who was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, being a daughter of Homer and Amy Wilcox, who removed thence to Kansas, where Mr. Wilcox died, on the 30th of July, 1886, his widow now being a resident of the city of Seattle, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Hoag have three children, namely: Lester P., who was graduated in the Springport high school as a member of the class of 1889, and who has been associated with his father in business since 1895, married Miss Myrtle Bixby, of Springport, and they have two children, David and Margaret A.; Adelia M., the elder daughter of the subject, is now a student in Albion College, and Amy J. is attending the Michigan State Normal School in Ypsilanti. Adelia has successfully taught five or six years in the public schools of Jackson county, three of which were in the intermediate department, while Amy J. has taught four years in the Jackson county schools.

HILEN D. WHEELOCK.

Pessimists sometimes assure us that the good and worthy are no longer appreciated in this country, that honor and integrity are burdens to a man when he gets into politics in this land of freedom and that to be a success as a vote-getter, a man must perforce be an accomplished rascal. There is just enough color in these assertions to give them the semblance of truth and many people, foolishly credulous, absorb the state-

ments with as much avidity as if they were the solemn utterances of holy writ. The truth is, there is less corruption in politics today than there ever was; a dishonest man, either in or out of politics, is more execrated by his fellow citizens now than heretofore, and the man of merit, capacity or integrity, without regard to his social or financial standing, is appreciated by his fellow citizens, who testify their regard for him year after year by elevating him to positions of honor or profit. At every recurring election in this country thousands of men of merit win at the polls to one rascal who has been enabled to triumph. The subject of this review, Hilen D. Wheelock, of Hanover township, can appreciate the wisdom and discernment of his fellow citizens in the township of his residence. He is neither a social power, a rich, landed proprietor nor a wealthy capitalist. Although running on the minority party ticket, he has been twice elected to the most important local office, and by remarkably large majorities, the reason for which is clear to all who are acquainted with the man and his character.

Hilen D. Wheelock is a native of Minnesota, born in the city of Minneapolis, March 13, 1865. His parents were Hilen D. and Lucinda (Clapp) Wheelock, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Jackson county, Michigan, the daughter of William Clapp, one of the oldest settlers in Hanover township. The parents of the subject were married in Jackson county and soon thereafter took up their residence in Minneapolis. Four children were born to this union, only two of whom are now living, Hilen D. and William C., the latter a druggist in Kalamazoo. In July, 1871, Hilen D. Wheelock, Sr., breathed his last at his home in Jonesville, Hillsdale county, Michigan. Bereft of the partner of her joys and sorrows and the protector of her family and her home, Mrs. Wheelock returned with her children to the home of her girlhood in Jackson county, and ever since her return she has been an honored resident of the village of Hanover.

The district schools of America are the best promoters of good citizenship in the land. Here the great and the lowly alike receive instruction and many men have risen to the highest eminence whose schooling ended when he ceased to attend the district school. It was in such schools Hilen D. Wheelock received his education, and when not employed with his studies he was busy with some useful and remunerative labor. On reaching manhood, he secured employment as a farm laborer and followed that line of business for some two years, when he was enabled to procure an outfit of his own and enter into business as an agriculturist on his own account.

At Moscow, Hillsdale county, December 16, 1885, Hilen D. Wheelock was united in marriage to Miss Allie Arnold, a native of Michigan, born June 3, 1867. Her parents were Daniel and Jennie (Thompson) Arnold, natives of New York, Mr. Arnold being now a farmer of Moscow township, Hillsdale county. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wheelock, both interesting and intelligent girls, Carrie A. and India, the former being a student in the Hanover public schools.

The township of Hanover is generally recognized as being, in politics, Democratic. Hilen D. Wheelock is a Republican. Disregarding his political views, the voters of the township, some years ago, elected him

to the office of justice of the peace, to fill a vacancy, and he served in that capacity two years. In the spring of 1901 he was nominated upon the Republican ticket for supervisor. The contest was a warm one, but when the votes were counted the Republican candidate had twenty-six majority. In 1892 he was renominated and received the very flattering majority of fifty-four. Whatever the voters of other sections of the land may do, it is quite certain that the voters of Hanover township know and appreciate the services of a competent official. Mr. Wheelock is a member of Lodge No. 113, Free and Accepted Masons, at Moscow, being also a member of the Mystic Workers of the World. Still young, possessed of the regard and confidence of his fellow citizens, with talent of no common order and a mind rich in knowledge that is practically self acquired, it would be interesting to peer into the future and see what is there for Hilen D. Wheelock.

OSCAR A. LUDLOW.

Visitors from the various countries of Europe who have undertaken to enumerate the peculiarities of the Americans seem to be most impressed with the restless energy, the desire for change and the apparent discontent with existing conditions which pervades all classes of the American people. That there is a good deal of restless energy among Americans there is no doubt, that desire for change exists is shown by the returns from each successive election, and discontent, both real and apparent, is very perceptible. Nevertheless, in communities like Parma township, Jackson county, where many of the inhabitants are residing on the very farms where they were born, some of whom have lived for a period of three score years and more in sight of the spot where their eyes first opened to the light of day, one would be disposed to deny the apparent discontent and desire for change. The subject of this biography, Oscar S. Ludlow, has resided in the northeastern part of Jackson county for nearly sixty years. His parents located in Michigan the same year in which the commonwealth became a state and all the remaining years of their lives were spent here.

Oscar S. Ludlow is a native of Michigan, having been born in Springport township, Jackson county, October 30, 1844. His parents were Stephen H. and Ann (Starr) Ludlow, both natives of Tompkins county, New York. They were reared, educated and married in their native county, soon thereafter coming to Michigan and locating in Springport township, where they purchased two hundred and ninety-four acres of land. On this they built a comfortable home, cleared and otherwise improved the land and devoted themselves to farming the rest of their lives. She died March 17, 1869, while he survived her seventeen years, expiring April 18, 1886. They were the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters, of whom four of the sons and one of the daughters are living. In politics S. H. Ludlow was first a Whig, a Republican after that party was organized, supported Horace Greeley for President in 1872, and from that time forth was strictly independent in all political matters. He served many years as township clerk, was for a long time justice of the peace and was

once the nominee of his party for the general assembly.

Oscar S. Ludlow was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools and in the Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, high school and early determined to make farming the pursuit of his life. He remained at home, doing the work upon his father's farm until after he had attained his majority and then, seeing that his parents were being visited with the feebleness of age, took upon himself partially the management of the place. He soon afterward married and about the same time purchased the interests of the heirs of the Ezekial Landon estate, where he now resides. The farm comprises two hundred and seventy-four acres and is situated in section 1, Parma township.

February 27, 1869, Oscar S. Ludlow was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Landon, a native of Parma township, born May 27, 1847. Her parents were Ezekial and Dorcas (Cranson) Landon, both natives of the state of New York, and among the early settlers of Parma township. Both have been dead many years. Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow are the parents of two children, one of whom is now living, Stephen H., who was born November 3, 1873. The other child was Edith Landon, born September 26, 1882, but who lived less than two months, dying November 10, 1882. Stephen H., after graduating from the public schools, entered Albion College, taking the scientific course, and graduated therefrom with the class of 1896, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science. Shortly afterward he took up his special line of work by engaging as chemist with the Peerless Portland Cement Company, of Union City, Michigan. He later entered the Ohio State University, specializing in cement chemistry in the ceramic department of the engineering school of that institution. Since the completion of his studies there he has been continuously engaged in the manufacture of Portland cement, having been in charge, successively, of the chemical department of the Alpena Portland Cement Company, at Alpena, Michigan, the Peninsular Portland Cement Company, of Jackson, Michigan, and the National Portland Cement Company, of Durham, Ontario, Canada, which latter position he now holds. He is also interested in other lines of chemical work, being a member of the American Chemical Society and the American Ceramic Society.

March 5, 1893, Mrs. Harriet (Landon) Ludlow, the faithful wife and devoted mother, departed this life. She was a very intellectual woman, well educated and possessed of many accomplishments. In all kinds of religious work, particularly that relating to the Sunday school, she was deeply interested. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, of which she was a graduate, also occupied much of her time and attention. She was one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church, one of the most devout and consistent believers in that denomination and died firm in the faith of that religion.

While very independent in his political views, O. S. Ludlow is a firm believer in prohibition and regards that as the important political issue of the present time. The only official position he ever held was that of township treasurer and when his term in that office expired he gave it up without any regret whatever. His own private concerns afford him ample labor for the occupation

of his time and he is not at all averse to permit those who have a taste for politics to devote their time and attention to it. He is a modest man, genial and kindly to all, and enjoys an enviable measure of popularity among his neighbors and acquaintances.

WILLIAM COURTNEY.

It is very difficult for a man with fighting blood in his veins who is deeply interested in the success of a cause, to passively behold a fight, in which that cause is involved, without taking an active part in the struggle. It is recorded of John A. Logan, of Illinois, who was a member of congress when the battle of Bull Run was in progress and the fighting came near to the city of Washington, that, arrayed in his congressional garments, with Prince Albert coat and silk hat, he went out to the scene of hostilities, borrowed a gun and ammunition from a wounded soldier and took an active part in the battle. This set the fighting blood that was in him to tingling and he resigned his seat in congress, procured a commission from President Lincoln, raised a regiment and immediately entered upon that brilliant military career that has become historic.

The subject of this review, William Courtney, had a somewhat similar experience. He was a soldier of Company H, First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. As its name indicates, the regiment was neither drilled nor equipped for fighting, but, being present at the battle of Stone River, William Courtney could not see so much "beautiful fighting all along the line" going to waste without enjoying a share of it. He secured a musket and participated in the excitement and strife of that hot encounter until the last shot was fired. He is a native of England, but spent only the first three months of his life in his native land. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Adams) Courtney, both natives of England, where they were reared, educated and married and where they lived until after the birth of the subject, who was the oldest child of the family. In 1840 they immigrated to America, came direct to Michigan and located in Hanover township, where they lived during the remainder of their lives, farming being their occupation. They were the parents of seven children, viz: William, the subject of this biography; Eliza, deceased; James, a soldier in the Civil war, who lost his life in the cause of the Union; Thomas, a resident of the city of Jackson; Mary, wife of Thomas Woodliff, of Hanover; Louisa, wife of George Woodliff, of Hanover; Henry, deceased. The father died in 1861, while his widow survived his thirty-four years, breathing her last in 1895.

On his father's farm, in Jackson county, William Courtney was reared, and has never ceased to be a resident of the township since he was brought here by his parents, in infancy, in 1840. The opportunity of securing an education during the time of his boyhood was not all that could be desired, but he succeeded, nevertheless, in procuring a very fair common school education. When he grew to manhood he became skilled as a stone and brick mason and followed that occupation a number of years. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company H, First Michigan Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, and served four years and

six months, his term of enlistment expiring just previous to the close of the rebellion. As heretofore related, he participated in the battle of Stone River. After returning home from the army he again settled down to farm life, occasionally working at his trade and always steadily prospering.

On the 15th day of December, 1874, William Courtney was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Hughes, a native of New York, born in Akron village, September 20, 1855. Her parents were John and Margaret (McMaher) Hughes, natives of Ireland, who came to Michigan in 1857 and located in Moscow township, Hillsdale county. To Mr. and Mrs. Courtney two children have been born, viz: Maude, wife of C. W. Hensell, of Jamestown, North Dakota, and who was formerly a music teacher; Lulu, wife of Fred Schoch, a resident of Hanover township.

Having during his entire life been closely identified with the interests of Jackson county, William Courtney is in favor of all elevating measures for the community. By close application to the duties which lie before him, he has become one of the very best agriculturists of this section, and is proud of the fact that his possessions are the result of his own persistent industry and good management.

CORNELIUS SULLIVAN.

From many parts of the world people have come to enjoy the advantages of a home in the state of Michigan. Few have regretted their coming and countless thousands have blessed the day they made the change. In proportion to the number of its inhabitants, Ireland has contributed more to the population of the United States than any other European country and a very large per cent. of the population of Michigan are Irish or of Irish lineage. The subject of this biography, Cornelius Sullivan, now deceased, was a native of Ireland and the first of the family to locate in Michigan, the date of his arrival being 1837, the year this commonwealth became a state. He resided here during the remainder of his life, and had the satisfaction of seeing his children comfortably settled in life, prosperous and contented.

Cornelius Sullivan was born May 18, 1792, on an island in the Atlantic ocean, off the southwest coast of Ireland, recognized as a part of county Cork. The island is peopled chiefly by fisherman and the subject, while yet little more than a child, was greatly interested in nautical affairs. The inevitable result was that he became a sailor, for many years traversing the high seas, and visiting many of the ports of Europe, but more especially those of the British islands. On one of his visits to his native home he married Miss Margaret Murphy and soon thereafter they set sail for the United States, the Mecca of the oppressed of all nations, but more especially of the down-trodden Irish race. They landed in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1828, and for the next seven years the subject was employed upon the docks, unloading vessels. Having accumulated some money and being none too well pleased with his occupation in Newport, he decided to move to the west. Coming to Michigan, he located in Washtenaw county, and settled upon eighty acres of government land. He cleared a portion of it, erected an humble home and cultivated the place for seven

years. In 1844 he moved to Jackson county and took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land in Hanover township. This he proved up, and, as the opportunity offered, kept adding to his possessions until at one time he was the owner of some nine hundred acres of land in Hanover township. From the time of his advent into Michigan, he devoted himself almost exclusively to farming. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were the parents of eleven children, viz: Catharine died recently in Montcalm county; Daniel, deceased, whose family reside in Gratiot county; Margaret, deceased; Jerry, a farmer, resides in Hanover township; Cornelius, deceased; John, Dennis, Michael and Timothy are all farmers of Hanover township; Mary, deceased; William is an agriculturist. In politics Mr. Sullivan was a very pronounced Democrat, while in religion he was a devout Catholic. He died May 26, 1871, while his good wife survived him ten years, expiring May 1, 1881.

Jerry, fifth child of the above family, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, November 8, 1835, and when the family moved to Michigan he was but two years old. The next seven years of his life were spent in Hanover township. Early in life he decided to take up farming as his life work and he has followed that occupation ever since. On the 8th day of November, 1874, Jerry Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Almira J. Drake, a native of New Hampshire, born March 25, 1842, the daughter of Otis R. and Alhalia (Haniford) Drake, also natives of New Hampshire, but who have lived in Michigan a number of years. Mr. Sullivan views political questions much as his father did, being a Democrat.

John Sullivan, sixth child and fourth son of Cornelius and Margaret (Murphy) Sullivan, was born on the 30th day of November, 1837, in the township of Freedom, Washtenaw county, Michigan. Since 1844, when the family moved to Jackson county, he has been a resident of Hanover township. He was educated in the district schools of the township of his residence and is possessed of a far better education than one would expect to find in a person who attended none but the district schools. He has been a farmer from the time he was old enough to engage in that work and has been most successful in all that he has undertaken. Being intelligent, well educated, possessed of an unblemished character and exceedingly popular, he has been repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for office, but has persistently and absolutely refused, having no ambition whatever for political preferment.

BARNABAS C. HATCH.

The agricultural resources of Michigan are famous throughout the land, a greater variety of products being raised there than in any other state. There are reasons for this, as nature has acted her part well by Michigan. The soil, particularly in Jackson and surrounding sections of the state, is all that could be desired and the climate is certainly favorable to almost any crop of grain, vegetables or fruits indigenous to the temperate zone. But the chief cause, and one rarely considered, is that the population engaged in agricultural pursuits are better, more capable and more progressive, collectively, than the farming element of many of

the other states. The ancestors of many of the present farmers of Michigan have also been engaged in the same business continuously for upwards of a hundred years. The subject of this biography, Barnabas C. Hatch, now deceased, was the son of a farmer who was engaged in the business in the state of New York before the adoption of the Federal constitution. Barnabas was himself a farmer in the early part of the last century, in his native state, and continued in the business after his removal to Michigan and until his death. Nearly all of the sons born to him and many of his sons-in-law are farmers. If experience and heredity have anything to do with making successful farmers, is it any wonder that the Hatch family disclosed remarkable aptitude in a calling that has been the occupation of nearly all of its members for perhaps two hundred years?

Barnabas C. Hatch was a native of the state of New York, born near Whitehall, Washington county, in 1809. Soon thereafter he was taken by his parents to Steuben county, where he was reared and where he received a limited education, the means for procuring which was secured chiefly through his own exertion. From the time that he was old enough to earn wages he worked as a farm hand and at the age of nineteen years felt his means sufficiently affluent to take unto himself a wife. In 1828 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wortser, who was born in Steuben county, but whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Between them they saved their money so well that after seven years of industry in their native state they had accumulated enough to justify them in coming to Michigan and investing in land. In November, 1835, they arrived in Jackson county and located upon a tract of land, a part of section 36, Spring Arbor township. From the government they secured forty acres of the tract. He had the wisdom and foresight to see that the land was certain to enhance greatly in value and he added to his possessions piece by piece, by purchase, as the opportunity offered, until he owned in Spring Arbor and Hanover townships some six hundred acres. May 20, 1843, he was commissioned postmaster at Bennett Corners, under the administration of President John Tyler, being the first postmaster commissioned in the township. The position was more honorary than lucrative, and he resigned it on his removal to Hanover township, in 1846. He served as supervisor of Hanover township, entering upon the duties of the office soon after his removal there, and so well did he discharge the duties of the office that he was held in the position for ten years. He served as justice of the peace for twenty-four years and in 1848 was elected a member of the state legislature from Jackson county. He only served one term, not desiring further political preferment.

May 6, 1851, Mr. Hatch was visited by the first great affliction of his life, Mary (Wortser) Hatch, his faithful wife, the beloved companion of his life for nearly a quarter of a century, being claimed by death. To them had been born ten children, seven of whom are yet living, all residents of Jackson county. The following are the names and places of residence of the offspring: Eliza, widow of Walace J. Weeks, of Hanover township; George Nelson, of Spring Arbor township; James E., of Hanover township; Sylvanius, deceased; John

A., deceased; Barnabas C., Jr., a brief account of whose career is given later in this review; Helen H., wife of James F. Brown, of Hanover township; Charles P. will also be mentioned in another part of this review; Harriet A., deceased, and Lewis Cass, who is also referred to later in this article.

After having paid ample respect to the memory of his late wife and having remained a widower a number of years, Mr. Hatch was again married. His bride on this occasion was Mrs. Lucinda Lent, of Eaton county, Michigan. They lived happily together until his death, which occurred February 22, 1874. His wife survived him many years, expiring June 14, 1901. In the early days when there were associate judges of the circuit court, Barnabas C. Hatch served as associate judge of the Jackson circuit for a number of years.

Barnabas C. Hatch, Jr., sixth child of Barnabas C. Hatch, is a native of Michigan. He was born in Spring Arbor township, Jackson county, December 14, 1840, was educated in the district schools and upon reaching manhood adopted the pursuit of agriculture as his occupation. He had scarcely attained his majority when he was called upon to fill the position of school inspector of Hanover township, having moved thereto with his parents in 1846. He served in that capacity six years and from 1883 to 1886 he was supervisor of the township and has also filled various other positions.

On the 17th day of March, 1876, Barnabas C. Hatch, Jr., was united in marriage to Miss Hattie L. Stone, a native of Michigan, born December 17, 1840, the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Brown) Stone, old residents of Hanover township. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch were the parents of two children, William J., now a resident of Utah, and Hugh Worthington, deceased. Mrs. Hatch died on the 22d day of March, 1874. For four years Mr. Hatch remained a widower, then, on the 14th of February, 1878, he was again married, his bride on this occasion being Miss Emma Cornett, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, born December 19, 1852. Her parents were William and Susan (Goff) Cornett, old residents of Hanover township. A biographical sketch of William H. Cornett, brother of Mrs. Hatch, will be found in another part of this volume. To this marriage three children were born, viz: Oliver C., deceased; Morton G., a law student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, class of 1905; Irene, a student in the Horton schools. Fraternally Mr. Hatch is a Mason, while religiously he is a Universalist and a trustee of that church at Horton.

Charles P. Hatch, eighth child of Barnabas C. Hatch, was born upon his father's farm in Spring Arbor township, Jackson county, Michigan, January 1, 1845. He was only one year old when his parents moved to Hanover township and there he has since resided. He received a fair common school education, and early in life decided to adopt farming as his life work. Repeatedly he has been solicited to accept official positions, but has steadily refused, though he did at one time serve on the board of review of Hanover township.

March 29, 1868, Charles P. Hatch was united in marriage to Miss Elmira J. Stone, a native of Jackson, born about 1842. Her parents were Charles S. and Sarah E. Stone, old residents of Hanover township, who

settled there in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Hatch are members of the Universalist society at Horton.

Lewis Cass Hatch, youngest child of Barnabas C. Hatch, was born on his father's farm in Hanover township, July 6, 1849. He was reared and educated in his native township and early took up farming as his vocation in life. He was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Parrott, a native of Kalamazoo county, the daughter of William Parrott, who located in Jackson county in an early day. To this marriage eight children were born, viz: Ernest, William B., Anna, Sophia, Hattie, George, John A. and Mary. Ernest is a traveling salesman; William and Anna are twins, the latter being the wife of Fred Reed, of Horton; Sophia is now deceased. Jackson county has no more thrifty, energetic and worthy people residing within its borders than the numerous descendants of Barnabas C. Hatch.

ALONZO SNOW.

For more than fifty years the subject of this review, Alonzo Snow, has been a resident of Jackson county. During all of that time he has been well and favorably known not only in the immediate vicinity of his residence, Hanover township, but his acquaintance extends very generally throughout the county. There was considerable government land yet in the county of Jackson when his parents located here and he has lived not only to see it all taken up and disposed by the government, but has seen what was then a wilderness transformed into a rich, productive and well-settled country.

Alonzo Snow was born in Livingston county, New York, January 16, 1839. His parents were Charles W. and Samantha (Petty) Snow, the latter a native of Vermont, her husband of Massachusetts. Mrs. Snow's parents moved to Rochester, New York, where she grew to womanhood. Charles W. Snow's parents moved to Vermont, where he lived until the age of twenty years, learned the business of a boot and shoemaker, and, starting out to work at his trade, eventually reached the city of Rochester, New York. There he became acquainted with a Miss Samantha Petty, with the result that a mutual attachment sprang up between them, which finally culminated in marriage. After marriage, and working a number of years at his trade in Rochester, Charles W. Snow removed to Lima, Livingston county, New York, with his family, where he opened up as a boot and shoe manufacturer on his own behalf and there his son, the subject of this article, was born.

Having prospered in his business in Livingston county, New York, and accumulated some money, Charles W. Snow decided to come west, secure a tract of land and engage in farming. Accordingly, in 1852, he came to Michigan with his family, purchased a farm, part of section 16, Hanover township, which he improved and cultivated until his death, which occurred in 1869. He was a very prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and attained high rank in the order. His father, Joseph Snow, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Charles W. Snow survived her husband many years and lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1898. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity,

viz: George W., now deceased; Charles E., attorney, located at Jackson; Emily B., deceased; Alonzo, the subject of this review; William H. H., a resident of Spring Arbor; Mary A., widow of Edwin J. Sprague, resides in Hanover; Frank, a farmer of Hanover township; Julia, wife of Eugene Snow, residing at Saginaw.

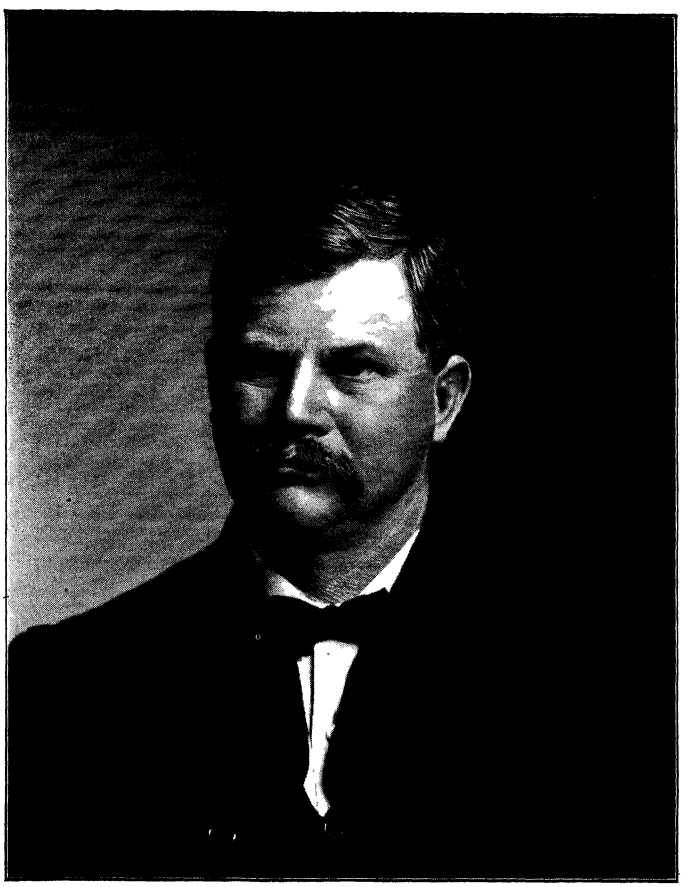
In 1852, when he came to Michigan with his parents, Alonzo Snow was thirteen years old. He had attended school a few terms in his native place in New York and after the location of the family in Hanover township he attended the district schools of Michigan, whereby he was enabled to secure a very satisfactory common school education. When he grew to manhood he engaged in farming and followed that calling very successfully a number of years, but, on account of failing health, he decided to embark in the mercantile business. Accordingly he invested in a stock of hardware and opened up in business in Hanover, where he had a flourishing trade for a number of years, until the condition of his health admonished him to retire, since when he has occupied his time looking after his personal affairs only and attending to the official duties of some of the local offices to which he has been elected.

Having remained a bachelor until he was in his forty-fourth year, it was predicted by many of his friends and acquaintances that he would never marry. But the unexpected is that which very frequently occurs. January 6, 1886, Alonzo Snow was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Bordner, a native of Williams county, Ohio, born in 1859. Her parents are William and Caroline Bordner, formerly of Williams county, Ohio, now residents of Missouri. To Mr. and Mrs. Snow two children have been born, Winifred and Carl, both in school.

In politics the subject of this review is a Democrat. In 1867 he was elected to the office of township clerk and for seventeen years, almost continuously, he held that position. He has also been township treasurer, school inspector and commissioner of highways. He has been a member of the Hanover village council one year, treasurer two years and at the present time is the assessor of the village. He is a member of Tent No. 355, Knights of the Maccabees, at Hanover, and takes a good deal of interest in the work. He is a man of excellent judgment, abundance of sound common sense and a most worthy citizen in every particular.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

The subject of this brief sketch is a native son of Jackson county, and has been here identified with the great basic art of agriculture from his youth to the present time, while it has been his privilege to witness the marvelous transformation which has been wrought in this section within the last half century. It is indeed a "far cry" from the status of the county at the time he was here ushered into the world to that condition which today obtains. Then the greater portion of its territory was covered with the native timber, Indians still roamed through the dim forest aisles, wild game of all kinds was plentiful, settlers were widely separated and the present metropolis of the county was a mere village. Today we find a rich and magnificently developed farming section, controlling modern



JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

facilities in the way of telephonic connection, rural free mail-delivery system, well improved highways, excellent transportation advantages, etc.; Jackson is a city of marked industrial and commercial importance; the county is dotted with churches, school houses and fine residences; thriving towns and villages have sprung up within its borders, and thrift and opulent prosperity are in evidence on every side. In the work of founding and upbuilding the county the father of the subject contributed materially, and the subject himself has proved an able successor and has equally well played his part in connection with the industrial and civic development of this section, so that the name is one which well merits a place of distinction in the pages of a compilation of the province assigned to this publication. Of Mr. Trumbull it may further be said, in an initiative way, that he is one of the essentially representative farmers and stock growers of the county and one of the highly honored citizens, while he may well take pride in his ancestral history, the name which he bears having had many prominent representatives in various sections of the Union and in the several generations.

Jonathan Trumbull was born on the old homestead farm, in section 24, Rives township, this county, on the 20th of November, 1848, and is a son of Erastus and Ann (Haywood) Trumbull, the former of whom was born in the state of Connecticut, on the 11th of May, 1809, while the latter was born in Devonshire, England, on the 5th of July, 1828. Benjamin Trumbull, grandfather of the subject, was born in Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, being of Scottish descent, while the family was founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history. He was a lawyer by profession and also followed agricultural pursuits, being a man of fine attainments and wielding distinctive influence in the public affairs of his native state, having served as a member of its legislature. He was a man of recondite knowledge, being a classical scholar and also thoroughly conversant with the Hebrew language, and was one of the distinguished sons of the Nutmeg state. He was a son of Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, who was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church and who also was a professor in various educational institutions. He served as a soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, and the subject has in his possession, as a highly prized heirloom, the old flint-lock musket which this able and honoed ancestor carried during his military service. Rev. Benjamin Trumbull compiled a history of Connecticut, being a man of fine scholarship and coming of patrician stock. He died in Connecticut, as did also his son and namesake, the grandfather of him whose name introduces this sketch. Benjamin Trumbull, Jr., became the father of eight children, concerning whom the following data is offered: Benjamin (3d) was reared in Connecticut, whence he went in an early day to Omaha, Nebraska, where he died. John S. came to Michigan with the father of the subject, in 1832, and purchased land in Cass county, where he remained two years, at the expiration of which he came to Jackson county and purchased land in section 24, Rives township, where he passed the remainder of his life, having reared a family of four children. Erastus, the next

in order of birth, was the father of the subject. David came to Jackson county in 1833 and located in Sandstone township, where he reclaimed a farm, upon which he continued to make his home until the close of his life, having become the father of one son. Lyman came to the west in 1833 and his name is indelibly impressed upon the history of the state of Illinois, where he located at that time and where he rose to a distinguished position in public and civic affairs. He was one of the pioneer members of the bar of that state, a man of eminent talent and continued in the active practice of his profession until his death. He was associate judge of the supreme court of Illinois and represented the state in the United States senate for eighteen years. He died in the city of Chicago, in 1897, at the age of eighty-four years, having reared a family of eight children. Sarah M. became the wife of John H. Trumbull, who is now deceased, and she resides in Kingston, New York, being eighty-four years of age at the time of this writing, in 1903. Julia died in Rives township, Jackson county, at the age of thirty-two years. George, who was a lawyer by profession, died in the city of Chicago, being survived by four of his six children. Each of this family received a liberal education and all so lived as to lend additional prestige to an honored name.

Erastus Trumbull, father of the subject, came to Michigan in 1832, making the overland trip from Connecticut with wagons and ox teams, and in 1834 he located in Rives township, this county, where he and his brother John took up three hundred and twenty acres of government land, the deed to which, signed by Martin VanBuren, then President of the United States, being now in the possession of the subject. At the time when the brothers located here the forest was practically impenetrable save by pedestrians, no roads having been cleared, while the old Indian trails and the "blazed" trails of the pioneers constituted highways. Erastus Trumbull set to himself the herculean task of clearing his land, felling giant trees of the forest and burning the timber, and often a month would pass without his being granted the privilege of seeing another white man, Jackson at that time being scarcely more than a straggling hamlet in the midst of the forest. The nearest mill was in Monroe, and it required six days to make the trip to and from that place with ox teams, this being after the primitive roads had been cut through the major portion of the distance. Mr. Trumbull was indefatigable in his efforts and thus developed one of the fine farms of the county, while he became the owner of several farms in Rives township, here passing the remainder of his life and ever commanding unequivocal confidence and esteem. Like the others of his immediate family, he was a man of fine intellectuality and distinct individuality, and he exercised a marked and beneficent influence in the community, while in his death, on the 9th of October, 1893, the county lost one of its honored pioneers and most worthy citizens Mr. Trumbull was originally a Whig in politics, but became a stanch adherent to the Republican party at the time of its inception and ever afterward was arrayed in its support, though he never sought public office. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, while his wife belonged to the Episcopalian. She still resides on the

old farmstead, endeared to her by the memories and associations of the past, and is seventy-four years of age at the time of this writing. She is a daughter of John and Rosemond (Bradford) Haywood, both of whom were born in Devonshire, England, where their marriage was solemnized, and where they continued to reside until 1834, when they came with their family to America and located in the state of New York, where they remained until the early 'forties, when they came to Jackson county, Michigan. Here they resided until death, Mr. Haywood having become one of the representative farmers and honored citizens of the county.

Erastus and Ann (Haywood) Trumbull became the parents of five children, concerning whom the following record is offered: Jonathan, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of the children. Laura, who was born on the 21st of September, 1850, died on the 12th of November, 1854. Julia, who was born on the 24th of June, 1852, is a maiden lady and resides with her mother on the old homestead. Laura E., who was born on the 2d of March, 1855, was married, on the 12th of July, 1877, to Dr. Charles A. Littler, and they became the parents of one son, Robert T. Dr. Littler died in 1900 and his widow resides in the city of Jackson. Caroline, who was born on the 31st of October, 1858, has never married and she makes her home with her only brother, the subject of this review. The children received good educational advantages, all having attended the high school in the city of Jackson, and the family is well known and highly honored in the county, with whose history the name has been so prominently identified since the early pioneer era.

Jonathan Trumbull was reared on the old homestead and contributed his quota to the work of reclaiming and otherwise improving the same, while his enterprise and self-reliance early became manifest, since he instituted independent operations when only sixteen years of age, when he began to buy and sell sheep, and from that time forward to the present he has devoted no little attention to the handling of live stock, developing an extensive business in this line, while for a number of years past he has made large annual shipments to the metropolitan markets. He has had charge of the homestead farm since he was seventeen years of age, and in 1869 he purchased eighty acres of the same, while not until 1883 did he begin to improve this portion of the place with buildings. He has now a fine residence, commodious and of tasteful architectural design, while the barn is a large and substantial one and the other farm buildings in harmony therewith. He now owns ninety-four acres and still continues to manage the entire homestead, thus having under his control a total of two hundred and forty acres. One hundred and sixty acres are under a high state of cultivation and the balance is mainly reserved as pasture land, while he has been particularly successful in the raising of live stock, a line of industry to which he has devoted his attention from his youth up, as has already been noted. He raised the Durham type of cattle and thoroughbred coarse-wool sheep and Poland China hogs, and still continues to buy and sell live stock, being one of the leading shippers of this

locality. Mr. Trumbull is one of the representative farmers of the county and has been very successful in his efforts, bringing to bear distinctive business acumen and discrimination and being progressive in his attitude at all times. No resident of the community is held in higher esteem than he, and evidence of this has been given in the important public preferments which have come to him. He has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and has locally been an active worker in its cause. He has served thirteen years in the office of township supervisor, of which he is at present incumbent, and he was the candidate of his party for county sheriff in the fall of 1902, meeting defeat through the normal political exigencies which brought about the general victory for the opposing party. Mr. Trumbull is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Pleasant Lake Lodge No. 185, Free and Accepted Masons, while he is also identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, holding membership in Jackson Lodge No. 72, and with the Knights of the Maccabees, in which he holds membership in Rives Tent No. 868, at Rives Junction. He has been secretary of his Masonic lodge for the past eight years.

On the 18th of October, 1871, Mr. Trumbull was united in marriage to Miss Agnes O. Wheeler, who was born in Grass Lake township, this county, on the 23d of June, 1850, being a daughter of John and Fannie Wheeler, both of whom were born in the province of Ontario, Canada, whence they came to Jackson county in an early day, here passing the remainder of their lives. Mr. Wheeler became one of the prominent and successful farmers of the county. Mrs. Trumbull was summoned into eternal rest on the 20th of May, 1885, being survived by her only child, Herbert E., who was born on the 14th of April, 1885, and who is now associated with his father in the operation of the farm. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and supplemented the same by a course of study in Devlin's Business College, in the city of Jackson, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1892. He is a young man of ability and sterling character and enjoys marked popularity in the community in which his entire life has been passed.

EDWARD DODD.

In the early days New York and New England furnished a very large per cent of the pioneer settlers of Michigan, the Empire state being especially generous in its contribution. The subject of this biography, Edward Dodd, was one among those who arrived and established a home in the Wolverine state before it had yet celebrated the first anniversary of its admission to the great sisterhood of commonwealths. For more than half a century thereafter he resided in the state, there his eyes were closed in death and its soil furnished him a final resting place.

Edward Dodd was born in Saratoga county, New York, October 27, 1816. His parents were English and at that time the family had not long resided in America. The education of the young in the days of his boyhood was not considered so important a feature of American

life as it is at the present time, hence his opportunities for learning were quite limited. Though deficient in education, he more than made up for it in native intelligence and sound common sense. Lessons of industry were the chief ones that he learned during his early life. When of the proper age he learned the trade of a carpenter and builder and worked at that calling a number of years. In 1838, at the age of twenty-two years, he joined the throng from New York on its way to Michigan, then the latest accession to the stars emblazoned on the American flag. Arriving in the new state, he located on a tract of land, in the township of Moscow, Hillsdale county, where he resided one year, when he returned to New York, but after remaining there five years he returned to Michigan in 1844. Before leaving his native state for the first time, he was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Smith, who accompanied him on his different trips to and from Michigan. In 1845 Mr. Dodd purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres of land, a part of section 19, Hanover township, Jackson county, and there he established a home for himself and family. In 1847 Mrs. Dodd departed this life, leaving five children to the care of her beloved husband. For some years he devoted himself to the rearing and care of his motherless children and to the cultivation of his farm. Devoted love and tenderness may assuage pain and relieve suffering, but it can never win back to health the object upon which it is lavished. Before either of them had attained their majority, four of the five little ones had joined their sainted mother in the better land, only one daughter, Adaline, remaining to administer consolation to her afflicted father. She has since become the wife of S. J. Wilson, of Pasadena, California. In 1848 Mr. Dodd was married to Miss Sarah Reistine, who died on the 11th of May, 1859, and on the 2d day of February, 1862, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Lovina Hutchins, widow of Alem J. Hutchins, of Pulaski township, a brief sketch of whose career will be found in another part of this volume. The union was a most congenial one and they lived most happily together for a period of nearly thirty years, when, on December 16, 1891, death summoned him to the better world. He had been a resident of Hanover township for a period of forty-six years, and during that time had filled very creditably many of the local offices, including that of supervisor. He was a Republican in politics, and in religion he was a devout member of the Methodist church. His faithful and devoted widow is still living, residing upon the farm in Hanover township and quietly enjoying the closing years of a life that is replete with devoted care, loving kindness and many noble deeds.

SETH B. SNYDER.

A man who has spent the sixty years of his life in the county of his birth and who has adopted and followed the calling of his father can not be justly charged with discontent or accused of having a roving disposition. Seth B. Snyder, the subject of this brief biography, has lived for sixty years within a few miles of the place of his birth. Contentment became his companion in childhood and has abided with him to the present time. Happiness, the inevitable

companion of contentment, came also and made his life, though humble, an ideal one

Seth B. Snyder was born in Summit township, Jackson county, June 20, 1843, the son of Peter Snyder, a native of the state of New York, born in 1808. Peter Snyder was reared to manhood in his native state, where he received a good common school education, and in 1833 he came to Michigan and located in Summit township, Jackson county, where he purchased a large tract of land, which he proceeded to improve and cultivate. He was twice married, his first wife being Polly Whiteman, a native of New York. Two children were begotten of this union, Anna Maria, deceased, and Isaac, now a resident of Kent county, Michigan. Bereft of his wife by death, Peter Snyder applied himself, the next few years, more assiduously to the work of his farm and the rearing of his children. In 1836 he was again married, his bride on this occasion being Miss Elizabeth Snyder, also a native of New York. This union proved very felicitous, and four children were born to them, viz: Merrit, of Hanover township; Calvin, of Kent county; Seth B., the subject of this biography; Lucy, a resident of Hanover township. But the happiness of the worthy couple was only too brief. Mr. Snyder died in 1847, in the thirty-ninth year of his age, while Mrs. Snyder lived long enough to see all of her children grow to maturity, settle themselves in life, become prosperous and occupy useful stations in the community of their residence. She died May 13, 1891.

Seth B. Snyder was thirteen years of age when, in 1856, his widowed mother moved from Summit to Hanover township. He had the good fortune to have a most prudent, sensible mother, to whom the welfare of her children was the chief object of her life. She was very careful to see that their education was not neglected and every opportunity of attending school was, therefore, embraced by them. By the time Seth left school his knowledge of the common branches was all that could be desired. He early adopted farming as his life work and has followed it very prosperously nearly all of the years since.

On the 7th day of December, 1865, Seth B. Snyder was united in marriage to Miss Helen Ford, a native of Jackson county, born in Shiawassee county, December 7, 1849. Her parents were Darius and Sarah (Lent) Ford, natives of New York. To the union of the subject and wife two children have been born, viz: Wells, a farmer of Hanover township, and Lillian, the wife of Fred Barnes, of Hanover township.

Although by no means aspiring to eminence in politics, Seth B. Snyder has often been called upon by the voters of the township to discharge the duties of some of the local offices. He served one year as treasurer, three successive terms as supervisor and was assessor of the village of Hanover for two years, various other positions of trust having also been held by him. In every position he has occupied he acquitted himself with satisfaction to those most interested and with credit to himself. He is a member of Blair Tent No. 365, Knights of the Maccabees, and his religious belief is in harmony with the doctrines of the Friends church, of which he is a member and a regular attendant upon its services. He is a capable energetic man, thoroughly content with the humble station in which the years of his life have been spent.

ALEM J. HUTCHINS.

Few men in Jackson county were as widely and favorably known as was he whose name heads these paragraphs. He was one of the strong and influential citizens whose lives have become an essential part of the history of this section of the state, and his name was synonymous for all that constituted upright and honorable manhood. Tireless energy, keenness of perception and honesty of purpose, combined with every-day common-sense, were among his chief characteristics, and though his earthly career was terminated as he was just entering into the full realization of life's opportunities, he had already earned for himself the sincere and honest appreciation of the community at large and had surrrounded himself with a coterie of warm and loyal friends.

Alem J. Hutchins was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1828. He was one of a number of children of the same family who were bereft of their father, by death, while they were yet quite young. In 1843 the widowed mother decided to take her children and move to Michigan, and she located on a farm in Pulaski township, Jackson county. The subject of this review attended the public schools of the township and later entered Albion College. Never physically strong, but possessed of unusual penetration and brilliancy of mind, his zeal in the pursuance of his studies and his close and continuous application undermined his physical strength. With the purpose of taking the regular course, he entered Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, and was making rapid progress, but illness prevented him from pursuing his studies to completion and he was obliged to leave school before graduation. Returning home, he engaged in teaching and farming, hoping that the outdoor exercise of farm life would renew his wasted strength and cause a return of physical vigor. The time he devoted to teaching was only a few months each year, during the winter months, but the labor of the farm was more than his depleted strength could endure and illness finally obliged him to relinquish the occupation. Too active in disposition to remain unoccupied, he purchased a store at Pulaski Center and engaged in the mercantile business during the remainder of his brief and most exemplary career.

On the 7th day of June, 1853, Alem J. Hutchins was united in marriage to Miss Lovina Tenney, a native of Yates county, New York, born December 17, 1827. Her parents were Weston and Sophia (Nutten) Tenney, who located in Leelanau county in 1843. To Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins one child was born June 14, 1854. He was named J. Weston Hutchins and he is now a worthy and honored resident of Hanover township.

Weston Tenney was a native of Massachusetts, born November 12, 1799, and his father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving from the battle of Bunker Hill to the close of the struggle. Weston Tenney died on the 13th of November, 1886. Mrs. Hutchins' mother was born in Steuben county, New York, March 5, 1802, and died in Woodstock, Michigan, June 10, 1871, having been a faithful and devout member of the Baptist church.

For a number of years and up to the time of his death Alem J. Hutchins discharged most creditably the duties of the position of clerk of Pulaski township. He was an ac-

tive worker in the organization known as the Sons of Temperance and always exhibited an earnest zeal for the welfare and improvement of his fellow men. In religion he was a member of the Lutheran church, and was a Democrat in politics. He died November 5, 1858, in the thirty-first year of his age. Four years after the death of her first husband, Mrs. Lovina Hutchins became the wife of Edward Dodd, a brief sketch of whose career will be found in another part of this volume.

ERNEST G. KNIGHT.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth ever since the primal existence of labor and has been the pivotal industry that has controlled for the most part all fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been devoted. In a civilized community no calling is so certain of yielding a compensatory return as that which is culled from a kindly soil, albeit the husbandman at times is sorely taxed in coaxing from mother earth all that he desires or even expects; yet she is a kind mother and seldom chastens with disappointment the child whose diligence and frugality she deems it but just should be rewarded. The subject of this sketch early in his active career took up school teaching as a vocation. No one is more entitled to the thoughtful consideration of a free and enlightened people than he who shapes and directs the minds of the young, adds to the value of his intellectual treasures and moulds their character. But too frequently it is found to be a fact that the remuneration for such labor is not at all commensurate with what is required on the part of the teacher, consequently many otherwise successful teachers are compelled to relinquish the profession of their choice and turn to more profitable fields of employment.

Ernest G. Knight is a native of Michigan, having been born in Barry county, June 10, 1864, the son of James D. and Lydia A. (Gibbs) Knight, natives of New York. About 1849 the family moved to Jackson county, first locating in Summit township, but after a residence there of two years, they moved to Hanover township, where they have since resided. The early life of the subject was spent upon the farm. In the common schools, in the high school at Hanover and later at the State Normal School at Ypsilanti he received his education, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1890. After returning from the State Normal, having qualified himself for teaching, he readily secured a position and zealously applied himself to the work. His service was satisfactory and successful, but the labor, care and attention required were so greatly disproportionate to the compensation received as to be very discouraging and a limited experience sufficed to convince him that there were other fields of labor just as pleasant and more profitable. Reared on a farm and conversant with all the requirements of agricultural pursuits, he turned his attention to that honorable vocation. While the physical exertion required was greater and the hours of labor longer, nevertheless the relief from responsibility and the greater net earnings at the end of the year made the calling much more desirable than that of an instructor, and from the very beginning Mr. Knight has been prosperous and eminently successful.

On the 24th day of August, 1897, Ernest G. Knight was united in marriage to Miss Claudia Town, a native of Jackson county, born April 22, 1874. Her parents are James D. and Esther A. (Houghtalin) Town, natives of Michigan and old settlers of Jackson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Knight one child has been born, an interesting little daughter whom they have named Thelma. In politics Mr. Knight is a very pronounced Republican and exercises a good deal of political influence, not only in his locality, but throughout the entire county. He has filled a number of local offices in the township where he resides and during the memorable contest of 1897, between Hammond and Wolcott for the office of probate judge, he was a member of the board of canvassers. In the campaign of 1898 he received the nomination of his party for the office of county clerk and made a most spirited canvass, but his party being in the minority in his county, he was defeated by a small plurality. He is a member of two fraternal orders only, Horton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Woodmen Camp No. 5087, and he takes an active interest in each. He is a man of very pronounced individuality, prudent and thrifty, and one who is yet to be heard from effectively in the counsels of his party.

GEORGE P. RYAN.

Few families now living within the limits of Hanover township have been identified with its interests as long or as intimately as the Ryan family, of which George P. Ryan, the subject of this review, is a representative. The original progenitor of the family in this county, George Ryan, located in Hanover township about sixty years ago and from that time to the present members of the family have been residents of this locality.

George Paul Ryan was born in the village of Hanover, August 22, 1854. His father, George L. Ryan, was a native of Albany, New York, born in the latter part of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. His grandfather was George Ryan, a soldier of the war of 1812, whose birth dates back to the time when the illustrious Washington was still an occupant of the presidential chair. Mr. Ryan was a native of Rhode Island and a farmer by occupation and after the close of the war he returned to his home, where he remained some years engaged in agricultural pursuits, then moved to the state of New York, locating upon a farm near Albany. He there married and there his seven children, three sons and four daughters, were born. He remained in that place until about 1843, when he came to Michigan and located in Hanover township, Jackson county, where he purchased land and devoted himself to farming until advancing years rendered him incapable of further labor. He and his wife died in 1880, their deaths occurring within a few months of each other.

When the family moved to Michigan, George L. Ryan, one of the three sons, was a youth bordering on manhood. He aided his father in clearing, improving and cultivating the farm and remained with the family until after he had attained his majority. Industrious, provident and frugal, he soon saved sufficient means to enable him to procure a home, and, being seized with the laudable ambition to be settled in life, he

won the affections of and married an estimable girl, Miss Polly Spink, the daughter of Paul Spink, an old resident of Jackson county. The union proved a most congenial one, their married life being replete with happiness, and to them three sons were born, viz: George Paul, the subject of this review; Urrea Adelbert, deceased; Fred L., a minister of the gospel of the denomination of Friends, being pastor of a flourishing congregation in the state of New York, on the highlands of the Hudson.

George Paul Ryan was reared in his native township of Hanover, and was diligent in his studies in school and in his labors on the farm. The skillful manipulation of tools of various kinds came naturally to him, which, doubtless, was the occasion of his turning his attention to the calling of a carpenter and builder. He was not long in acquiring a very thorough knowledge of the trade and followed it successfully many years.

On the 3d day of March, 1874, George P. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Bya D. Gibbs, a native of Detroit, born March 24, 1857, the daughter of George and Mary Ann (Dean) Gibbs, natives of Yorkshire, England. Four children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, viz: George L., Urrea Adelbert, Paul and Mary, the latter the wife of Ralph Woodliff, of Hanover.

In 1886 George P. Ryan entered the employ of H. J. Hudnutt in the furniture and undertaking business, and so continued until 1894, when the death of Mr. Hudnutt made a change in the management of the business necessary. It was purchased by J. D. Dorns, of Tekonsha, Michigan, who immediately put the entire care and management of the business in the hands of Mr. Ryan. The latter continued in charge as manager, until 1900, when he moved to Horton, where he is manager for T. H. Knickerbocker, of Concord, Michigan, where he still remains, the trade having steadily increased from the beginning.

Politically, George P. Ryan is a Democrat, but not a partisan for either the honors or emoluments of office. The most important public position he ever held was that of under sheriff of Jackson county, to which he was appointed in 1897 and served until 1901. The most noteworthy piece of business which arose during his administration was the exposure and arrest of one of the smoothest and most notorious swindlers that ever operated in the state of Michigan. He basked under the euphonious cognomen of "Rev. Herbert Harper" and pretended to be greatly interested in the salvation of souls, but he was far more interested in separating confiding Christians from the contents of their pocketbooks. He had operated in various parts of the state and succeeded in eluding arrest, but he met his Waterloo when he encountered the under sheriff of Jackson county. In 1893 Mr. Ryan was elected township clerk and served two terms; he served as clerk of the village of Hanover during 1895-6 and was councilman of the village for two years. He was instrumental in organizing the Hanover Township Pioneer Association in 1895 and has been its secretary from that time to the present. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in the lodge at Horton, and also belongs to Snyder Tent No. 352, Knights of the Maccabees, and to Camp No. 5087, Modern Woodmen of America. Religiously he belongs to the Methodist Epis-

copal church and is an upright, manly man, exemplary in every respect. Mrs. Ryan belongs to Hive No. 273, Ladies of the Maccabees, and, with her husband, to Chapter No. 135, Order of the Eastern Star.

SEYMOUR H. GODFREY.

How few there are possessed of the ability to make the best of every situation which presents itself. A single disaster or calamity visits upon some people a discouragement from which they never fully recover, while others are so constituted that even their misfortunes are coined into blessings and pass current as the purchase price of future successes. Some men, when deprived of a position in some particular line, are obliged to sojourn on the borders of beggary until they can secure their old or a similar place, while others, meeting with a like disappointment, readily branch out into another line and are really benefited instead of being injured by the misfortune. To be truly versatile is one of the richest gifts with which nature endows humanity. The subject of this biography, Seymour H. Godfrey, of Parma township, is a man who by his career has clearly demonstrated his versatility. He has been a farmer, a hardware merchant, a postmaster, a banker, a produce dealer, chief executive of the village and a breeder of fine horses. In whatever direction he turned his talents, he was a money maker, and is now recognized as one of the successful men of his section of Jackson county.

Seymour H. Godfrey is a native of the state of New York, born in Genesee county, February 14, 1846, the son of Amos H. and Harriet S. (Hunn) Godfrey. Amos H. Godfrey was a native of Dutchess county, New York, born March 5, 1819, and his parents were Elijah and Catharine (Slauson) Godfrey, mention of whom will be found in another part of this work in the sketch of J. R. Godfrey and that of his son, Irving J. Godfrey, who are descendants of the same parental stock. The maternal grandparents of S. H. Godfrey were Ephraim and Amy A. (Porter) Hunn, native of East Longmeadow, Massachusetts, who moved to the state of New York and located in Genesee county, where both, after many long years of usefulness, at length passed to their eternal reward. Mrs. Hunn was about eighty years old at the time of her death, while her husband lived to the age of ninety-four years. The father of Ephraim Hunn was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and lived long enough to see the government of the United States firmly established. He returned to his home in Massachusetts when peace was declared and there died at the age of one hundred and four years.

When his parents moved from New York to Jackson county, in 1850, S. H. Godfrey was but four years old. They purchased a farm, part of section 36, Parma township, which years later became a part of the village of Parma, and there lived many years, rearing their family and adding yearly to their worldly possessions. The farm was eventually disposed of and the latter years of the life of Amos and Harriet Godfrey were spent in ease and comfort. She died August 15, 1881, while his death occurred October 23, 1891. They were the parents of two children, Seymour H., the

subject of this biography, and William H., who has for many years been a resident of Corona, California. The life business of Amos Godfrey was farming, in which calling he was very successful. In politics he was a Democrat and very pronounced in his views on all public questions. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a regular attendant upon the services of that church at Parma.

Reared on the farm and brought up to habits of industry, Seymour H. Godfrey's early life was usefully spent. He was educated in the public schools, where he secured a very thorough knowledge of all of the elementary branches of learning. In beginning life for himself he opened up a hardware and agricultural implement store in Parma and continued to do a very successful business for a number of years. He was commissioned postmaster during the second administration of Grover Cleveland and served the public very efficiently in that capacity for four years. About 1875 he opened up in the hardware business at Chelsea, Michigan, where he enjoyed a flourishing trade, which he relinquished that he might have more time to devote to the breeding, rearing and sale of his standard bred horses, a business in which he has been engaged for about fifteen years.

On the 20th day of March, 1873, Seymour H. Godfrey was united in marriage to Miss Ella V. Gillett, a native of Jackson county, born in Springport township, September 15, 1852. Her parents were Orren O. and Addie (Higgins) Gillett, natives of Ithaca, New York, who became citizens of Michigan in 1837, the same year the state was admitted into the Union. Mr. Gillett was born in Golen, Wayne county, New York, May 27, 1820, and on October 24, 1842, was married to Annette Higgins, who was born at Ithaca, New York, July 11, 1824. On coming to Michigan, Mr. Gillett devoted himself to farming for about twenty years, being blessed with the abundance which fortune seldom withholds from the industrious and frugal. He came to Parma in 1861 and in 1868, when the village began to assume important commercial proportions, he organized the Bank of Parma and conducted it ably and well up to the time of his last illness, in 1881. S. H. Godfrey served in the capacity of cashier of this bank for three years. Mrs. Addie (Higgins) Gillett is now a resident of Los Angeles, California, whence she moved from Jackson county early in 1890. Mr. Gillett was never an office seeker, but was a public-spirited man and one of humanity's best friends. His widow, a lady of unusual intellectual ability, is a philanthropist and a student of the true philosophy and all leading questions of the day.

In connection with his principal business of breeding, rearing and selling Wilkes standard-bred horses, Mr. Godfrey is also engaged in the purchase and shipment of produce. His dealings in this line have been quite extensive and his operations have been particularly beneficial to the agriculturists of the townships adjoining the village of Parma. Through his efforts a better market is reached for the produce of the farm, with the result that better prices are secured. In politics the subject of this review is a Democrat, not bitterly partisan, but loyal to his party and true to its interests. For a number of years he has been president of the village board and all the affairs of the enterprising little corporation have been wisely

directed and prudently managed by him. He is the owner of considerable property, real and personal, in and out of the village, one piece being the large and commodious business room occupied by Hobbins & Graves, merchants. His home is as fine a piece of residence property as could be desired, and is beautifully designed, handsomely situated, substantially constructed and richly furnished. But one fraternal society has attracted the attention of Mr. Godfrey sufficiently to induce him to become a member, he belonging to Lodge No. 129, Knights of Pythias, at Jackson. To his individual industry and a versatility that is little short of genius he owes all that he has accomplished in life. He has never yet found himself in a position in which he could not perform his part not only acceptably but well.

GEORGE W. DUNN.

Most of the early settlers of Parma township, Jackson county, were former residents of the state of New York. They began coming long before Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state and the emigration from that source did not cease until long after all of the government land in the locality had been taken up and converted into fertile farms. The subject of this biography, George W. Dunn, of Parma township, is a native of Michigan, but his parents and grandparents came from New York more than thirty years before he was born. Michigan was found to be far superior for general agricultural purposes to many localities in New York, this fact attracting the early emigration from the Empire state.

George W. Dunn was born in Parma township April 21, 1874, his parents being Jacob C. and Emma (Pease) Dunn, both natives of New York. The grandparents of the subject, Thomas and Margaret (Cosburn) Dunn, came to Michigan in 1843, bringing with them the various members of their family, among them the subject's father, who was then a child. They located in Jackson county, and as farming had been their occupation in New York, they followed the same vocation in Michigan. They secured land, which was then cheap, built a home, reared and educated their family and, in the fulfillment of years, paid the debt of nature by passing, through death, from time to eternity. Jacob C. Dunn was reared on his father's farm, received an education, limited it is true, but still sufficient for all the purposes of his occupation. Like many of the generations who preceded him, he too became a farmer and by industry and the exercise of good judgment easily won the smiles of fortune. Soon after attaining his majority he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Pease, who proved a good, amiable wife and a loving mother to the children that were born to them. Mr. Dunn invested in one hundred and thirty-nine acres of land in Parma township, which he succeeded in converting into a fine, fertile farm, and on this place they resided until their deaths. He died in 1896, at the age of fifty-six years, while his widow survived him two years, expiring in 1898, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. They were the parents of four children, all of whom are still living.

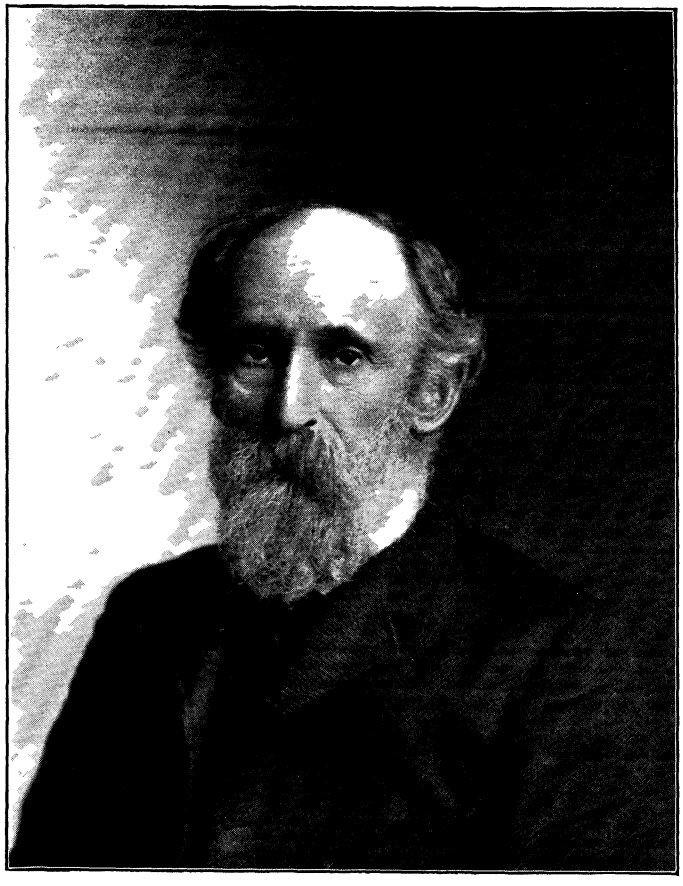
On the farm which he now owns and occupies, and where he was born nearly twenty-nine years ago, George W. Dunn was reared and grew to manhood. He was edu-

cated in the district schools and in the Parma high school. On the 17th day of March, 1896, he was united in marriage to Miss May Southwell, a native of Henrietta township, Jackson county, Michigan. She was born December 20, 1878, her parents being Asa and Ella (Abbott) Southwell, now residents of Parma township. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn two children have been born, viz: Mildred, born March 2, 1898, and Leon A., born July 3, 1900. In politics Mr. Dunn is a Democrat, while fraternally he and his wife are both members of the order of Gleaners, holding their membership in the lodge at Devereaux. Individually and as a family, they enjoy the high esteem and confidence of all their neighbors.

ISAAC KIRBY.

From the early pioneer epoch the Kirby family has been identified with the annals of Jackson county, and one of its highly esteemed representatives is the subject of this sketch, who is a prominent and successful farmer of Rives township, where the greater portion of his life has been passed. His memory forms an indissoluble link between the pioneer days and the present, as is evident in the fact that he well recalls that it was his privilege when a boy to be rowed about on Grand river by the Indians, in their canoes, the red men being at the time even more numerous than the white settlers.

Mr. Kirby was born on the old family homestead, in Rives township, this county, on the 20th of May, 1840, being a son of Stephen and Susan (Gaylord) Kirby, both of whom were natives of Cayuga county, New York, where they were reared and educated. Silas Kirby, the grandfather of the subject, was of English descent and he passed his entire life in the state of New York, where he was engaged in farming during his active career. Stephen Kirby was married in his native state and was there engaged in farming until 1837, when he came with his family to Jackson county, Michigan, the state having been admitted to the Union in that year. He located a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in what is now the very heart of the city of Jackson, the property including the land lying along Main and Jackson streets, but he did not prove up on the claim and never took possession of the property. He went to the little hamlet of Leslie, in Ingham county, where he built a saw-mill, which he operated two years, at the expiration of which he took two hundred and forty acres of government land in section 21, Rives township, Jackson county, while later he also purchased eighty acres additional in the same township and an equal amount north of the village of Leslie, in Ingham county. All of this land was secured directly from the government and was entirely unreclaimed from the wilderness. At the time of the ever-memorable gold excitement in California Stephen Kirby contracted the prevailing "fever" and joined the throng of argonauts who were making their way to the Pacific coast. He made the long and perilous overland trip in the early 'fifties and remained in California about one and one-half years, being fairly successful in his operations in the placer mines, and he then returned to Jackson county and passed the remainder of his life in Rives town-



ISAAC KIRBY.

ship, on the homestead now owned by the subject. He was a blacksmith by trade and found his services in this line in much requisition during the early years of his residence in Michigan. When he first located in the county all supplies in the way of provisions, merchandise, etc., were transported overland by teams from Detroit, the principal freighter being Charles Evans, who was possessed of a powerful voice, which he was not chary of using at all times and seasons, and by reason of his stentorian tones he gained the sobriquet of "Whispering Evans," being one of the notable characters of the early days. Mr. Kirby passed away on the 14th of September, 1863, honored as one of the sterling pioneers of the county, his devoted wife having been summoned into eternal rest in 1861. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Lucius, who died at the age of twenty-three years; George, who is deceased; Sarah, who died in infancy; David, who died at the age of seventy years; Anna, who is the wife of Lyman Case, of Detroit; Sarah (2), who died at the age of eight years; Isaac, who is the subject of this sketch, and Nina, who was first married to William Rankin and afterward to Charles Wood: they are now residents of the state of Nebraska.

Isaac Kirby was reared on the old homestead and early became familiar with the labors involved in the clearing and cultivation of the pioneer farm, while his educational training was principally secured in the little log school house, which he attended during the winter terms. His services were given in the work of the home place during the summers from the time he was old enough to physically master the tasks which fell to his portion. Under the sturdy discipline he waxed strong in mind and body and gained that deep appreciation of true values and of the dignity of honest labor which has made him a man of strong character and practical ideas. He remained at home until he had attained his legal majority and thereafter he worked on his own responsibility for some time, having been engaged in getting out timber for the manufacture of lumber and in other occupations. Upon the death of his father he assumed charge of one hundred and sixty acres of the homestead farm and eventually became the owner of the property. In 1864 he erected a substantial and commodious residence and good barns, while he has made other excellent improvements on the place, which he has developed into one of the valuable farms of this section. His farm now comprises ninety-five acres, and of the same eighty acres are maintained under a high state of cultivation, being utilized in the production of the various crops best suited to the soil and climate, and Mr. Kirby also raised shorthorn cattle, fine-wool sheep and Poland China swine, this branch of his enterprise yielding him good returns. Though thoroughly public spirited in his attitude, he has never sought official position of any order, but his interest in educational affairs led him to accept various school offices, in which he served efficiently. In politics he is a stalwart advocate of the cause of the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

On the 26th of September, 1862, Mr. Kirby was united in marriage to Miss Ann Whitney, who was born in Rives township, being a daughter of Benjamin Whitney, an honored pioneer of the county, and she proved a devoted wife and helpmeet. She

died on the 13th of March, 1892, having become the mother of six children, all of whom died in either infancy or early childhood with the exception of the youngest, Clarence, who was born in 1871 and who is at the time of this writing a student in the Saginaw Medical College. The deceased children are Ethel, Ellsworth, Maudie, Mertie and a little son. On the 16th of March, 1898, Mr. Kirby consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Lottie (Graves) Harlow, daughter of Martin C. Graves, who located in Jackson county in the early days Mrs. Kirby was born in 1847, and is a woman of gracious refinement, presiding with dignity over the pleasant home. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HORACE KING.

The birth of an individual has very little to do with his career in life. It might be thought that the surroundings of a child during the early years of its existence would influence it for good or ill, success or failure, in life, but we are told that it does not. Take three children, one of whom is born on a farm, another in a country village, and the third in the heart of the finest residence portion of a city. The lad born on the farm looks out for the first time an a scene in which a barn is the most conspicuous object, a hen house next in importance, an ungainly looking pump occupying the foreground, while a long, straggling woodshed has its place in the middle distance and some cattle are emerging lazily from the back ground. The lad of the country village looks out upon vacant streets, mud-covered and grass grown, a chip-pile occupying the front door yard, while the Monday's washing flying from a clothes line obscures much of the uninviting view. The lad of the city, perhaps, first wittingly opens his eyes on a noble square, framed in by stately mansions, whose frescoed and sculptured fronts face upon well-kept flower gardens, while here and there a lovely fountain or groups of beautiful statuary glimpse through the leaves of the trees and falling waters of the fountains. Naturally one would suppose that the last mentioned child would be the most deeply imbued with ambition, but experience teaches that the chances are largely in favor of the others, with the former boy greatly in the lead. If the city boy does come to the front, it is not the one who is born in the palace or stately mansion on a noble square, but some youth whose birthplace is a mean looking tenement on a back street or above or in the rear of some little shop or insignificant store.

Horace King, the subject of this biography, is by birth a farmer boy and is a native of Michigan, born in Spring Arbor township, Jackson county, August 9, 1844, the son of Fenner and Nancy Perry King. His early life was spent upon a farm where he was born and when old enough to take up his share of the work he was given ample opportunity for exercise and the lessons of industry that he learned have been most useful to him. His education was received in the common schools, the Parma high school and at Albion College, the knowledge acquired by him being superior to that accorded the average tiller of the soil. In early life he was not quite certain that life on the

farm would be entirely to his taste and, having a passion for learning, he was determined to acquire such an education as would equip him for almost any pursuit in which he might engage. At first he engaged in the meat business, following that line for some time, but he became fully satisfied that farm life was not only more agreeable, but more profitable, and since that time the management of his farm has occupied the greater part of his attention.

On the 25th day of November, 1868, Horace King was united in marriage to Miss Maria L. Jones, a native of Lyons, New York, born March 14, 1846. Her parents were Richard and Ann (Van Leuben) Jones, her father a native of Wales and her mother of New York. Mr. and Mrs. King are the parents of one child, a son, Jay F., born March 27, 1884. He was educated in the Parma high school, from which he graduated in the class of 1902, and still makes his home with his parents.

As a farmer, there are few residents of Jackson county who have been more successful than Horace King. He is the owner of two hundred acres of land, the home place comprising one hundred and eighty acres, all in one body, and twenty acres of his possessions are located in Spring Arbor township. The farm is not only well improved, but splendidly equipped and well supplied with live stock. Mr. King carries on general farming, but makes a specialty of breeding and feeding blooded Wilkes horses and always keeps a number of superb animals on the place. In politics, he is a Democrat and has served a number of terms as justice of the peace of Parma township. He is a member of Parma Lodge No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons. His life upon the farm has been a most contented, successful and happy one. Possessed of all that is necessary to supply every comfort and convenience for his family and himself, with many kind neighbors and acquaintances and hosts of friends, besides being blessed with health and strength, he is in a position to heartily enjoy the agreeably extended measures of life to which he may justly lay claim.

PHILLIP HARTMAN.

There is no element which has entered into our composite national fabric that has proved of more practical strength, value and utility than that furnished by the sturdy, persevering and honorable sons of the German fatherland, and in the progress of our republic the German contingent has played an important part from an early epoch in its history. Intensely practical, and ever having a clear comprehension of the ethics of life, the German-Americans have ever wielded a powerful influence, and this service can not be held in light estimation by those who appreciate true civilization and true manhood. He to whom this sketch is dedicated and who is one of the representative farmers and honored citizens of Summit township, Jackson county, traces his genealogy through a long line of sterling German stock, and in his character abide the elements to which attention has been called in preceding sentences.

Phillip Hartman was born in the county of Grafenberg, kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, on the 17th of December, 1833, being a son of John and Magdalena (Deinlein) Hartman, both of whom were likewise

born in this county, where they were reared and educated. John Hartman was a talented musician and was a bandmaster in his early days in the city of Mannheim, where he maintained his home for a number of years, later returning to his native county of Grafenburg, where he died in the year 1840, at which time his only child, the subject of this review, was but seven years of age. His widow subsequently became the wife of Frederick Stackel, who was a prosperous farmer in the vicinity, and who formally adopted the subject of this review when he was nine years of age. The family continued to reside in Bavaria until 1852, when, in company with his family, his brother George and several others, Mr. Stackel started for America, embarking on a sailing vessel at Bremen and having so tempestuous a voyage that they did not reach their destination until seventy days later, disembarking in the city of New York on the 10th of August of that year. The entire party proceeded from the national metropolis to Rochester, New York, where they located. There Mr. Stackel was employed in a nursery for two years, the subject having in the meanwhile come to Jackson county, Michigan, in September, 1854. About two months later he sent for the others of the family to join him here, and upon his arrival Mr. Stackel purchased forty acres of wild land, in Tompkins township, no improvements having been made on the place in the way of fences or buildings. He erected a primitive shanty, twelve by sixteen feet in dimensions, and thereafter continued to reside on the farm for a decade, within which time he made many improvements and brought the major portion of the land under cultivation. In the spring of 1866 he removed with his family to the city of Jackson, where he made his home for the ensuing two years, after which he purchased a farm of fifty-two acres, in Summit township, the same having been well improved, and there he continued to reside until his death, in the autumn of 1886, his wife having preceded him to the other world, dying in 1884. No children were born of the second marriage.

Phillip Hartman, the immediate subject of this review, had received his early educational training in the public schools of his native town in Germany, and was nineteen years of age when the family emigrated to the United States. Soon after his arrival he secured employment on the farm of Aaron Green, of West Brighton, Monroe county, New York, and later was in the employ of others in that county, where he remained until September, 1854, when he came to Jackson county, making the trip by boat across Lake Erie and coming to Jackson via the Michigan Central Railroad. He had received a recommendation from his former employer, Mr. Green, to his oldest son, Chauncey Green, of Ingham county, Michigan, and to that locality Mr. Hartman soon repaired, remaining about two years, after which he made a trip through Ohio and Illinois, and then was employed on a packet boat on the Mississippi river about five months, at the expiration of which he returned to Jackson county, where he remained until March, 1860, when he again went down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, returning to the north at the outbreak of the Rebellion, the boat on which he took passage having been a target for Confederate bullets during the entire northward voyage. He came again to Tompkins township, Jackson

county, and from the observations which he had made during his southern trip he anticipated the trouble between the north and the south, and considered that to him an education in the English language was necessary, so he entered the school taught by Lucy Chase in his vicinity, and there acquired a knowledge of how to read and write the English language. Having been thoroughly educated in his native land, he made rapid progress and by the expiration of the term, he was thoroughly versed in the American language. He resided in that vicinity until the time of his enlistment for service in the Union army. In front of the residence of Gov. Austin Blair, in the city of Jackson, Mr. Hartman had the privilege of listening to an address by Senator Trumbull, in September, 1854, and it was at this time that the Republican party practically had its inception.

When the conflict between the north and the south had become certain and the rebel guns had thundered against the walls of old Fort Sumter, Mr. Hartman manifested his loyalty to the land of his adoption by tendering his services in defense of the Union. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a member of Company K, Third Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, of which Collins Davis was the captain and DeWitt W. C. Smith lieutenant, while the command of the regiment devolved upon Colonel Kellogg. The regiment was mustered in at Grand Rapids, and Mr. Hartman was made fifth corporal of his company. The command proceeded to the city of St. Louis, Missouri, where it remained about two months, then proceeding to New Madrid, that state, and taking part in the siege of Island No. 10. The command then proceeded by boat up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing, reaching the front just after the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Hartman was present at the siege of Corinth and then with his regiment followed in the rear of Sherman's forces to Tuscumbia, Alabama, remaining only a short time and the work of his regiment being to assist in keeping open the connections between the Federal forces in the north and south. He took part in the battles of Corinth and Iuka, Mississippi, and continued in service in that state, northern Alabama and Tennessee until January 19, 1864, when he veteranized, re-enlisting as a member of the same company, in which he had risen to the position of commissary and quartermaster's sergeant. After the expiration of his original term of enlistment he received a furlough of thirty days, and with the others of his command returned to Michigan, where a reorganization of the regiment was effected, in Kalamazoo. They then went to St. Louis, Missouri, where Mr. Hartman was on the provost guard for three months, after which he followed his regiment to Duvall Bluff, Arkansas, and later participated in several battles and skirmishes, including engagements at Little Rock and Brownsville and on the Arkansas river, having in the meanwhile been promoted orderly sergeant. The command proceeded down the Arkansas and Mississippi rivers to Baton Rouge and then to New Orleans, after which they crossed Lake Ponchartrain and proceeded up Mobile bay to the city of the same name, being at that point at the time when General Taylor surrendered. From Mobile the company was sent, under command of General Bailey, with three hundred government wagons and pontoons, and they were twenty-three days in effecting the conveying of the supplies

and accoutrements across the river at Baton Rouge, crossing on pontoon bridge all large streams a number of times, the regiment being consolidated into ten companies at this time, and Company K being distributed among the various companies, which left the subject a superannuate orderly sergeant and he was mustered out of the service, by Major-General Sherman, at New Orleans, on the 5th of July, 1865, having been on active duty during the entire period of the greatest civil war known in the annals of history.

After receiving his honorable discharge Mr. Hartman returned to Jackson, where he continued to reside until April 1, 1874, having been engaged in the restaurant and summer-resort business. He then traded his city property for his present farm, in Summit township, to which he moved and on which he has since resided, the property being located in section 17 and being on the line of the Jackson & Fort Wayne Railroad and the Michigan Airline Railroad. He secured one hundred and one acres, the tract having been partly improved, forty acres having been cleared at the time when he came into possession of the property. In the following spring Mr. Hartman rebuilt the house which was on the place, and he has since made other excellent improvements in the way of new buildings, while the entire place indicates the care bestowed and the progressive methods brought to bear, attention being given to general farming. Mr. Hartman is a man of fine mental powers, keeps in touch with the progress of the age and is well informed on current topics, while he has so ordered his course as to retain the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life. In his political affiliations he is what is termed an independent voter, usually giving his support to the man in his judgment best fitted to fill the position, regardless of party ties. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. Fraternally he formerly belonged to Edward Pomeroy Post No. 48, Grand Army of the Republic, and E. P. Griffith Command No. 24, Union Veteran Union, of the city of Jackson. He was for nine years moderator of school district No. 2, in this township, was highway commissioner in 1892, ever lending his influence in the furtherance of all measures for the general good.

Mr. Hartman has been twice married. In May, 1866, he wedded Miss Catherine Kettle, who was born in Waterloo county, Canada, and who died in July, 1868, without issue. In March, 1869, Mr. Hartman married Miss Celia Boh, who was born in Baden, Germany, October 13, 1843, a daughter of Valentine and Salome (Yerger) Boh, who passed their entire lives in their native land. Mrs. Hartman came to America in 1866 and joined her aunt in Cincinnati, where she remained until about the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman became the parents of five children, of whom we make mention as follows: George, who is engaged in farming in Somerset township, married Neva Wellman and they have three children, Philip, Cecil and John; Frederick, who resides in the city of Jackson, married Miss Sophia Souder, and they have one son, Howard; Philip, Jr., is unmarried and has charge of the homestead farm; and Lena and Ophelia also remain beneath the parental roof. Mr. Hartman and family are among the most highly respected of Jackson county and are

greatly esteemed by all who know them. They are genial, wholesouled and hospitable people, and their latch string always hangs outside for their many friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM S. LUDLOW.

Not many of the present residents of Parma township have resided within its confines for a period of fifty-seven years. A residence of that length of time in any locality is a compliment to the resident as well as to the place of residence. It indicates that the one is possessed of a contented disposition and that the other cannot possibly be a very bad place in which to live. The subject of this biography, William S. Ludlow, has resided in Parma township since 1846, being but nine years old when he came to Jackson county, and from that time until the present he has been one of its worthy, progressive and enterprising inhabitants. The modest calling of a farmer has been his vocation, but that has not prevented him from being eminently successful in the life work he early decided upon.

William S. Ludlow is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Tompkins county, September 22, 1837. His parents were West H. and Elenore E. (Steele) Ludlow, the former a native of Tompkins county, New York, born April 27, 1811, and the latter born in the same state, August 18, 1809. They were the parents of five children, viz: Sylvester G., Mary S., Sophronia, William S. and Phoebe E. Mrs. Elenore Ludlow departed this life February 12, 1891, leaving to her husband the care of their five little ones, the youngest being a mere babe. All through his life West H. Ludlow was a farmer, though in starting out to work for himself he was employed for a length of time on construction work on the Erie canal and at another time gave much attention to preaching the gospel as a Baptist minister. For three years he was located at Whitehall, Michigan. A Whig during the existence of that party, he became a Republican after the organization of that political school. April 1, 1841, he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Eliza Sexton, who proved a kind and indulgent mother to his children and a true and loving wife to him. His death occurred April 30, 1870, while she survived him more than twenty-two years, dying in 1892.

Silas and Elizabeth (Starr) Ludlow were the paternal grandparents of the subject. His place of birth is not definitely known, but the year is given as 1771. He died in Tompkins county, New York, in 1823, and his wife died in Parma township, Jackson county, Michigan, in 1851, having survived her husband twenty-eight years. The maternal grandparents of the subject were William and Ellanor (Vanderbilt) Steele, both natives of New York, in which state they spent all the years of their lives. They were the parents of fifteen children, there being but one son among the number, and all but one daughter grew to maturity. Mr. Steele was by trade a blacksmith and a manufacturer of locks. In politics he was a Whig. He and his wife are deceased.

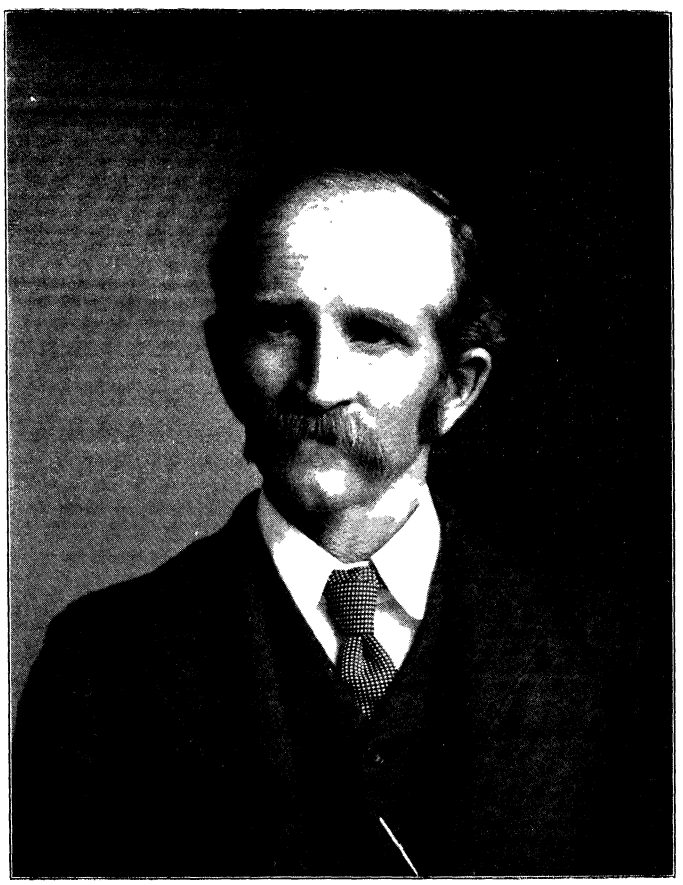
The farm furnished William S. Ludlow his field of labor and the common schools of the township his education, and in each place he is said to have conducted himself with commendable diligence and to have profited well by his instruction in each line. He

aided his father in the labor on the farm as long as he felt it was necessary, and when he branched out on his own behalf he was not long in accumulating some property. He early became skilled in the operation of a threshing machine, having always had a fancy for machinery, procured a most serviceable outfit and for years has operated it during the threshing season. He is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of fine land, which has for years been most thoroughly cultivated, and from which a satisfactory annual income is derived. He also breeds and feeds Poland China hogs and few in the region where he resides are as successful as he is in this line. His sympathy was with the Whig party during the life of that political organization, but his first vote was cast for the Republican party, the former party having disintegrated before he attained his majority. He has served as highway commissioner of his township some fourteen years.

November 28, 1862, Mr. Ludlow was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hoag, a native of Rensselaer county, New York, born August 8, 1839. Her parents were John and Caroline (Hunter) Hoag, who were among the first settlers of the county. To this marriage two children were born, viz: George H., born November 10, 1863, was educated in the common schools and at Albion College, and is now a resident of Springport; in politics he is a Republican, has served as highway commissioner, and is a member of the Masonic lodge at Springport; he married Miss Minnie Connine and they have three children, Louisa, Laverne and Lucile; Adria, the second child, was born October 29, 1869, and was educated in the common schools, Parma high school and Albion College. She married Fred Houseman November 30, 1891, and became the mother of one child, Dorothy, who died in infancy, her own death occurring November 11, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow attend divine service at the Methodist Episcopal church, although the Baptist is the religious belief which he professes. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His long residence in Jackson county and the exemplary life he has led has given him a very extensive acquaintance and whereever he is known he is well respected and highly esteemed.

JOHN B. BROWN.

Within the pages of this work will be found specific mention of many who have figured prominently in the industrial, public and social life of Jackson county, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the community and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Such men merit definite tributes of respect in a publication of the province assigned to the one at hand, and at this point it is pertinent to touch briefly upon the ancestral and personal record of one of the sterling pioneers of the county, where he has passed his entire life and where his honored parents took up their abode when this section was practically a forest wild, the state having been admitted to the Union the preceding year. The farm now owned by the subject is one of the magnificent rural estates of the county and a portion of the same is the original tract purchased from the government by his father nearly three



JOHN B. BROWN.



MRS. JOHN B. BROWN.

score and ten years ago, and here the subject of this sketch has maintained his residence from the time of his birth. He is one of the essentially representative farmers of the county, is a leading horticulturist in special lines, raises live stock of high grade and conducts his operations in each of these departments upon an extensive scale, while in the civil affairs of his township he has long taken a prominent part, being at the present time justice of the peace, of which office he has been incumbent for many years.

John B. Brown was born on his present homestead, in Rives township, on the 3d of November, 1842, being a son of Anthony B. and Maria (Lander) Brown, both of whom were born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania There Anthony B. Brown was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1836, when he decided to cast in his lot with the people of Michigan, whose aspirations for the dignity of statehood were at that time being accorded assuring recognition on the part of congress. He located in the city of Detroit, which was then a town of less than five thousand population, and there engaged in the freighting and transportation business, transferring new settlers to various portions of the territory and also hauling merchandise and other supplies. Within the year which witnessed his arrival in Michigan Mr. Brown came to Jackson county and entered claim to the northeast quarter of section 35, Rives township, purchasing the land from the government. The property has ever since remained in the possession of the family, the subject having succeeded his father in the ownership thereof and having in his possession the original government deed, the document bearing the signature of Martin Van Buren, who was then President of the United States. In 1838 Mr. Brown took up his residence on the pioneer farm, where he made a clearing and erected a log house of the primitive type, and shortly afterward he returned to Pennsylvania, where his marriage was solemnized, and he then came to Jackson county with his bride, the entire overland journey being made in a covered wagon. In the rudimentary forest lodge they established their home, the township being practically unreclaimed from the native timber at the time, and settlers being few and far removed from each other, while Indians still had rendezvous in this section and wild game of all descriptions was plentiful. Mr. Brown sturdily set to himself the task of clearing his land, bringing to bear determination, persistence and unflagging courage, so that success came as a natural sequence. He reclaimed the original quarter section to the uses of cultivation and also purchased an adjoining tract of one hundred and forty acres, which he also partially improved. He became one of the prosperous farmers and honored citizens of the township, and was esteemed not less for his energy and ability than for his sterling rectitude in all the relations of life. In politics he was originally a Whig, but when the Republican party was organized he transferred his support to the same and thereafter was aligned in its ranks until the time of his death, though he never sought nor held public office. His wife, who proved a devoted companion and helpmate, was a zealous member of the Presbyterian church, of which he was an attendant and supporter. He passed to his reward on the 31st of August, 1871, while she long survived him, her death occurring on the 16th of August, 1896. Of their six children the

following epitomized record is here entered: Peter L., who was a physician and surgeon in Jacksonville, Illinois, married Miss Caroline Joaquin. and they have one daughter; Mary S., who died July 2, 1879, was the wife of Warren Thorp, who now resides in Blackman township, this county; John B., the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; James died in infancy; Jane is the wife of Arthur Markham, who is a successful farmer in the state of Virginia, and they became the parents of six children, of whom one is deceased; and Anna died at the age of two and one-half years. Peter L. served in the Civil war, being assistant surgeon in the United States regulars located at Louisville and Little Rock, Arkansas.

John B. Brown, whose name introduces this article, was reared on the old homestead farm on which he now resides, and grew up under the conditions of pioneer life, while he early became inured to the work of the farm, and he recalled to the biographist the fact that when a lad of nine years one of his duties was to carry butter and eggs produced on the place to the city of Jackson, seven miles distant, making the trips on foot through the forest, while he did his share in the clearing of the land and in the cultivation of the newly opened fields, driving an ox team before the plow and finding the severest test upon his patience through the difficulties involved in managing the plodding beasts and avoiding the omnipresent stumps. His early educational privileges were those afforded in the log school house of the locality and period, and his attendance in the same was of an intermittent order, since his services were required on the farm during the summer months. Like many another of the sons of pioneer parents, however, he was able to lay the foundation of a broad and practical knowledge, and the seeming handicap of his youth was scarcely one in fact, in view of the developments of later years. Further advantages in the line, however, were afforded him, since he was enabled to attend the Union school, in Ypsilanti, for several terms, and there applied himself with such effect as to become eligible for pedagogic honors, having been for several terms a successful and popular teacher in the district schools of his native county. He continued to be identified with the work of the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-five years, when he rented the place from his father, while after the death of the latter he purchased the interests of the other heirs and has ever since continued to reside on the homestead. He has attained a high degree of success in his operations, while he has made many excellent improvements of a permanent nature, having a commodious and attractive residence and substantial barn and other requisite buildings. In addition to diversified agriculture Mr. Brown has given special study and attention to horticulture and has gained a wide reputation as a raiser of potatoes, usually putting in from twenty to thirty acres each year, while he has gained the sobriquet of "potato king of Jackson county." He also raises sheep upon a quite extensive scale, having the medium and fine-wool types of the highest grade, keeping an average of four hundren head and being one of the successful breeders of the county, while he utilizes the coarser products of the farm in the feeding of his stock. His landed estate now includes four hundred acres and is recognized

as one of the most valuable rural demesnes in this section, two hundred and fifty acres being maintained under effective cultivation, while the remainder is timber and pasture land. Everything about the place is kept in thorough repair, the farm is well tiled, and on every side are the unmistakable evidences of thrift and prosperity, indicating the progressive ideas and careful management of the owner, who commands unequivocal esteem in the community which has been the scene of his labors from his youth up. Mr. Brown is essentially public spirited, as would naturally be expected of one who shows so marked enterprise in private affairs, and all measures advanced for the general good receive his co-operation. That his ability and fidelity to public trust have not fallen short of appreciation is shown in the fact that he was retained in the office of supervisor of the township two terms, was a member of the board of review several terms, and that he is now serving his sixth term in the office of justice of the peace, in which judicial capacity he has rendered particularly efficient service in his assigned jurisdiction. He is a member of the Grange, having served for several years as its master.

On the 26th of March, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown to Mrs. Jean Metcalfe, who was born in Huron county, Michigan, being a daughter of Andrew McAllister, who was a native of Scotland, whence he came with his parents to the Dominion of Canada when a boy, being there reared and educated. In about 1857 he came to Michigan and settled in Huron county, as a pioneer, and became one of the respected and influential farmers of that section, where he now resides. Mrs. Brown was born in Huron county, Michigan, June 19, 1861, and her early training was in charge of her mother; later she attended the country schools, and her proficiency won for her a teacher's certificate, her pedagogical labors being mostly in Huron and Sanilac counties, Michigan. She was a member of the graduating class of 1897, in the Michigan State Normal College of Ypsilanti after which she taught three years. She is a lady of more than ordinary attainments and education and is a pleasing conversationalist, presiding with grace and dignity in her cozy home.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have in their possession two old parchment sheepskin deeds, which were executed respectively June 5, 1837, and August 1, 1839, and signed by President Martin Van Buren.

LEANDER L. McCAIN.

Although Michigan was the thirteenth state admitted into the Union after the thirteen original colonies had formed themselves into states and established the federation, it is, nevertheless, not generally considered an unlucky state. It is quite certain that hundreds of thousands of its inhabitants, some of whom were residents of the region at the time of its admission, are not only lucky, but the descendants of those very people are among the most fortunate, so far as material wealth, financial prosperity and domestic happiness are concerned, of any who may be found in the entire union. A trip through almost any part of Michigan, more especially through Jackson county, will have a very strong tendency to shake the faith of the

most credulous believer in the potency of the figures thirteen as being an unlucky number. The father and grandfather of the subject of this review, Leander L. McCain, had been residents of Jackson county seven years when, in 1837, the state was admitted. There the family has resided from that time to the present, have grown with the country, enhanced their material wealth and enjoyed every blessing that the average citizen of any state could desire or wish for.

Leander L. McCain was born on a farm in Jackson county, Michigan, July 9, 1850. His parents were Alonzo and Sophronia (Waite) McCain, natives of Batavia, New York, the father born in 1825, and his wife about three years later. The paternal grandfather of the subject, Leander McCain, was also a native of Batavia, New York, where he was reared. He was born in the year 1794, and soon after marriage, in 1831, came to Jackson county, where he entered land, and about two years later brought his family out and established a home. There he resided until his death and there the descendants who survive him still reside. He took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, four miles west of the geographical center of Jackson county, which is still a part of the possessions of the family. Leander McCain, the progenitor of the family in Michigan, died at the family home in 1842.

Alonzo, father of Leander L. McCain, grew to manhood in Jackson county, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was a thrifty, enterprising, prosperous citizen, who aided his father in the cultivation of the farm until he found it necessary, through the death of his father, to take complete charge. He was only seventeen years old when his father died, but manliness and self-reliance being characteristic of the family, he did not hesitate to face the responsibility thus thrust upon him by relentless fate. Within a very short time after the burial of his father the youth of seventeen became the thoughtful, methodical head of the family.

On attaining man's estate, in 1847, Alonzo McCain was united in marriage to Miss Sophronia Waite, a native of Batavia, New York. They took up their home upon the homestead, continued to engage in farming and stock raising and prospered most gratifyingly. The good wife and mother died March 6, 1871, while he survived her about twenty-six years, having departed this life January 29, 1897. He had added to the original quarter section left by his father, until the farm at present comprises four hundred acres, splendidly improved, upon which he erected a fine residence, furnished it luxuriantly and built all other necessary and desirable buildings on the place. It is well stocked with various kinds of domestic animals, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and suitably equipped with all necessary farming implements. To Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo McCain the following children were born: Delores, widow of Frank J. Laverty, who resides on her farm in Jackson county, six miles south of the city of Jackson; Leander L., who is the subject of this review and who occupies the farm located upon by his grandfather and so splendidly increased and improved by his father; Almira, wife of George Bright, resides at Spring Arbor, Michigan; Helen is a resident of California, and Arthur married May Watts and resides in Jackson.

Leander L. McCain has spent the entire years of his life, which now number fifty-

three, upon the farm whereon he was born. He attended the common schools, was a good student, and made very satisfactory progress in his studies. While he was mastering the various common school branches, he was also aiding his father in the work of the farm. Industry has always been one of his most distinctive traits of character and that, coupled with good judgment and unflagging energy, has guaranteed him a most successful career.

March 26, 1873, Mr. McCain was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia L. Bright, a native of Michigan, born in Springport, January 2, 1851. Her parents were William and Julia A. (Wells) Bright, natives of New York, who settled in Michigan more than half a century ago. To Mr. and Mrs. Leander L. McCain three children have been born, viz: Clarence, who is cultivating the old homestead; Marjorie, wife of Fred C. Hall, a farmer who resides near Jackson, and Frank L., who still lives at home with his parents.

For more than three generations farming has been the business of the family. It need, therefore, be no surprise to the reader to be informed that Leander L. McCain is one of the best enlightened and most progressive farmers in Summit township. Of course it is easy for him to be successful, for he has everything that is requisite for the proper conduct of his business at his immediate command. He is not only a public spirited man and has filled a number of the local offices, but he is a worthy citizen and most estimable man. In every relation of life, but more particularly in the home circle, is he all that could be desired, a father who is loving and indulgent, a husband, devoted and true.

Mrs. McCain's parents moved from New York state to Michigan in 1849, settling near Springport, where they resided a short time. They subsequently settled in Spring Arbor township, however, where they purchased land, and afterwards resided until their death. He died November 11, 1874, at the age of sixty-three years, and his wife survived him until March 25, 1880, when she also passed to the other world, at the age of sixty-three. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Sarah J., William, deceased, Eliza, deceased, Horace, deceased, Elizabeth, deceased, John M., deceased, George W., Cynthia L., Edward R. and Dora J.

EUR M. LUDLOW.

Not many are so fortunate as to be able to trace their ancestry back to such illustrious names as those appended to that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. Doubtless there are many descendants of those intrepid men scattered throughout this land, but they are only occasionally encountered. Eur M. Ludlow, the subject of this review, a resident of Parma township, Jackson county, Michigan, is a collateral descendant of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last signer of the Declaration of Independence to pass from time to eternity. Daniel Carroll, brother of Charles, was the father of Mary Carroll, who became the wife of Samuel Saxton, whose daughter was the mother of Eur M. Ludlow. Thus is the ancestry traced back to the Carroll family.

In Parma township, Jackson county, May 23, 1852, Eur M. Ludlow was born. His parents were West H. and Ann Eliza

(Saxton) Ludlow, the former a native of Tompkins county, New York, born April 27, 1811, and the latter a native of Germantown, Pennsylvania, born September 7, 1821. They were married April 1, 1841, and continued to reside in New York until September, 1846, when they came to Jackson county, Michigan, and located in Parma township. They purchased land, cleared and improved it and made a comfortable home, where they resided until their deaths. He died April 30, 1870, while she survived him more than twenty-two years, expiring July 6, 1892. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Frank S., Carroll S., Eleanor A., Ard, Eur M., Olivetta, Lee H. and Sarah R.

At the time of his marriage with Miss Ann Eliza Saxton, West H. Ludlow was a widower and the father of five children. His first wife was Miss Elenore E. Steele, a native of New York, born August 28, 1809, and the names of their children were: Sylvester G., Mary S., Saphronia, William S. and Phoebe E. February 12, 1841, Mrs. Elenore (Steele) Ludlow departed this life, leaving to the care of her bereaved husband their five little ones, the youngest of whom was a mere babe. He was fortunate in procuring for them a step-mother who reared them as tenderly and loved them as fondly as if they had been her own. Farming was the principal occupation of West H. Ludlow all his life, though in early manhood he worked for a length of time on the Erie canal, and devoted some attention to preaching the gospel, as a minister of the Baptist church, being located for about three years at Whitehall, Michigan. In politics he was a Republican, though previously he had been a Whig.

In the years preceding the Civil war the boy in the country had but little choice in the way of occupation. Farming was all there was to do, but there was abundance of that, and to that pursuit, therefore, Eur M. Ludlow devoted his attention. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood in which he was reared and later the Whitehead high school, thus securing a very satisfactory education. In starting out to work for himself he secured a complete knowledge of the carpenter trade and followed that calling for about three years. A part of this time he lived in one of the suburbs of Chicago, where he still is the owner of some real estate. For years past he has devoted himself to general farming and stock raising, which he carries on on an extensive scale. He occupies the Brown farm, a tract of three hundred and sixty-four acres, which gives him ample opportunity for the exercise of his calling on a scale commensurate with his abilities and energy.

November 11, 1874, Mr. Ludlow was united in marriage to Miss Julia M. Morton, a native of Cass county, Michigan, born September 29, 1855. Her parents are Chester C. and Mary (Ludlow) Morton, he a native of Onondaga county, New York, born February 18, 1822, and she of Huron county, Ohio, born September 30, 1839. They were married in Cass county, Michigan, and there they still reside. Six children were born to them, four of whom are living. He is a farmer, and a Democrat and takes quite an active interest in politics, having held a number of local offices. For some years he was a justice of the peace of his township. To Mr. and Mrs. Eur M. Ludlow five children have been born, viz: Charles M. is a member of the class of

1897 in the Springport high school; Frank E. wedded Miss Evelyn Burchard; Ard A., George H. and Emma J., the latter of whom is taking a complete course in instrumental music, for which she possesses a decided talent.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were Silas and Elizabeth (Starr) Ludlow. The place of birth of Silas is not definitely known, but the year is given as 1771. He died in Tompkins county, New York, in 1823, but his wife survived him twenty-eight years, her death occurring in Parma township, Jackson county, Michigan, in 1851. The maternal grandparents of the subject were Samuel and Mary (Carroll) Saxton, he a native of Pennsylvania and she of Carrollton, Carroll county, Maryland. She was a niece of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Samuel Saxton formed the acquaintance of Mary Carroll in Maryland and some years later they were married. They made their home in the Empire state until 1846 when, with their children, including the mother of the subject, they came to Michigan and made Parma township, Jackson county, their home until their deaths. She died in 1862; his death occurred nine years later, in 1871.

In politics Eur M. Ludlow is a Republican, but was never an aspirant for office. The family are members of the Congregational church and regular attendants on the services of some denomination. He is a member of Lodge No. 131, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Springport. Mrs. Ludlow is a member of Springport Hive No. 712, Ladies of the Maccabees. Descended from some of the best and most illustrious ancestry of the Revolutionary period of American history, the Ludlow family of Parma township seem destined never to dim the laurels so proudly worn by their distinguished progenitors.

ABRAM HOAG.

The honored subject of this sketch is not only one of the representative farmers of Jackson county, but is also a member of one of its sterling pioneer families, while in both the paternal and maternal lines the genealogical record indicates long identification with the annals of American history, so that added interest attaches to a consideration of the career of Mr. Hoag in a work of this nature.

Abram Hoag was born in Rensselaer county, New York, on the 8th of September, 1841, being a son of John and Caroline (Hunter) Hoag, both of whom were likewise natives of the old Empire state, where the former was born in the year 1815 and the latter in 1818. In the year following the birth of the subject of this sketch they emigrated to Jackson county, Michigan, and located on a partially improved farm in Parma township, the same being now the fine homestead upon which resides their youngest daughter, Mrs. Reuben Landon. John Hoag became the owner of a landed estate of four hundred and twenty acres and was one of the prominent and influential farmers of the county, while for twenty years he controlled a large and profitable business as a shipper of grain and live stock. In politics he was originally a Whig, later a Republican, and finally, in harmony with his earnest convictions, he espoused the cause of the

Prohibition party. He served for a time as justice of the peace and was a man who commanded unqualified confidence and esteem in the community. He and his estimable wife were zealous members of the Quaker church. Mr. Hoag passed away on the 13th of January, 1899, his wife having preceded him into eternal rest, her death occurring on the 13th of January, 1889, so that he died exactly ten years later than did she who had been his cherished and devoted companion and helpmeet. Of their eight children seven attained years of maturity and are living at the present time. John Hoag was a son of Asa and Elizabeth (Norton) Hoag, the former of whom was born in Dutchess county, New York, and the latter in Rensselaer county, that state, where she died, his demise having occurred in Washington county, New York. Elizabeth (Norton) Hoag was a daughter of David Norton, who died in Rensselaer county, New York, the maiden name of his wife having been Hunt. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this review were Jerry and Betsy (Eycleshymer) Hunter, both of whom likewise died in Rensselaer county, New York, The paternal great-grandparents were Abram and Abigail (Wooley) Hoag, who passed their lives in Dutchess county, New York.

Abram Hoag, to whom this article is dedicated, was reared on the homestead farm and was early made familiar with the conditions and labors of pioneer life, assisting in the work of the farm as soon as he had attained an age when his services could be properly enlisted in the connection, while his educational privileges were such as were afforded by the common schools of the day. He has been unswerving in his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture, with which he has been identified from his youth, and his valuable farm of ninety-eight acres, which is located in section 5, Springport township, is one of the attractive and well improved places of this locality. He devotes his attention to general farming and also raises live stock of excellent grade, while he has so ordered his life in all its relations as will uphold the prestige of the honored name which he bears. In politics he maintains a position independent of strict partisan lines, exercising his franchise in accordance with the dictates of his judgment as applied to conditions and exigencies of the hour.

In December, 1871, Mr. Hoag was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Reed, who was born Clarendon, Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 12th of March, 1849, being a daughter of Asa W. and Fidelia (Gay) Reed, both of whom were born in the state of New York, while their marriage was solemnized in Calhoun county, Michigan, where Mr. Reed died in the year 1893, his wife having passed away in 1891. They had eleven children, of whom nine attained years of maturity, while eight of the number are living at the present time. Mr. Reed was a farmer by vocation, in politics was a stanch Democrat, having held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and both he and his wife held membership in the Methodist church, being numbered among the prominent and honored pioneers of Clarendon township, Calhoun county, at the time of their deaths. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoag have been born two children, Frederick, who died in infancy, and Frances D., who was born on the 25th of August, 1885, and is now a student in the excellent conservatory of music maintained as a depart-

ment of Albion College. Mrs. Hoag is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in the city of Albion. Her paternal grandparents were Ephraim and Mary (Spaulding) Reed, both of whom were born in Connecticut, whence they emigrated to Calhoun county, Michigan, in an early day and there passed the remainder of their lives. Her maternal grandparents were John and Lodicia (Pierce) Gay, who were natives of New York, whence they likewise came to Michigan as pioneers of Calhoun county, where they made their home until death.

GEORGE HOAG.

Where a man is held by the suffrage of his fellow citizens in an important local public position for the greater part of a score of years, it surely indicates that it is so satisfactorily and efficiently filled by the incumbent, they do not deem it possible to secure better service, or even as good, from another. The position of supervisor is not a difficult one to fill and there are many very capable citizens in Parma township; yet, term after term, for seventeen successive years, George Hoag, the subject of this biography, has been elected to that office. It is not because he craves or desires the place that he has held it, but simply because his neighbors wanted him in the position and he has been too kindly accommodating to deny them what they so much desire. There are probably very few instances in the history of Jackson county of such long-continued service in one official capacity.

George Hoag, the subject of this review, was born on his father's farm in Jackson county, Michigan, August 4, 1846, his parents being Asa and Elizabeth (Norton) Hoag, natives of Dutchess county, New York. Detailed reference to them is made in the sketch of Abram Hoag, elsewhere in the pages.

The early life of George Hoag was much like that of the average western boy on the farm. There was plenty of hard work, interspersed occasionally with a holiday. During the winter months he attended the district schools and, realizing the value of knowledge, profited so well by his instruction that he is the possessor of a very fair education. He remained on the farm assisting in the necessary work thereon long after leaving school, and finally determined to follow that calling with which he was most familiar and become a farmer. Reared to know the value of money and the uselessness of its unnecessary expenditure, when he began life on his own behalf he practiced economy and was provident with his earnings, and it was not long until he found himself possessed of sufficient means to justify him in thinking of making a home of his own. On the 6th day of December, 1866, Mr. Hoag was united in marriage to Miss Jane Landon, a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born May 16, 1844. Her parents were David and Nancy (Green) Landon, natives of Cayuga county, New York. He was the eighth child of a family of ten and was born December 27, 1807, while she was born January 8, 1825. They were married November 29, 1843, and immediately thereafter moved to Michigan, locating in Jackson county, where they remained until their deaths. He died July 17, 1893, at the age of eighty-six years, while her death occurred June 28, 1896, at the age of seventy-one years. At the age of twenty-two years,

David Landon professed religion, was converted and became a licensed exhorter of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican, but later in life he became a zealous Prohibitionist. He was a successful manager in business matters and at the time of his death was the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of fine land. He left five living children, fifteen grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. In the Hoag family were seven children, seventeen grandchildren and thirteen great-grandchildren.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Hoag have been born five children, viz: Alice, wife of Fred G. Dean, of Parma, have one son, George W.; Carrie is deceased; Asa married Miss Susie Henstead, and they are the parents of two children, Carrie and Roscoe; George, Jr., married Grace Moe, of Springport, and resides in Parma township; Arthur L. is a student in the Parma high school. Mrs. Hoag is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The family of George Hoag resides in a comfortable home on a fine fertile farm of one hundred and fifty acres in Parma township. He carries on general farming, but raises a good grade of Shropshire sheep and has one of the best flocks to be found in the county. In politics he was a Republican, but of late years has become a very zealous Prohibitionist. He is a member of Parma Lodge No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The fact that he has served his constituents on the board of supervisors continuously for seventeen years testifies amply to the high regard in which he is held by the people in whose midst he was born fifty-seven years ago.

ERWIN J. FINLEY.

There are many families and individuals whose influence upon their surroundings is as certain as that of sunshine on vegetation. The family whence the subject of this biography, Erwin J. Finley, sprang is one which has exerted a beneficent influence wherever they resided any length of time. The great-grandparents of the subject were natives of Ireland, and in that land of patriots, poets, orators and statesman various members of the Finley family were identified with important historical events. The great-grandparents came to America soon after the war of the Revolution and located in the state of New York, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred at the home of their son, John Finley, on Finley Hill, Wayne county, New York. The paternal grandparents of the subject were John and Rebecca Finley, who settled in Wayne county, New York, in 1803, on land secured from the government. It was a picturesque location on which they built their home and was soon known far and wide as Finley Hill, a name which the location bears to this day. They improved and beautified their land and established a fine home, which was known far and wide for its generous hospitality. There they lived, enjoying gratifying prosperity and an enviable popularity until their deaths. John Finley died at the age of eighty-three years, and his wife at the age of eighty-one, his father and mother having also died in the same house many years previous. The maternal grandparents of Erwin J. Finley were John and Ruth (Wright) Mason. They were natives of Schoharie county, New York, but located in Wayne county early in their married life. They re-

sided on a farm, to the cultivation and management of which he devoted his attention. They were very successful in business, accumulated some property and reared and educated an intelligent, worthy family. He died at the age of sixty-five years, while his wife survived him twenty-eight years, death coming to her in the ninety-fourth year of her age. Theron and Prudence (Mason) Finley were the parents of Erwin J. Finley, the subject of this biography. Both were natives of Wayne county, New York, he having been born at the family home in Finley Hill, which had been the home of his parents and grandparents. The members of the family appreciated the value of knowledge and, though the opportunities for securing an education were limited in those days, Theron Finley was far better educated than the majority of the youths of his time and the locality in which he lived. Opportunities for the choice of a calling were not as plentiful in those days as at present, the pursuit of agriculture being the most common and the most convenient, and to it young Finley applied himself with characteristic zeal and energy. Prosperity crowned his efforts and soon after attaining his majority he married Miss Prudence Mason. The union proved a most congenial one, and four children were born to them, all of whom grew to maturity and are now living worthy and useful lives. The faithful wife died in 1866. Mr. Finley is the owner of one hundred and twelve acres of land, situated in Parma township, Jackson county, though he resides in Parma. In politics he is a Democrat and quite active in the interest of his party. By a second marriage, which he contracted in 1868, his bride on that occasion being Miss Martha Mason, he became the father of three daughters.

Erwin J. Finley was born at the family home, in Finley Hill, Wayne county, New York, August 3, 1861, and grew to manhood in the parental home. He was educated in the public schools of Walworth, in his native county, acquiring a thorough knowledge of all the common school branches. He selected farming as his occupation in life and, considering Michigan a better field for the exercise of his abilities, he moved to this state in 1884, locating in Calhoun county. There he resided until 1897, when he moved to Jackson county, having purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres in Parma township.

November 25, 1885, Erwin J. Finley was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Finley, a native of Calhoun county, Michigan, born January 21, 1862. Her parents were Silas and Amanda (Snyder) Finley, pioneer residents of Calhoun county, Michigan. Two sons were born to this union, viz: Theron S., born May 7, 1887, educated in the Albion high school, and Clarence Erwin, born September 17, 1890, now attending school. The faithful wife and devoted mother died December 12, 1897.

Since locating on his Parma township farm, Erwin J. Finley has made many and lasting improvements thereon, the most important being the erection of a barn, forty by ninety-six feet, at a cost of twelve hundred and sixteen dollars. He is engaged very extensively in the raising and feeding of cattle and sheep, a business to which he is well adapted and which he has made quite profitable. In politics he is a Democrat, straightforward and uncompromising, but he is

about as good a judge of a candidate as he is of live stock and never had any use for any kind of a "scrub." He is a very successful business man, shrewd, careful and methodical, and an enterprising citizen who has proven his worth to the community.

GEORGE LOVITT.

Considering the versatility of the average American, it is a matter of surprise that so few aspire to political positions or official stations. It is a fact, however, that in proportion to the number eligible to the various places, the number of candidates is generally small indeed. The truth is, to be a successful politician requires not only special training, but there must be natural talent, a taste for the necessary work to be done and a particular aptitude for the occupancy of the desired official position. George Lovitt, the subject of this biography, though still young, has been quite successful in local politics. He has been elected to and creditably filled many of the township offices and he is at the present time postmaster of the village of Pulaski. The really successful politician always begins his public career at home. So the subject of this review began, and his success has been so complete that the future seems to promise for him almost any position to which he may aspire.

George Lovitt is a native of Jackson county, having been born in Pulaski township July 8, 1866. His father was William Lovitt, a native of England, born in March, 1833, who came to America about 1856, accompanied by his wife, Susan (Lambert) Lovitt, purchased land in Pulaski township and established a home thereon. There he has resided from that time to the present, engaged in farming. To them six children have been born, viz.: John, Samuel, George, Wallace, Charles and Thomas, all residents of Pulaski township. Mrs. Lovitt died in April, 1898. All of the years of the life of George Lovitt have been spent in the township of his birth. When old enough to attend school he began his education, and, being energetic and ambitious, he profited by the instruction he received far more than most boys of his age. Before he completed the common school course he was very thorough in all of the branches taught, attaining a proficiency greater than many of those who yearly attempt to become instructors in the schools of the rural districts. On leaving school and communing with himself as to what calling he was best adapted to, he decided in favor of the mercantile business. He accordingly established a well-stocked general merchandise store at Pulaski and has continued to enjoy a thriving trade ever since.

On the 11th day of November, 1890, George Lovitt was united in marriage to Ella Caywood, a native of Jackson county, born in February, 1871. Her parents are John and Mary (Dresser) Caywood, the mother a native of Michigan, who are among the very oldest and most highly respected residents of Pulaski township. To Mr. and Mrs. Lovitt two children have been born, Mamie and Carl, both being now students in the public schools of the village.

Since attaining his majority George Lovitt has taken an interest in politics, chiefly, however, in that part of it which applies to local affairs. He has been actuated by no selfish motive, his object being to see that

capable officials are selected and that the affairs of the municipality are efficiently and economically administered. In 1894 the voters of the township elected him to the position of clerk and he was re-elected in 1895. In 1899 he was elected supervisor and at each successive election from that time to the present (1903) he has been re-elected. In 1899 he was commissioned postmaster of Pulaski and is still serving the government and the public most faithfully in that capacity. The talents of which he is possessed, in a political line, are worthy of a broader field for the exercise of his abilities than he has yet operated in. It remains to be seen whether or not he will be content with being a merchant and forego the pleasure of being a statesman. Fraternally Mr. Lovitt belongs to Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, and to Pulaski Tent No. 820, Knights of the Maccabees, being a charter member of the last named society and its present finance keeper. Mrs. Lovitt is a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees.

REUBEN F. LUTTENTON.

The faculty of inhabitiveness, as the phrenologists term it, must be inordinately developed in many of the residents of Michigan. It is especially noticeable in some sections of Jackson county, where people have resided in the same neighborhood for seventy years or more. The subject of this review, Reuben Franklin Luttenton, has not yet rounded out his seventy years, but the indications are that he will, and when he does there is little doubt that he will still be a resident of Pulaski township, the one in which he was born. Doubtless the secret of long residence here is a high appreciation of the merits of the locality as an abiding place.

Reuben Franklin Luttenton was born in Pulaski township, Jackson county, September 2, 1837. His father, Reuben Luttenton, was a native of the state of New York, born in Onondaga county, in 1805, and was reared and grew to manhood in his native county, receiving a good common school education. By occupation he was a farmer and spent the first thirty years of his life in his native state, tilling the soil from the time that he was old enough to engaged in industrial pursuits. About the year 1825 he was united in marriage to Miss Alzira Bagnall, also a native of New York, and they became the parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Those who grew to maturity are Richard M., of Jackson; William W., who died May 29, 1885; Reuben F., the subject of this biography; John W., of Pulaski township; Charles N. W., of Jackson; Ann Jeannette, wife of John Holland, of Jackson; Eugene B., deceased. In October, 1835, Reuben Luttenton, with his family, emigrated to Michigan and decided upon Jackson county as a desirable place in which to locate. Real estate agents were not numerous in this locality at that time, so he dealt with the original holder of the land, the United States government, and the negotiations were so successfully conducted that he secured title to one hundred and twenty acres of land in Pulaski township, a part of section 11. There he spent the remainder of his life, devoting himself to the duties of his farm. He died February 25, 1874, while his wife survived him eleven years, expiring on the 7th day of June, 1885.

Reuben F. Luttenton was the third son

of the above family, and was reared and educated in the township of his birth, a thorough knowledge of all of the common-school branches being the extent of the education he received. On reaching manhood he adopted the occupation of his father, turning his attention to farming, and has followed this vocation most successfully all his life. January 1, 1890, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances S. Pearson, a native of Michigan, and daughter of John Pearson, a native of England, who came to America about 1850 and settled in Concord township. To this marriage two children have been born, Reuben F., Jr., and Inez Maria. Both are intelligent and ambitious, attending school and succeeding very satisfactorily with their studies. Mr. Luttenton is very generally recognized as a man of good judgment and much ability, and the family stands high in popular regard and esteem. Mr. Luttenton is a stanch Republican and cast his first vote for the martyr president, Abraham Lincoln.

IRA SLATE.

Jackson county, like other counties, has parted with many of its early settlers otherwise than by death. Some have left the state, others have moved into other counties and no doubt some of the discontented ones are still on the move from one locality to another. But those who have remained have been well rewarded for their loyalty by the rich returns which the fertile soil has given them. It is to those who have remained that this work is devoted, although in a few rare instances a biography of a prominent early settler now living in another locality may be found in its pages. The subject of this sketch, Ira Slate, now of Berrien county, was for upwards of eleven years a resident of Pulaski township, nearly sixty years ago. His home has been in Berrien county most of the time since, but he often visits his old friends in this locality.

Ira Slate is a native of the Empire state, having been born in Orleans county, New York. He was reared and educated in that state and in 1836 came to Michigan and located in Pulaski township. He engaged in farming until 1845, when he went south and was for many years employed as a boatman on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The opening of hostilities between the North and the South at the beginning of the Civil war found him in the city of New Orleans, and, although he made every effort to get away, he was unsuccessful for some time, being well known as a Northern man. He would have been impressed into the Confederate service, but was lucky enough to make his escape from the city before such purpose could be carried into effect. With considerable difficulty he made his way back again to Michigan and resided in Berrien county until 1863, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company K, Twelfth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was assigned to the Western Department and with it he served until the close of the war. He participated in all the various battles and skirmishes in which his regiment engaged and was fortunate enough to escape with an unpunctured skin. When discharged from the army he returned to Berrien county.

About 1840, in Jackson county, Michigan, Ira Slate was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Wyllis, a native of this county. They became the parents of one daughter,

whom they named Ellen and who now resides in Sycamore, DeKalb county, Illinois. Mr. Slate is a man who has traveled much, observed more than does the ordinary traveler and has the faculty of describing scenes and events most entertainingly. His old friends in Jackson county would be most happy to welcome him back, but the probabilities are that he is thoroughly wedded to the county which has been his home so long.

LUDIWICK ROSENBROOK.

At the present time the American is conceded to be the most progressive and most promising of any of the various nationalities. Thost who have looked into the matter agree that the superiority of the American is due to inter-marriage between the people of different nationalities who have become a part of our population. It is asserted that by inter-marriage between the people of different nationalities the best qualities of each predominate in the offspring. But it is facts, not theories, that are being sought, and the fact is that the native American has shown himself on many occasions amply competent to hold his own with the best of any other land. Ludiwick Rosenbrook, the subject of this biography, would easily be suspected, from his name, of being a German. He, however, is a native of America and not more than half the blood that circulates in his veins had its origin in the Teutonic race. His father was German, his mother was English, and Long Island, New York, was the place of his birth. In his children the strains of national blood are more complicated, for their mother was Miss Ella Torrent, the daughter of an Irishman. If variety of ancestry makes the best and most distinctive Americans, the combinations referred to here will certainly be heard from in the future history of this country.

Ludiwick Rosenbrook is a native of New York, having been born on Long Island, March 31, 1847, the son of John and Eliza Ann (Rice) Rosenbrook, the former a native of Germany, and his wife of England. John Rosenbrook resided in his native land until the age of fourteen years, when he went to London, England, and secured employment in a sugar factory. There he made the acquaintance of Miss Eliza Ann Rice, whom he later married, and then came to America and established their home on Long Island. He secured employment in a New York sugar factory and they continued to reside on the Island until 1848, when they came to Michigan and located in Concord township, Jackson county. Here he resided for thirty-eight years, his death occurring in 1886. His wife is still a resident of Jackson county, and is now ninety-one years of age. They were the parents of six children, only two of whom are living, viz: Jacob, who is retired and resides at Concord, Michigan, and Ludiwick, the subject of this sketch. Their father was by trade a stonemason and did considerable work in that line, but most of the earlier years of his life were spent as an employe in sugar factories in London, England, and in New York city. After coming to Michigan he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, in which line he proved himself eminently successful. At the time of his death he was the owner of three hundred acres of valuable land in Jackson county, and much personal property, his entire estate being valued at thirty thousand dol-

lars. In politics he was a Democrat, but was too much occupied with his personal affairs to devote much time to "saving the country." He always acted on the principal that he who serves those committed to his care best, serves his country most.

On his father's farm in Concord township Ludiwick Rosenbrook was reared to manhood. He attended the public schools of the township of his residence and wisely employed his time with his studies. He was industrious, early made the acquaintance of honest toil and profited well by the acquaintance. He is the owner of one hundred and forty-nine acres of fertile, well improved land, one hundred and three acres of which are located in Parma township, the remainder in Sandstone township. Most of the improvements upon the place have been made by himself, including a commodious barn, eighty-four by forty feet, erected at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars. He devotes himself to general farming and stock raising and has met with enviable success.

In 1870 Mr. Rosenbrook was united in marriage to Miss Mary Parish, a native of Steuben county, Indiana. To this union one child was born, Ardell, who grew to manhood, married Miss Maggie James, is now engaged as an operator and resides at Sherwood, Michigan. In June, 1875, Mrs. Mary (Parish) Rosenbrook died, and in September, 1875, Mr. Rosenbrook was again married, his bride on this occasion being Miss Ella Torrent, a native of Lansing, Michigan, born April 4, 1860. Her parents are Richard and Annie E. (Palmer) Torrent, he a native of Ireland, she of England, and who have been residents of Parma township for upwards of forty years. Both came to came to America in early life and located in Michigan, where they were married. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Ludiwick Rosenbrook seven children have been born, viz: Reuben, Herbert, Clyde, Florence, Carl, Herman and Thorlow. In politics Mr. Rosenbrook is a Democrat, but has never sought official position. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having his membership in Parma Lodge No. 183. He is an enterprising, progressive citizen, thoroughly alive to the interests of the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM M. EASTON.

There is no calling, however humble, in which enterprise and industry, coupled with a well directed purpose, will not be productive of some measure of success and in the pursuit of agriculture the qualities mentioned are especially essential. Under certain circumstances a farmer lacking them may eke out an existence, but he who would be eminently successful must possess a definite aim and must persevere in the pursuit of his purpose. William M. Easton, of Rives township, the subject of this review, in his brief but successful career as a husbandman has clearly demonstrated what an enterprising and industrious young man can accomplish. He is a native of the state of Michigan, born March 23, 1864. His parents were Morey A. and Susan (Stebbins) Easton, both natives of New York, who had emigrated to Michigan while the state was yet new and located near Lima, Washtenaw county, upon a tract of land on which the father built a home and converted the forest with which it was covered into a fertile



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM M. EASTON.

farm. This he later sold and moved to Rives township, Jackson county, where he still resides. Mrs. Susan Easton passed away on the 30th of July, 1902, having been a faithful and devout member of the Baptist church. To this worthy couple were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom five are living, namely: Delevan, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; William M., the subject; Adeline and Angeline are twins and both are married; Robert, a resident of Jackson.

During the early years of the life of William M. Easton there was for him plenty of hard work. Nature, however, had endowed him with health and strength and the exercise of the powers which God had given him was, therefore, beneficial rather than detrimental to him. Wise even for his years, he early realized how essential education was to success in life, hence no opportunity of acquiring learning was left unimproved by him. The result is that few men of his age and condition in life are better informed or possess a more thorough knowledge of the common branches of learning than himself. He kept good company, acquired no bad habits and was prudent with his earnings. On the 22d day of December, 1886, William M. Easton was united in marriage to Miss Almira Henry, a native of Rives township, born September 18, 1866. Her parents are Marvin and Nancy (Lockhart) Henry, natives of Michigan and New York, respectively. They are old settlers of Jackson county, Marvin Henry being one of the successful farmers of Rives township. The worthy young couple established their home in Henrietta township as renters. In 1894 the subject purchased ninety-six acres of land, parts of sections 23 and 26, Rives township. It was only partially improved, but it was a desirable piece of land, and with youth, strength and energy its owner was not long in converting it into a well improved, productive farm to which he has since added two acres. He erected a handsome farm residence, a good, substantial barn, with other necessary farm buildings, and made many other desirable improvements. The place is well stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and sheep and the manner in which he has operated his affairs has won for him an enviable reputation for thrift and progress. Mr. and Mrs. Easton are the parents of four children, aged respectively fifteen, thirteen, nine and one year. They are Dell, Verda, Hazel and Ethel. The three older children are attending school and making marked progress in their studies. In politics Mr. Easton is a Republican and is always active in the interest of the party, but has never sought or held any public position. He is a member of Rives Tent No. 868, Knights of the Maccabees, and is actively interested in the work of the order, while Mrs. Easton is a member of Hive No. 822, Ladies of the Maccabees. All that he has accomplished has been through his own individual exertions and having accomplished so much while still practically a youth, there is fair promise for the future.

WARREN GREEN.

To indulge in prolix encomium of a life which was one of distinctive modesty and unpretentiousness would be most incongruous, and yet in reviewing the career of the honored subject of this memoir, who was

one of the sterling pioneers of Summit township and who held a position of unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community in which he lived and labored to so goodly ends, feelings of respect and admiration are prompted and it is most fitting that a tribute to his memory and noble life be incorporated in this volume, which has to do with those who have been the founders and builders of Jackson county.

Warren Green was a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Kingsbury, Washington county, New York, on the 1st of February, 1805, and being a son of William and Syndona (Priest) Green, the former of whom was born in the state of Rhode Island, in 1772, while the latter was born in Vermont, in 1776. He died in 1819 and she in 1852. Warren Green was reared and educated in his native state, where he continued to reside until 1843, when he came to Michigan and located in Kalamazoo county, whence he came a year later to Spring Arbor township, Jackson county, where he resided nine years and then came to Summit township and took up his abode on the old homestead where his daughter, Miss Emily A. Green, now resides, the place being hallowed and endeared to her by the memories and associations of the past.

On the 14th of September, 1823, Mr. Green was united in marriage to Miss Eveline Nichols, of Royalton, Niagara county, New York, and of their children record is entered as follows: Daniel B., who is now the only survivor of the children, was born on the 30th of September, 1824, and is now a resident of Summit township, this county, and resides with his half-sister, Emily A., on the old homestead. On the 23d of June, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza McCain, of Jackson county, and her death occurred on the 28th of June, 1902, three children having been born of this union, namely: Herbert, who is a farmer near Charlotte, Eaton county; Zora, who died at the age of eighteen years; and Homer, who is a resident of Charlotte, this state. Ruth A., the second child of Warren and Eveline (Nichols) Green, was born on the 19th of March, 1827, and was twice married, her first husband having been Myron Williams, who was born in the state of New York, and after his death she became the wife of Warren Lewis, of Jackson, Michigan, who is now residing in Michigan City, Mississippi. She died in 1895, having had one child by her first marriage, Mary E., who is the wife of James Boland, of Jackson. Of the second marriage two children were born, Melvina W. and Kenn B., who are now residents of Mississippi. Betsy M. Green, the third child of Warren Green, was born on the 3d of April, 1829, and became the wife of George Pardee, of Jackson county, where she died on the 1st of December, 1878, having become the mother of three daughters, Dora, Hortense and Kate. Menora, the fourth child of the subject, died in infancy. Mrs. Eveline (Nichols) Green was summoned into eternal rest in 1829, and on the 25th of April, 1833, Mr. Green married Miss Harriet E. Dwight, who was born in the state of Massachusetts, on the 12th of January, 1809, and of this union five children were born. Concerning them the following data is offered: Kennicott B., who was born on the 31st of May, 1835, died in February, 1885, having resided on the old homestead in Summit township until the time of his death and having been well known and highly esteemed in the commun-

ity. He was a Democrat in politics and was an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he had taken the capitular degrees. Hosmer H., who was born August 5. 1836, died in 1861, a bachelor. Emily A., who resides on the old homestead, will be more specifically mentioned in an appending paragraph. Chapman W., who was born on the 5th of April, 1840, died at the age of two and one-half years. Sindona A., who was born on the 3rd of May, 1842, is the wife of Scott McConnell, of Blackman township. The mother of these children passed away on the 1st of November, 1871, having been a woman of gracious presence and noble character, ever holding the affectionate regard of all who knew her.

Warren Green came to Summit township about 1852 and here purchased a tract of one hundred and seventy-four acres, in sections 7 and 8, and this homestead is that now occupied by his daughter Emily. The farm had been partially improved and he continued to develop the same and eventually made it one of the valuable rural estates of the county. In 1884 he erected the present residence, while all the other permanent improvements on the place were effected under his direction, his entire life being devoted to agricultural pursuits, which he ever held worthy of unfaltering allegiance, recognizing that the great basic art must ever stand as the bulwark of peace and prosperity in all ages and all climes and thus being gratified to enroll himself among the sturdy yeoman of our republic. Mr. Green was a man of high intellectuality, having an alert mind and one that placed true valuations on men and things. As he was endowed with a discriminating judgment and well understood the springs of human thought and action, he was charitable and tolerant in his intercourse with his fellowmen and was animated by that broad humanitarian spirit which invariably indicates strong character and inflexible personal integrity. Such a man could not but wield a beneficent influence in the community, and the name of Warren Green is one that will ever be held in honor in this section so long as there remain those who have cognizance and appreciation of his life and labors. Public-spirited and progressive in his attitude, a man of ideas and initiative power, he held a prominent position in the township and county, though never ostentatious in any way. In politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and for sixty years, or up to the time of his death, retained an active affiliation with the Masonic fraternity. He was called forward to the "land of the leal" on the 20th of February, 1887, and his death caused a uniform feeling of personal bereavement in the community where he had so long lived and labored. He accorded his children the best possible educational advantages, several of the elder children having been educated in the state of New York and the others in Michigan.

Miss Emily A. Green, who resides on the old homestead, completed the course of study in Spring Arbor College, in Jackson county, this having been a prominent and ably conducted institution in the early days, and she became one of the pioneer teachers in the county, having been employed in the public schools of the city of Jackson for five years and also having taught in the district schools, while her services in a pedagogic way were also given for a time in the schools of Brooklyn, New York, as well as those of the national metropolis, so that her experi-

ence was wide and varied. She was thoroughly en rapport with her work and was thus very successful in the same, while she reverts with pleasure to the many busy but happy hours she has passed in the schoolroom. Miss Green is a native of Niagara county, New York, where she was born December 31, 1837, and she was reared in Jackson county, where she has passed the major portion of her life and where her friends are in number as her acquaintances. In addition to teaching she has done some literary work and is a graceful and interesting writer, having contributed many articles to the newspapers, especially the Detroit Free Press. Since 1895 she has resided on the old homestead, and here she may well feel that her "lines have fallen in pleasant places," for she has the grateful surrounding of a home pregnant with gracious memories and is surrounded by friends who are appreciative, as is she of them. She is the owner of one hundred and seventy-four acres of the home farm, and the same is kept under effective cultivation, so that she receives a good income therefrom.

HARRY DRAPER.

Representatives of the Draper family came into Jackson county as pioneers, and the name has been one of prominence in connection with the agricultural industry and civic affairs of the county from the period when Michigan was a territory until the present time. The father of the subject came to the county a number of years after his brothers had located here, and he too became one of the prosperous and honored farmers of this section, which is the position today occupied by his son, the subject of this review, whose well improved farm is located in Rives township, being the homestead upon which his father took up his residence on coming to the county.

Harry Draper was born on a farm in Erie county, New York, on the 21st of January, 1852, being a son of Hiram and Harriet (Wheeler) Draper, both of whom were likewise natives of the old Empire state, where the respective families were found in an early day. Hiram Draper was engaged in farming in Erie county, that state, until 1866, when he came to Michigan and located in Jackson county, six of his brothers having emigrated to this state in the early pioneer epoch. He purchased of his brother Milton, who had secured the land from the government, in the 'thirties, a tract of two hundred and forty acres, in section 29, Rives township, and here he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, reclaiming a considerable portion of this land from the forest and making excellent improvements on the place. Here he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred on the 20th of January, 1880, at which time he was sixty-eight years of age. He was a man of steadfast purpose and impregnable integrity and all who knew him accorded to him the maximum of confidence and esteem. In his political adherency he was aligned with the Republican party, but he never sought official preferment. His religious faith was that of the Free Methodist church, of which he was a zealous and active member, while his widow is also a devoted member of the same. She now resides with the subject of this review on the

old homestead, and is eighty-three years of age at the time of this writing (April, 1903), They became the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: Orville married Miss Libbie Hunt and they reside at Rives Junction, this county, he being employed in the mail service. He served during the Civil war, as a member of the One Hundredth New York Volunteer Infantry. He and his wife are the parents of one child. Warren resided on the old homestead until his death, which occurred on the 19th of December, 1876. Frances died in the state of New York, at the age of eighteen years. Milton, who is a successful farmer of Ingham county, residing near the city of Lansing, married Miss Ida Ferguson and they have six children. Carrie died at the age of eighteen years, after the removal of the family to Michigan. Emma died in the state of New York, when ten years of age. The children all received good educational advantages, the daughters also having musical instruction, and each of the sons has been duly successful in life.

Harry Draper, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was fourteen years of age at the time when his parents came to Jackson county, and here he completed his educational training in the public schools, while he early began to assist in the work of the home farm, where he remained until he had attained his legal majority. He then, in 1873, went to the state of California, where he remained three years, during which time he devoted his attention to farming. He then returned to Jackson county and, his brother Warren having died, assumed charge of the home farm, which he managed for his father, who was well advanced in years at the time. Upon the death of his father he purchased the interests of the other heirs of the estate and has ever since been successfully engaged in diversified farming and stock growing, while he has made numerous improvements and repairs, having erected a fine granary and also a windmill, while everything about the farm bespeaks thrift and prosperity. Mr. Draper is energetic and progressive and is ever ready to avail himself of improved machinery and systems which will facilitate his operations and result in better returns, and he has never allowed himself to follow in the beaten path and to do certain things in certain ways simply because others have followed this plan before him. His farm now comprises one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is available for effective cultivation with the exception of ten acres, which is timber and pasture land. Mr. Draper is a stanch Republican in politics and takes an active interest in local affairs, lending his aid and influence in support of all measures for the general good. While he has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office, he served one term as justice of the peace, in which capacity he rendered efficient service. Fraternally he holds membership in the Knights of the Maccabees, being identified with Rives Tent No. 846, at Rives Junction, while his wife is a member of the auxiliary of the same, Hive No. 628, Ladies of the Maccabees. They are numbered among the popular and highly esteemed residents of the community and their pleasant home is one in which hospitality reigns supreme. They are adherents of the Methodist church at Rives.

On the 26th of November, 1880, were solemnized the nuptials of Mr. Draper and

Miss Etta French, who was born in Rives township, in this county, October, 1855, being a daughter of Charles French, one of the honored pioneers and representative farmers of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Draper have two children, Pearl, who is the wife of William Kennedy, a successful farmer of Rives township, has one child, Lyle; and Ward, who was born on the 20th of November, 1892, remains at the parental home and is prosecuting his studies in the public schools.

JOHN ADAMS HALL.

In point of continuous residence the subject of this sketch is the oldest citizen of Henrietta township, having made his home in the same ever since his birth, over sixty-six years ago. His life has been very closely identified with the country and in the wonderful development which has marked the last half century of its history he has been an active participant and influential factor. Paternally John Adams Hall is descended from New England ancestry, his grandfather, Heber Hall, having been born in Massachusetts prior to the colonial struggle for independence. Alfred, son of Heber and father of the subject, was also a native of Massachusetts, born on the 13th day of June, 1796. When a boy he accompanied his parents to New York, where he grew to manhood, meanwhile learning the shoemaker's trade. He married, in Genesee county, that state, Miss Sarah Halbert, who was born September 16, 1802, her antecedents being among the earliest settlers in that part of the commonwealth. In 1835 Alfred Hall, in company with one of his brothers and brothers-in-law, came to Jackson county, Michigan, and entered four hundred and thirty acres of land in sections 7 and 18, Henrietta township, the old patent for which, bearing the signature of Martin Van Buren, is now in possession of the subject of this review. After securing his land Mr. Hall returned to New York and the following spring moved his family to the new home in the west, traveling overland with an ox team to Buffalo, thence by coach to Detroit, and from the latter place drove through a wild and in places almost impassable country until reaching their destination in the woods of what is now the township of Henrietta. When Mr. Hall built his first cabin in the depths of a dense forest his nearest neighbors lived six miles distant and a more uninviting prospect than faced the pioneer family would be difficult to imagine. Finding it impossible to procure lumber, there being no saw-mill at that time in the country, Mr. Hall was obliged to manufacture the flooring of his house out of logs, hewing them into rough kind of boards known as puncheon, the roof being made of the same kind of material, held in place by heavy weight-poles. In due time a small field was cleared, which, planted with vegetables and grain, supplied the family with a fairly comfortable support until a larger area could be reduced to cultivation. Wild game was plentiful and an abundance of the choicest meats furnished variety to the bill of fare, so that no great difficulty was experienced in providing a sufficiency of eatables during the first two or three years' experience in the back woods.

Mr. Hall developed a good farm and lived on the same until his death, which took place February 4, 1851. He was one of the

leading men of his part of the county, being energetic and public-spirited, and at different times was honored with official station, holding every township office within the power of the people to bestow. He served several years as justice of the peace, was one of the first supervisors of the township, also filled the position of school inspector and it is a matter of record that he once held five local offices at the same time. In politics he was an old-line Whig and for a number of years was regarded as a leader of that party in his community. Religiously he was a Congregationalist, his wife also belonging to the same communion, both doing much for the cause of Christianity among the early settlers of Henrietta. Mrs. Hall bore her husband four children, and departed this life on the 8th day of August, 1864. The oldest of the children died in infancy, the second being Marie Antoinette, widow of the late Rev. Aaron Bowser; Nancy M., the third of the family, was born in Attica, New York, and has spent nearly all her life on the old homestead in Henrietta township, where she still lives, keeping house for her brother, the subject of this sketch. In early life she taught school, in addition to which she was for a number of years a leader in the social affairs of the community, her home being the gathering place for a large circle of admiring friends. She was long popular as a society woman, but with advancing age she gradually withdrew from active participation in social functions and of late has been content to live a retired life, devoting her time and energies to the home and to her brother, whose comfort and happiness she looks after in many ways.

John Adams Hall, the youngest of the family, was born December 24, 1837, in Henrietta township, and has practically spent his life where he first saw the light of day. Reared in a new country and early subjected to the experiences which life under such circumstances brings, he grew up strong in body and independent in mind, and while still a mere boy was able to do all kinds of rough manual labor on the farm, such as cutting timber, rolling logs, grubbing, piling brush, breaking new ground, tending the crops and gathering the same when sufficiently matured to be harvested. His early educational training was received in a small log cabin about three miles from his home, to reach which he was obliged to walk through a dense woods by means of trees which his father "blazed" for the purpose of marking the way, there being at that time no road or well defined path to guide his footsteps. While the facilities were of necessity quite limited, young Hall made the most of his opportunities, applying himself with such diligence as to master the fundamental branches of study, at the same time becoming familiar with the more practical affairs of life by observation and contact with old people. At the death of his father, in 1851, the subject, then only fourteen years of age, took charge of the farm and from that time to the present day he has managed the same, his standing as a progressive agriculturist winning him a place in the front ranks of those similarly engaged. Devoting his attention closely to his calling, he has in the main been successful, though on divers occasions meeting with financial reverses, which caused him no little embarrassment. These temporary checks to his prosperity were overcome in due time and he is now one of the enterprising and

well-to-do husbandmen of his township, owning a good farm in one of the best agricultural districts of the county, his improvements of all kinds comparing favorably with any in the neighborhood.

Mr. Hall has made a close and careful study of the nature of soils and in applying his knowledge has become a practical and enterprising farmer, employing modern methods in his work and keeping in close touch with the latest improvements in agricultural science. He has also been successful as a raiser of live stock, paying considerable attention to the best breeds of cattle, sheep and hogs, besides realizing handsome returns from the fruit, which he sells in large quantities every year. Mr. Hall has never married, but, as already stated, is the head of a household over which his older sister has provided with becoming grace and dignity for many years. The home is indeed a most pleasant one, possessing a hospitality that has long been proverbial throughout the community, and from its doors no worthy person needing assistance is ever turned empty-handed away. Of large heart and generous impulses, Mr. Hall perceives in every human being the ties of a common brotherhood, and recognizes even in the most wayward the spark of divinity which bespeaks a heavenly origin and an immortal destiny; hence he is free with his charities and ready at all times to overlook frailties which society at large is not in the habit of forgiving. His long residence in the same locality has made him widely known and, without in the least reflecting upon the standing of any of his neighbors or friends, the writer is justified in saying that he is today without doubt the most popular man in the community honored by his citizenship. Mr. Hall is a reader and thinker, widely informed on many subjects and a close student of current events. Well posted on the great questions of the times, his opinions carry weight and his convictions are so positive as to leave no doubt in the minds of others as to his attitude towards the political issues upon which the public is divided. Since his twenty-first year he has been a zealous supporter of the Republican party, but never at any time has he permitted the desire for office to lead him from the quiet and contented life of a private citizen. It is a fact worthy of note that Mr. Hall was the third white child born in what is now the township of Henrietta and, as indicated in a preceding paragraph, he is now the oldest resident, also one of the oldest native citizens of Jackson county. His birth and the organization of the township were almost contemporaneous events, while his life and its history have been so closely interwoven as to be pretty much one and the same thing. He has watched the country's growth and to the extent of his ability contributed to the general welfare, the meanwhile so impressing his individuality upon the community as to become an influential factor in its development and a leader among his fellow men in all of its affairs. Esteemed by all who know him, he is still a moulder of opinion in his neighborhood and it is with much pleasure that this brief tribute to his worth is accorded a place on the printed page where others may read his simple life story, emulate his virtues and profit by his example.

AUSTIN N. RIPLEY.

A leading farmer, a prominent citizen and a gallant soldier in a war that tested the perpetuity of the American union, Austin

N. Ripley, of Henrietta township, is entitled to honorable mention in the biographical history of Jackson county. His father, Charles Ripley, was a native of New York, as was also his mother, who bore the maiden name of Diana Walroth. These parents were married near Cleveland, Ohio, and later, about the year 1837, moved to Jackson county, Michigan, settling in the township of Grass Lake, where Mr. Ripley entered forty acres of land. He built his small log dwelling in the woods and, being a skillful hunter, spent much of his time in quest of the game with which the country at that time abounded. For several years his chief means of support was his unerring gun, meanwhile when so disposed working on his land until the greater part of his little farm was cleared and in cultivation. In 1852 he sold his original purchase and bought forty-seven acres of wild land in section 6, Henrietta township, which in due time was improved and on which he spent the remainder of his days, dying December 20, 1880, his wife surviving him ten years. Charles Ripley was an estimable man and in a quiet, unobtrusive way exercised a wholesome moral influence among the people of his neighborhood. He early became interested in the cause of education and was untiring in his efforts to introduce the public school system into this part of the state, laboring long and earnestly in its behalf. For many years he was an ardent Republican, but later in life refused to be bound by party ties in local affairs, voting for the best qualified candidate regardless of political affiliation. He was a devout member of the United Brethren church, as was also his wife, both living lives of faith and dying in the full assurance of a better life in the world beyond. Nine children were born to this excellent couple, the oldest of whom was Asa, who died when a lad of sixteen; Jacob, the second, served during the Civil war as private in Company C, Ninth Michigan Infantry, was three years in the south and took part in some of the most noted battles and campaigns of the rebellion. Later he married Minerva Waters, of Wisconsin, reared a family of six children and at the present time resides in the town of Leslie. Austin N., of this review, is the third of the family, the fourth being a daughter by the name of Mary, who died at the age of twenty; Alfred, also a soldier of the Civil war, served in Company H, First Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, and was two years with the army; he now lives on the old homestead in Henrietta township, being one of the successful agriculturists of that part of the county; Betsey, who married James Galbraith and has a family of three children, lives in New York; William is deceased; Chloe, deceased, was the wife of Melville Osborne and the mother of three children; Edith, also deceased, married John Pitcher, the union resulting in two offspring; Helen, the youngest, departed this life when twenty-two years old.

Austin N. Ripley was born February 2, 1841, on the old homestead in Grass Lake township and has literally grown up with the country, an eye witness of and active participant in the county's development. He remained at home until a lad of sixteen and then started out to make his own way as a farm hand, working in this capacity until 1861, in March of which year he responded to his country's call by enlisting in Company I, First Michigan Infantry. After serving three months with his regiment he returned home and on October of the year following

he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Patrick, a daughter of Sherlock and Nancy (Hall) Patrick, early settlers of Henrietta township. Following his marriage Mr. Ripley engaged in agricultural pursuits, but after spending a short time thus he again entered the army, joining a battery of heavy artillery, with which he shared the fortunes and vicissitudes of war until the close of the struggle. At the expiration of his period of enlistment he resumed agriculture and has since continued the same with a large measure of success, owning at this time a fine farm of one hundred and forty-five acres in Henrietta township, the greater part cleared and tillable. His improvements are among the best in the township, having a large commodious barn, a comfortable dwelling, supplied with many conveniences and not a few luxuries, and substantial outbuildings. In addition to general farming, he devotes a great deal of attention to live stock, especially to fine-wooled sheep, Durham cattle and the best breeds of swine, his horses also having an excellent reputation and commanding high prices.

From the early age of sixteen Mr. Ripley has made his own way in the world and as a self-made man he ranks with the most energetic and successful of his compeers. He has always been enterprising and public spirited, manifesting a lively interest in all that pertains to the general good, and few have been as influential in promoting the material welfare of the community. Like his father before him, he is an ardent friend of popular education and for many years has made the public schools the object of his especial regard. In state and national issues he is a pronounced Republican, but in county and township affairs he pays little attention to the claims of party, voting for the man who in his judgment possesses the best moral and intellectual qualifications for the offices sought. Mr. Ripley's personal standing in his neighborhood has always been high and his dealings with his fellow men have been such as to win the esteem and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. Honest and upright in his dealings, his character is above reproach and wherever known his name is the synoym of all that is trustworthy in manhood and honorable in citizenship.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ripley consists of eight children, the oldest being Hanson, an artisan and decorator of Cook county, Illinois, and a soldier of the late Spanish-American war; he is married, has two daughters and is prospering in his undertakings, being an intelligent gentleman and widely known in the community where he resides; Charles, the second son, is a farmer of Henrietta township and the father of two children, whose mother was formerly Miss Anna Dean, of Jackson county; Mary, who married Peter Baumer, has two children and lives in Eaton Rapids, where her husband is engaged in a woolen factory; Anna, now Mrs. Fred Armstrong, lives in the town of Leslie, and Antoinette is still a member of the home circle, as are also Blanche and Olive, the youngest members of the family.

Sherlock Patrick, father of Mrs. Ripley, was born in Massachusetts, the son of Reuben Patrick, also a native of that state and for many years a distinguished soldier in the American army, having held a colonel's commission from 1804 until after the war of 1812. Sherlock married in New York and there followed farming and various kinds of mechanical work until 1836, when he moved

to Jackson county, Michigan, purchasing two hundred and forty-four acres of wild land in Henrietta township, which he afterwards improved. He became a well-to-do agriculturist, took an active part in the growth and development of the country and, as a public-spirited citizen, did much to encourage local enterprise, also exerting a potent influence for the moral and social advancement of his community. He departed this life in August, 1863, and in 1881 his faithful wife was reunited with him in the world which death cannot invade.

GEORGE B. STETLER.

It can not be other than interesting to note in the series of personal sketches appearing in this work the varying conditions that have compassed those whose careers are outlined, and the effort has been made in each case to throw a well focused light onto the individuality and to bring into proper perspective the scheme of each respective career. Each man who strives to fulfil his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to perpetuate for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages, and the value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come, showing forth the individual and specific accomplishments of which generic history is ever engendered.

George B. Stetler, who is one of the prosperous and progressive farmers of Blackman township, is a native of the adjoining county of Washtenaw, having been born in Clinton on the 7th of November, 1863. He is a son of Charles and Sarah (Bigelow) Stetler, the former of whom was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in Michigan. Charles Stetler, who came of stanch German lineage, the family name having long been identified with the annals of the old Keystone state, came thence to Michigan in 1856, being a young man at the time. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed this as a vocation for a number of years after coming to this state, working in various counties. In 1868 he came to Jackson county and purchased two hundred and fifty acres of wild land, in Rives township, and here set to himself the task of reclaiming the same to cultivation, clearing the major portion of the tract from its native timber and bringing it under effective cultivation. He removed to Jackson in 1886 and here continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 12th of November, 1896. His wife survives him and now maintains her home in the city of Jackson. Of their marriage were born three children, namely: George B., the immediate subject of this sketch; Thomas Grant, who is engaged in farming on the old homestead, and who married Miss Lora True; and Frank H., who married Miss Gertrude Hunter and who is now engaged in the insurance business in the city of Jackson. The father of the subject was a man of fine business and executive ability and held the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community in which so many years of his life were passed, while he ever did his part in the promotion of the general interests of the township and county, though he never sought public office of any description. In politics he was a

stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

George B. Stetler, whose name initiates this article, was about five years of age at the time when his parents took up their abode on the farm in Rives township, and there he was reared to maturity, securing his educational training in the public schools. As a youth he learned the trade of carpenter, under the effective direction of his father, but he devoted the greater portion of his time to assisting in the work of the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he was married, and thereafter he farmed a portion of the old homestead independently for three years, at the expiration of which he removed to his present place, in sections 2 and 3, Blackman township, where he has ever since resided and where he has gained prestige as an energetic, progressive and successful representative of the agricultural interests of the county. The farm comprises eighty-one acres of most arable and prolific land, sixty-five acres being eligible for cultivation, while the permanent improvements on the place are of excellent order. In addition to carrying on his operations in the line of general farming and stock growing, Mr. Stetler has for the past twelve years owned and put into service a modern steam threshing outfit, and in this department of his enterprise he has secured a representative support throughout this section. He is endowed with exceptional mechanical ability, and his services in this line prove not only of great personal value and convenience but are also frequently called into requisition by his neighbors. Mr. Stetler has recently accepted a position with the J. I. Case Manufacturing Company, of Racine, Wisconsin. He takes a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature, and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the hour and thus has a "reason for the faith that is in him" when he accords so stanch an allegiance to the Republican party, of which he has been a supporter from the time of attaining his majority. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of the Maccabees, holding membership in Central City Tent No. 139, in the city of Jackson, and he is also a member of other social organizations in the county.

On the 7th of February, 1886, Mr. Stetler was united in marriage to Mrs. Arvilla M. Smith, widow of Don C. Smith, who died on the 5th of May, 1882, having been a son of Thomas J. and Eliza (Inghram) Smith. Mrs. Stetler was born in Rives township, this county, being a daughter of Josiah and Margaret A. (Van Horne) Cole, the former of whom was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 15th of August, 1822, while the latter was born in Cato, Cayuga county, that state, on the 23d of May, 1829. Josiah Cole was a son of James Cole, who was born in Cayuga county, New York, on the 8th of May, 1784, and who, on the 18th of October, 1807, married Diana Bennett, who was born on the 28th of May, 1786. In 1836 they came to Jackson county and settled in Blackman township, on the farm now owned by Perry Cole, and there they passed the remainder of their lives, being numbered among the sterling pioneers of this section of the state. They became the parents of ten children, all of whom are now deceased, their names, with respective dates of birth appending, being as follows: Nancy, February 20, 1810; James B., January 2, 1812; Abram B., April 20, 1813;

George W., January 21, 1815; Thomas T., March 13, 1817; Jonathan K., December 11, 1818; Charles C., May 19, 1820; Josiah, father of Mrs. Stetler, August 15, 1822; John F., April 16, 1825; Mary Diana, April 27, 1827, and Sarah E., September 12, 1830.

Mrs. Margaret A. (Van Horne) Cole, the mother of Mrs. Stetler, was twice married, her first union having been with Giles Crandall, of Cayuga county, New York, who died on the 18th of November, 1848, at the age of twenty-four years. He came to Jackson county in 1838 and was here engaged in farming until his death. One child was born of this marriage, John P., the date of whose birth was May 21, 1849, and he died on the 12th of May, 1898, at his home in Jackson. He was twice married, having been first united to Edith Ranney, and after her death to Emma Curry. Two children were born of the first union, Walter, who was born May 21, 1871, and who is now a resident of West Superior, Wisconsin, being a millwright by vocation, and Ralph L., who was born September 4, 1879, and is now an architect in the city of Duluth, Minnesota. By her second marriage Mrs. Cole had two children, Perry, who resides on the old homestead and of whom specific mention is made on another page of this work, and Arvilla M., the wife of the subject. Mrs. Cole has attained the venerable age of seventy-three years and now resides in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stetler. She is a daughter of Philip Van Horne, who was born in Montgomery county, New York, on the 25th of July, 1787, and who died on the 31st of December, 1841. His first wife bore the maiden name of Nellie Hall and after her death he married Margaret Peek, who was born January 3, 1795, and all of his children were born of the second marriage, their names, with dates of birth, being as follows: Barnett, August 14, 1812; Nellie, January 12, 1813; Daniel, April 22, 1814; David, February 18, 1816; Ephraim, March 29, 1818; Aaron, April 8, 1820; Cornelius, June 16, 1822; William, September 15, 1820; Maria, February 21, 1827; Margaret, mother of Mrs. Stetler, May 23, 1829; Jessie, June 8, 1831; Philip, November 25, 1833; and John, October 23, 1836. Of this large family of children only three are living at the present time. Mrs. Stetler had one son by her first marriage, Chester D. Smith, who was born October 3, 1881, and of her marriage to the subject of this review two sons have been born, Elmer B., September 12, 1887, and Herbert Ray, February 21, 1889.

THOMAS G. STETLER.

A native son of the state of Michigan and one of the progressive and enterprising farmers of Rives township is Mr. Stetler, who is a young man of marked business ability and one who has so lived as to merit and command the confidence and regard of his fellow men. He has passed nearly his entire life in Jackson county, having been a child of about three years when his parents took up their residence here, and both in a personal way and as a representative of one of the honored families early settled in this section he is well entitled to a place in this volume.

Thomas G. Stetler was born in Bridgewater township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 23d of June, 1864, being a son of Charles C. and Sarah (Bigelow) Stetler.

His father was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, being a scion of a family, of German lineage, early settled in the old Keystone state. and there he was reared to manhood, while as a young man he followed boating on the Susquehanna river, later turning his attention to the trade of carpenter and becoming a skilled artisan in the line. His wife was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, where Mr. Stetler was engaged in the work of his trade until 1867, when he came into Jackson county and purchased one hundred acres of land in section 35, Rives township, the same being the farm which the subject now operates. The place was partially reclaimed and he continued the work of clearing and otherwise improving the same until he had developed one of the valuable properties of this section, while he subsequently purchased an adjacent tract of one hundred and fifty acres, which is still a portion of his estate. At the time of his death he was also the owner of three houses and lots in the city of Jackson, where he lived retired from 1887 until he was summoned into eternal rest, on the 12th of November, 1897. He was a man of indefatigable industry, sincere and upright in all the relations of life, and was well known and held in high estimation in this county. In his political adherency he was arrayed as a stanch supporter of the Republican party and he took a loyal interest in public and civic affairs, though he never desired or held office of any description. Charles C. Stetler was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. He and his wife became the parents of three children, namely: George B., who is a successful and representative farmer of Blackman township, married Mrs. Arvilla Smith, and they have two sons; Thomas G., the immediate subject of this record, was the next in order of birth; and Frank H., who resides in the city of Jackson, where he is incumbent of a clerical position, married Miss Gertrude Hunter, and they have two children.

Thomas G. Stetler was reared on the homestead farm, receiving his education in the public schools, and continued to assist his father until he had attained the age of seventeen years, after which he served a thorough apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, to which he thereafter devoted his attention for a period of ten years, being recognized as a skilled workman and as one reliable at all times and faithful to every contract upon which he entered. Shortly after his father's death the subject assumed charge of the original one hundred acres which had been the homestead purchased by his father upon coming to the county, and here he has since been successfully engaged in general agricultural operations and in the raising of high-grade live stock, of which he raises and feeds a large number of head each year, utilizing much of the produce of the farm in thus feeding his stock. He has brought to bear a careful business system, has shown much discernment in the selection of his stock for breeding purposes and has so directed his efforts as to attain the maximum returns therefrom. He raises cattle and swine of the best type and also has usually a number of horses for sale each year. His farm, as before noted, is well improved, having a good residence and other substantial buildings, and thus he has one of the many really model farms for which Jackson county has so high a reputation. In politics he is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party, in whose local ranks he

has been an active worker for the cause, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, being affiliated with Rives Tent No. 868.

On the 17th of April, 1888, Mr. Stetler was united in marriage to Miss Lora True, who was born in Rives township, this county, being a representative of one of the earliest pioneer families in the county, as may be inferred when it is stated that her father, Orin True, was the first male white child born within its borders. He became one of the prominent and influential farmers of Rives township, of which he is now a resident. Mr. and Mrs. Stetler have two children, Hazel and Charles, the former of whom was born on the 17th of August, 1891, and the latter on the 22d of October, 1893. Both of the children are attending the public schools, and Miss Hazel is receiving musical instruction from a capable teacher.

FRANK E. SCHALL.

Incumbent of the responsible and exacting office of county commissioner of schools for Jackson county, in which capacity he has rendered most efficient service, doing much to advance educational interests in general and to thoroughly systematize the work under his jurisdiction, it is certainly fitting that Mr. Schall be accorded recognition in this compilation. He has devoted his entire mature life to educational work and his enthusiasm has been unflagging, while he has had the power of infusing this inspiration in others, securing the best work on the part of his pupils, while in his present office he is able to gain the earnest co-operation of the many teachers of whose efforts he has the general supervision. In November, 1901, there occurred a vacancy in the office of commissioner of schools, through the death of its incumbent, Fred J. Harlow, of Springport, and the school inspectors, after a careful survey of those eligible for the position, wisely selected Professor Schall, at that time superintendent of the public schools in the village of Concord. He took up the work with all the energy and earnestness of a strong and vigorous nature and with a training which well qualified him for the duties involved. Though the school year was well advanced at the time of his induction into the office, he visited practically all of the schools in the county and a number of them a second time before the expiration of the year. Within the year 1902 he visited all the schools, while his plan is to make a personal investigation of the work of each school in the county at least twice in each year. His thorough knowledge of the most approved modern methods of educational work and his energy and determination in the discharge of his official duties have made him a power for good in the schools of the county, while he has also won the confidence and esteem of the school officers and teachers, who are in a position to appreciate efficient service on the part of the commissioner. Professor Schall has frequently consulted with the teachers and school officials as to methods and polity in the school work, and has been fortunate in gaining a hearty co-operation on every side. He has been instrumental in holding several teachers' meetings of general character, to the profit of all concerned, and has given intelligent attention to the examination of teachers.

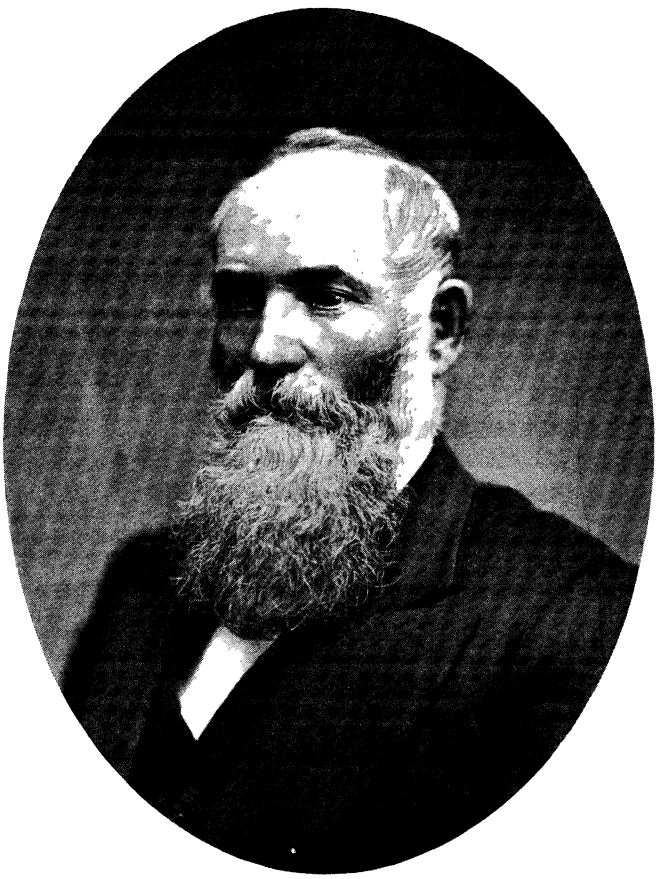
Frank E. Schall is a native of St. Jo-

seph county, Michigan, having been born on a farm in Park township, on the 21st of March, 1865, and being a son of Elias and Caroline Schall, both of whom were born in the state of Pennsylvania.

JAMES T. McCONNEL.

James Turner McConnel, who is familiarly known as Turner McConnel, has passed his entire life in Jackson county and is a representative of one of its early pioneer families, as is evident when the fact is reverted to that he has passed the psalmist's span of three score and ten, showing that his parents located in the county before Michigan had secured admission to statehood. Further distinction than this is his in the connection, for he was the first white child born in the county. In his youth, as may well be supposed, he was familiar with the scenes and incidents of pioneer life, his birth having here occurred when the county was represented by practically an unbroken forest, the Indians in their motley garb still disputing dominion with the beasts of the field, while as they stalked through the dim forest aisles they were not slow to show their resentment at the encroachments of civilization, in the incoming of white settlers. Reared thus on the frontier, the subject has played well his part in the work of development and progress, as did his honored father before him, both having been factors in bringing about the transformation which has made this one of the opulent and attractive divisions of the sovereign commonwealth of Michigan.

James Turner McConnel was born in the rude log-cabin home in the midst of the sylvan wilds of Blackman township, on the 7th of February, 1832, being a son of John and Celicia (Turner) McConnel, the former of whom was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in the state of Vermont. John McConnel was reared in the old Keystone state, and as a young man emigrated thence to Michigan, making his advent in Jackson county in the year 1830 and here entering claim to a tract of government land in section 22, Blackman township. He secured two hundred and forty acres, all of which was covered with the primal forest trees. He returned east after filing his claims and was married in Niagara county, New York, in the year 1831, and shortly afterward he and his bride set forth for their new home, being seven days in making the trip through the forest from Detroit to Jackson county, utilizing a wagon and an ox team in making the journey. They took up their abode in the little log cabin which he erected, and it is not necessary to state that they endured a full quota of hardships and privations, being far removed from neighbors and from sources of supply and thus practically isolated from civilization and from the many comforts which they had previously enjoyed. Valiant souls were these noble settlers of the early days, and too frequent mention can not be made concerning their lives and labors. Mr. McConnel began at once to clear his land and prepare it for cultivation, and from year to year definite progress was made, while he and his devoted wife did not falter in courage nor abate their earnest toil and endeavor. In 1847 he erected on his farm the stone house which is still standing on the place and in an excellent state of pres-



JAMES T. McCONNEL.

ervation, being one of the landmarks of the county. Here he continued to reside until the close of his life, his death occurring on the 30th of July, 1865, at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife passed forward to the "land of the leal" on the 3d of April, 1874, both having lived to see the wonderful advancement made in the development of the county and to enjoy the rewards of their years of indefatigable and arduous application. Mr. McConnel was a man of unassuming nature, as stanch and inflexible in his integrity as were the noble forest trees with which he grappled so valiantly in the early days, and he held the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. He was originally a Whig in politics, but espoused the cause of the Republican party at the time of its organization and continued to support the same during the few remaining years of his life. He and his wife were devoted members of the First Baptist church of Jackson, having been identified with the first organization of this denomination in the county. Of the six children the following brief record is here incorporated: James Turner is the subject of this sketch; Oscar H. is a retired hardware merchant and resides in the city of Jackson; Agnes P. is the wife of George O. Woodworth, of Jackson; John Scott married Dona Green and they reside on a farm in Blackman township, having one daughter, Margaret, who is the wife of Ralph Haniford; Cornelia E. is the widow of Levant Markham and resides in Jackson, and Matilda died in childhood.

James Turner McConnel received his early educational instruction from his parents and in the pioneer log school house, and later he attended school at Spring Arbor. He remained at the parental home and continued to assist in the management and work of the farm until he had reached the age of thirty-one years. In 1863 he located on his present farm, in section 15, Blackstone township, purchasing one hundred and thirty acres, the same being a portion of the old Fifield homestead, the Fifield family having come to the country about the same time as did the father of the subject. Mr. McConnel has consecutively retained his residence on the farm for a period of forty years, and within this time he has developed the place into one of the most attractive and valuable rural estates in this section of the county, the entire tract having been reclaimed and brought under a high state of cultivation, while the permanent improvements are such as indicate the progressive spirit of the owner, as well as his appreciation of the provisions which definite prosperity should ever entail, for he has provided a good home and also facilities for the handling of the different portions of the farming enterprise, for the storage of produce, accommodation of live stock, etc., thus conserving his resources and keeping pace with the onward march in the line of industrial and civic economics. Mr. McConnel raises the various cereals common to this section, also secures good returns from the horticultural department of his farm and from the raising of live stock. He has ever been public spirited and has done his part in promoting the generic interests of the country as well as in forwarding his personal prosperity through well directed effort. He is a stalwart Republican in his political proclivities and has been an active worker in its local ranks, while he has been called upon to serve in various township offices. He and his wife are prominent and valued members

of the First Baptist church in the city of Jackson, with which he has been identified for the past forty-eight years. Mr. McConnel has profited by the experience of the practical, work-a-day life, ever aiming to widen his scope of knowledge, while he has also read extensively and appreciatively and is well informed on the current topics, while his fund of reminiscences in regard to the pioneer days in the county is one which would fill a volume and which should do so while he is with us to impart the interesting information. He is one of the well known and highly honored pioneer citizens of the county, and it is a matter of gratification to be able to incorporate this brief tribute to him and to the family of which he is a member.

On the 6th of November, 1861, Mr. McConnel was united in marriage to Mrs. Amanda (Phillips) Shearer, widow of Milton Shearer and a daughter of H. W. Phillips. Mrs. McConnel died on the 17th of January, 1894, leaving two daughters, Edwina A. Shearer, now Mrs. C. W. Stevens, of Chicago, Illinois, and Hattie M. McConnel, now Mrs. S. L. Alden, of Iowa, Michigan. On the 27th of January, 1896, Mr. McConnel married Miss Mary J. Stevens, daughter of John Stevens, one of the prominent and influential pioneers of Blackman township and concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this volume. To this union no children have been born.

EDWARD JONES.

When it is stated that the subject of this review has made his home for more than a half century on the fine farmstead, in Rives township, where he now resides, there comes the incidental revelation that he is to be numbered among the pioneers of the county, while he is recognized as one of the representative citizens of the township in which he has lived and labored so effectively.

Mr. Jones comes of stanch English lineage and is himself a native of the "right little, tight little isle," having been born in Buckinghamshire, England, on the 21st of January, 1848, and being a son of Thomas and Amelia (Hart) Jones, both of whom were likewise born in England. In the year 1850 they severed the ties which bound them to home and native land and emigrated to the United States, making the voyage in a sailing vessel and landing in the city of New York, whence they came directly to Ingham county, passing the first winter in the little village of Kinneyville, Michigan, while in the following spring Thomas Jones purchased ninety acres of land in section 34, Rives township, the tract having been partially cleared, while other modest improvements had been made, though the place was still practically situated in the midst of a sylvan wilderness. Settlers were in the usual case far distant from each other, and wild game of all sorts was to be had in abundance, constituting a reserve to which the pioneers had recourse in furnishing provender for their tables. Mr. Jones was a butcher by trade, and his skill in this line proved of great aid to him in the early days, since he slaughtered beef and found a ready sale for the same among his neighbors, thus adding materially to his revenue. He reclaimed his farm and developed it into one of the valuable places of the township, and here he passed the remainder of his life, honored by all and known as a man of ster-

ling rectitude and as one who bent his energies faithfully to the work which lay before him, his prosperity being distinctively the result of his own efforts. He was endowed with marked mentality, was genial and kindly in disposition and was a great favorite among the young folk, having in himself the gracious attribute of perennial youth. He was a Democrat in his political proclivities, but never desired nor held office. He made his home on the farm during the residue of his life, but his death occurred in the village of Greenville, Montcalm county, where he was visiting at the time, on the 24th of September, 1889, his devoted wife having preceded him into eternal rest by many years, her death occurring on the 29th of August, 1861. Both were communicants of the church of England, and after coming to America naturally held membership in the Protestant Episcopal church.

They became the parents of four children: William went to Idaho in 1864, and all traces of him were thereafter lost; Susana died at the age of eight years; Edward, subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; and Maria Amelia died at the age of nineteen years.

Edward Jones was a child of two years at the time when his parents made the voyage across the Atlantic to America, and thus, as already noted, he has passed essentially his entire life in Jackson county, where he was reared to manhood on the old homestead, attending the primitive log school house in his youth and early beginning to assist in the work of reclaiming the land to cultivation. At the age of twenty-three years he assumed the management of the farm, and he eventually inherited the property, to which, with the effective aid of his sons, he has since added until the aggregate area of his landed estate is now four hundred acres, while all is under an excellent state of cultivation, constituting one of the model farms of the county, since substantial and attractive buildings have been erected, while care and discriminating attention to all details are in evidence on every side. The estate is divided in three separate farms, and in the ownership of the major portion of the property Mr. Jones' two sons are associated, a partnership relation being maintained in the conducting of all operations. In addition to raising the general line of cereals and other products best adapted to the soil and climate of this section Mr. Jones and his sons also give special attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, and they are numbered among the progressive and eminently successful members of the farming community in the county. In politics Mr. Jones accords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Baptist church at Rives Junction.

On the 29th of November, 1871, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Jones to Miss Phoebe Jane Drew, who was born in Niagara county, New York, on the 9th of August, 1851, being the daughter of John F. Drew, one of the honored pioneers of the county, where he was a successful and representative farmer for many years, having now retired from active labor and maintaining his home in the city of Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two sons, who have proved able coadjutors of their father and who are numbered among the most reliable, enterprising

and successful young farmers of the county. John W., who was born on the 3rd of December, 1872, resides on the old homestead of his maternal grandfather, in Rives township. He married Miss Arvilla Anderson, and they have one son, Hugh William, who was born on the 10th of September, 1902. He is a Democrat in politics and fraternally is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, holding membership in the tent at Rives Junction, while his wife is identified with the Ladies of the Maccabees. Thomas Burr, who was born on the 11th of February, 1881, remains at the parental home and is associated with his father and brother in their business operations and is likewise an energetic and discriminating young farmer of the township, the family being well known and highly esteemed in the community, while the home is a center of gracious hospitality. On the 18th of March, 1903, he wedded Miss Nellie Anderson, who holds membership with the Ladies of the Maccabees.

JOHN TRUE.

Among the venerable and honored pioneers of Jackson county, with whose civic and industrial progress he has been intimately and prominently identified, is Mr. True, than whom no resident of Rives township is held in higher regard in the community, while he is one of the representative exponents of the agricultural interests of the county. His father was one of the first to make permanent settlement in the county, to which he made his first visit in 1827, when this section was on the very frontier of civilization. In the personal and ancestral record there is a wealth of interesting data available, and in this connection will be offered a sufficient outline to enable the reader to gain the more pertinent knowledge germane thereto, for there is much to be read "between the lines" of every such narrative.

John True is a native of the old Granite state, having been born in Merrimack county, New Hampshire, on the 29th of October, 1827, and being a son of John and Hannah (Watson) True, both of whom were likewise natives of that state. John True, Sr., became an expert artisan in the line of manufacturing woolens, and he removed to Massachusetts in his early manhood and was for a number of years foreman in a woolen factory near the city of Boston, where he resided until 1833 or 1834, when he came to Michigan with his family and located in section 3, Blackman township. Here he purchased eighty acres of government land in the midst of the primeval forest, where the Indians still stalked through the shadowy aisles and where all the wild animals native to the locality were to be found in practically untrammeled freedom. Mr. True had previously made a prospecting tour through this section, as has been already intimated. In 1827 he came here, being piloted into the county along the Indian trails, while his guide was a chief who bore the name of Nickolin Osseway. After making a careful observation in different sections of the county he returned to the east, later coming hither with his family, as has already been stated. At the time of their arrival there were no settlements in the county, and there is reason to believe that Mr. True was the first white man to make location within its borders. He here developed a fine farm,

having been the owner of about two hundred and sixty acres at the time of his death, while the landed estate was subsequently augmented by the family until its aggregate area was more than twelve hundred acres. He died in the year 1850, at the age of fifty years, while his wife, who was a devoted wife and helpmeet and loving mother, was summoned into eternal rest some years afterward. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Alva and John (twins), George W., Moses W., Emeline J., Lydia (who died in childhood), Martin V. and Marquis D. (twins), Sallie, deceased, and Alvira, deceased. Of the children, seven are living at the present time.

John True, Jr., to whom this sketch is principally devoted, was a lad of about six years at the time when his parents made the long and weary journey from their New England home to establish a new home in the wilds of Jackson county, and to his youthful eyes and mind the experiences of the early days in the midst of the forest were pregnant in satisfaction and alluring interest. He was not long absolved from personal responsibility, but early began to assist in the work of clearing the farm and placing the land under cultivation, while his educational advantages were such as were to be had in those rudimentary "institutions of learning," the log school houses of the pioneer epoch, in which have been graduated so many of the illustrious sons of our republic, which seem to have spontaneously brought forth men of strong mental equipment, so that the lack of early opportunities acted rather as an incentive than a handicap. Mr. True has gained much through personal application and well-directed reading, while his diploma has been signed by that wisest of all head-masters, experience, and he is today known as a man of broad information and well-defined and well-fortified opinions. He remained associated with the work of the home farm until he had attained his legal majority, and then turned his attention to the carpenter trade, in the work of which he continued to be successfully engaged for several years, his services being in almost constant requisition, as the work of improvement and development in the county progressed. Thereafter he gave evidence of his executive ability and business capacity by engaging in the real estate business, buying and selling farm lands and making a success of the venture, as he would effect such improvements on the various properties as would tend to largely increase their value, while his reliability caused many to seek his interposition in the line. He became the owner of various farms, which he sold, and in 1863 he purchased his present fine homestead, which comprises two hundred acres and which is located in section 27, Rives township; the same having been partially improved at the time when he took possession. Here he has developed one of the valuable rural estates of the county, having erected on the place a commodious and substantial brick residence and a number of excellent barns and other outbuildings, while the fine orchard on the farm was planted by him. The entire place shows the evidence of careful management and good judgment, and is devoted to general agriculture and to the raising of a high grade of live stock, one hundred and fifty acres being under effective cultivation, while the remainder comprises timbered and pasture land. Mr. True has now practically retired from active labors, having rented

the farm to his son Fred, who is successfully carrying on the work inaugurated by his father so many years ago.

Mr. True is a man of distinct individuality and has ever shown the courage of his convictions, while in local affairs of a public nature he has wielded a strong influence, having been for many years one of the wheel-horses in the Democratic party in this county. The policies of the Greenback party appealed to his judgment and he threw his influence in its support during the time of its existence and was a stanch admirer of Horace Greeley, who was the candidate of the party for the presidency. Mr. True has ever kept closely informed on the questions and issues of the hour and has made his own deductions at all times and fortified his position most effectively. He has shown marked force and cogency in his arguments as a public speaker and has done good service on the stump in various political campaigns, having thus served the Democratic party during the two campaigns resulting in the election of the opposition candidate, President McKinley. He resumed his active association with the Democracy after the organization of the Greenback party had lapsed and is an uncompromising advocate of its generic principles. Mr. True may be consistently said to have "grown up with the country," since he has been a witness of the transition stages of development which have transformed this section of the state from a sylvan wilderness into one of the most progressive and opulent organic divisions of a great commonwealth, while such is his memory and such his intellectual equipment that few men now living in the county can offer as complete and interesting reminiscences in regard to the early days as can he. It is to be hoped that he will find it his good pleasure to make permanent record of his experiences and his knowledge of the pioneer epoch, since the value of such a narrative will be cumulative in value for all time to come; as bearing on the history of the county. When he came to the county with his parents the best building within its borders was a double log house, and to the youth of the present day it seems almost incredible that so marvelous a change could have been wrought within the lifetime of one man, and he a man of marked physical and mental vigor at the present time. Mr. True is possessed of much mechanical genius and at the age of sixteen years he erected a frame barn on the old homestead, and while he was following the trade of carpenter he was recognized as the most expert artisan in the line in this section. He has achieved a worthy success by his own efforts, has ever stood for the highest ideals of citizenship, and has commanded respect and confidence by reason of his sterling character and straightforward course.

On the 29th of December, 1861, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. True to Mrs. Cornelia M. (True) Hedger, widow of Truman Hedger. She was born in Cayuga county, New York, in November, 1833, being a daughter of Alva True, of a collateral branch of the same family as her second husband. Alva True was likewise numbered among the honored pioneers of Jackson county, whither he immigrated from his native state of New Hampshire in 1836, settling in Rives township, where he reclaimed a good farm and became one of the influential citizens of the county, having

served for several terms as supervisor of the township, while both he and his wife here resided until their deaths. Mrs. True had one son by her first marriage, Truman A. Hedger, who is now a resident of Ingham county, Michigan. Of her marriage to the subject of this sketch were born five children, concerning whom an epitomized record is offered, as follows: Douglas died in infancy; Mary met a tragic death at the age of five years, having been killed by a runaway team while on her way to school; Fred, who has charge of the homestead farm, married Miss Samantha A. Taylor, and they have two sons; Grace is the wife of Henry Young, a farmer of Rives township; and Blanche is the wife of John Price, a railway postal clerk, and they reside in the city of Hillsdale, Michigan, having two sons. The children received excellent educational opportunities, both daughters being skilled pianists, while the son is an excellent performer on the violin. Blanche was a successful teacher of music for some time before her marriage. The great loss and bereavement of Mr. True's life was that which came with the death of his loved and devoted wife, who entered into eternal rest on the 17th of February, 1899. She had been to him a true companion and helpmeet, and to her co-operation and encouragement he attributes much of the success which has come to him in life, while there remains to him a measure of reconciliation for his loss in the memory of the gracious womanhood and gentle character of the one whose life was so closely and so long linked with his. Her kindliness was shown in all the relations of life, so that she was held in affectionate regard by all who knew her.

THEODORE W. CHAPIN.

This well known and representative citizen of Jackson, where he is now engaged as deputy city recorder, is well entitled to consideration in this work, and it affords pleasure to incorporate a brief review of his career. Mr. Chapin is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Dansville, on the 13th of August, 1851, and being a son of Barnabas S. and Clarissa A. (Smith) Chapin, both representatives of stanch old New England ancestry. The father of the subject was born in Seneca Falls, New York, in the year 1820, while the mother was born in Rochester in 1825. Barnabas S. Chapin and family came to Jackson in 1868, and he engaged in banking with the firm of P. B. Loomis & Company, in which he continued for twelve or fifteen years in active management of the business. He died in 1887, being survived by his widow until the year 1894. He was financially interested in several of Jackson's manufacturing enterprises.

Theodore W. Chapin received his early educational discipline in the public schools of Dansville, New York, and supplemented the same by study in the seminary at that place and the high school of Holyoke, Massachusetts. He left school before graduation and gave inception to his business career at the age of eighteen years, when he entered the P. B. Loomis & Company bank as a clerk.

In politics Mr. Chapin has ever accorded a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party and has manifested a loyal and zealous interest in its cause. In the year 1893 he was the candidate of his party for the office of city treasurer of Jackson, and was elected

by a gratifying majority, while by successive re-elections he continued incumbent of this important position until 1896, having given a most able administration of the fiscal affairs of the municipality. In 1896 he went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining for three years, having valuable interests there. Upon his return east he again become identified with Jackson, and has filled his present position, deputy city recorder, about one year. He was one of the early members of the National Guard of the state of Michigan and continued to be identified with the same for three years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the past quarter of a century, and in 1891-2 he held the office of worshipful master of Michigan Lodge No. 50, Free and Accepted Masons. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a member of St. Paul's parish, and his wife was likewise a communicant of the church.

In 1887 Mr. Chapin was united in marriage to Mrs. Virginia Culver, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who was summoned into eternal rest on the 22d of April, 1893.

WALTER H. PURDY.

The first half of the nineteenth century was characterized by the immigration of that pioneer element which made the great state of Michigan what it is. These immigrants as a rule were sturdy, heroic, upright, sincere people, such as ever constitute the intrinsic strength of a commonwealth. It scarcely appears probable that in the future history of the world another such period can occur or, indeed, any period when such a solid phalanx of strong and self-reliant men and heroic, self-sacrificing women will take possession of a new country. Too careful or too frequent reference can not be made on the pages of history concerning those who have thus figured as founders and builders of a great commonwealth, and far be it from their descendants to hold in light esteem the record of their worthy lives and worthy deeds. The subject of this review is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state of Michigan, and is a native son of Jackson county, where his father took up his abode nearly half a century ago, so that in an ancestral way he is well entitled to consideration in this compilation, even aside from the prestige he has attained in a personal way, being now recognized as one of the progressive and substantial farmers of Summit township, while he is also incumbent of the office of treasurer of the township, a fact which indicates the esteem in which he is held in the community.

Walter H. Purdy was born in Jackson, on the 8th of October, 1855, being a son of Henry and Mary (Keeler) Purdy, the former of whom was born in London, England, and the latter in Rutland, Vermont. When Henry Purdy was nine years of age he accompanied his parents, Thomas and wife, on their emigration to America, and they located in the city of Detroit, about the year 1834, while later they removed to White Pigeon, St. Joseph county, where occurred the death of the wife and mother. Grandfather Purdy afterward took up his residence in Somerset, Hillsdale county, where he passed the remainder of his life. This worthy couple were the parents of five children, namely: George, Charles, Henry,



W. H. PURDY.

Richard and Matilda, all of whom are now deceased. Henry Purdy remained beneath the parental roof until he had attained the age of fifteen, when he was bound out to a Mr. Ives, near Clinton, Lenawee county, with whom he remained until he had attained the age of twenty, his educational discipline having been such as was afforded in a somewhat irregular attendance in the common schools. He learned the iron-moulder's trade in Jackson in the foundry of the late Alonzo Bennett, with whom he worked for a period of fourteen years, at the expiration of which he disposed of his residence property in Jackson and purchased a farm in Hillsdale county, where he remained about two years, then returning to Jackson county, located in Liberty township, where he continued to make his home for a decade and then removed to Summit township, where he was engaged in gardening until his death, having been killed by a train on the Michigan Central Railroad, at the Francis street crossing in the city of Jackson, on the 15th of March, 1890. His devoted wife, who was with him at the time, was also killed, as was also a little girl, Myrtle Emerson, who accompanied them, the death of each being instantaneous. The weather was stormy at the time and they were driving into the city in a covered wagon and did not hear the train approaching. This sad event cast a gloom over the community in which they made their home and in which they were held in high esteem. Of their eleven children brief record is entered in the following paragraph.

Ella is the wife of William Newman, of Summit township; Walter H. is the immediate subject of this review; Harriet D. is the widow of James Gregg and now resides in Butte, Montana; Addie is the wife of Jacob Cruger, of Summit township; Lewis is engaged in prospecting in the mountains of northern Montana; Clara is the wife of Robert Dodge and they reside in Kidder county, North Dakota; Effie, who is not married, is engaged in missionary work in Cuba; Arthur T. is a successful ranchman and stock grower of north Montana, where he formerly served as county commissioner; Lela is the wife of Galusha P. Bunker, of Henrietta township, Jackson county; Edward is an engineer and millwright of Jackson; and Annis is the wife of Lloyd Wilkinson, of Chicago.

Walter H. Purdy received his early education in the public schools of the various localities where his parents resided during his youthful days, and remained beneath the home roof until he had attained the age of twenty, when he went to Calhoun county, where he was employed at farm work by the month for a period of one year, and then returned to Jackson county, and here, on the 5th of January, 1881, was united in marriage to Mrs. Ella Burchard, widow of Barrett Burchard. She is a daughter of George and Maria Facey, the former of whom was born in Devonshire, England. Mr. Facey is now a resident of Summit township, while his wife passed away at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy have had four children, of whom two died in infancy, Maria and Walter. Those living are Nellie M., the wife of Lucerne A. Patch, who for several years was deputy county treasurer, and Howard W., a student in the public schools.

After his marriage Mr. Purdy engaged in farming in Summit township, renting land for two years and then having charge

of the Holcomb farm for one year, at the expiration of which he purchased his present farm of sixty acres, known as the Vandercook place and located in section 22. Mr. Purdy has made excellent improvements on the farm, having brought the same under effective cultivation and developed it into one of the valuable properties of the township. He has erected good buildings, including the present residence, which was completed in 1900. He carries on diversified agriculture and has also devoted special attention to the dairy business since 1890, disposing of his product principally in the south division of Jackson. This feature of his farming enterprise is now in its most important department, and the scrupulous care taken in providing the best possible sanitary facilities, as combined with the high grade milch cows utilized, has gained for him an appreciative supporting patronage.

In politics Mr. Purdy has been ever arrayed in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, taking an active interest in its cause and also manifesting a public-spirited concern in all that makes for the best interests of the community. Recognizing his fitness, the people of the township have called him to various positions of trust and responsibility. He was elected township clerk in 1898 and served one year, while he was elected township treasurer in 1901, and was chosen his own successor in 1902. In 1903 he was elected supervisor, receiving thirty-six majority in a township nominally Republican by about thirty votes. Fraternally he is identified with Central City Tent No. 139, Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. Purdy's life has been filled with consecutive toil and endeavor and he has achieved success by worthy means, thus being eminently entitled to high regard by his fellow men.

ALONZO S. WOLCOTT.

Jackson county has been the home and the scene of the successful labors of many able, broad-minded and public-spirited citizens, and standing as a worthy representative of this class and as a member of one of the pioneer families of the county is the gentleman whose name appears above. He is one of the progressive and influential farmers and stock growers of Concord township, and during a continuous experience of twenty years in the breeding of registered Hereford cattle he has attained a wide reputation in the line and has done much to improve the standard of stock raised in this favored section of the state.

Mr. Wolcott was born on the parental homestead. in Spring Arbor township, this county, on the 19th of January, 1846, being a son of Solomon F. and Harriet F. (Stone) Wolcott, both of whom were born in the state of New York, whence they came to Jackson county with their parents in 1833 and 1835, respectively, so that it will be seen that the subject of this review represents sterling pioneer stock in both the paternal and maternal lines. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Solomon Wolcott, who was born in the state of Vermont, whence he removed to New York state and from that section came to Michigan as noted, becoming the owner of a large tract of land in Jackson county, clearing the same of the native timber to a large degree and becom-

ing one of the influential citizens of the pioneer community. The maternal grandparents, Nathan and Julina (Fenn) Stone, likewise claimed Vermont as the place of their nativity, and from Niagara county, New York, they emigrated to Jackson county, where Mr. Stone also became a pioneer farmer, acquiring about six hundred acres of land, and here he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, as did also the paternal grandparents of the subject. Solomon F. Wolcott was the owner of a landed estate of seven hundred acres at the time of his death, which occurred October 27, 1896, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. His widow is living in Concord at the age of eighty years. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom are living except three and two of whom died on the same day and were buried in the same grave, the former having been eight years of age and the latter two. In politics the father of the subject was originally a stanch advocate of the principles of the Whig party, but upon the organization of its normal successor, the Republican party, he identified himself therewith and thereafter continued to exercise his franchise in its support until the time of his death, though he never figured as an aspirant for public office of any sort. He was an able business man and carried on his farming operations on an extensive scale, while he at all times commanded the confidence and good will of the community in which he so long lived and labored. He was not identified with any religious denomination, but his widow is a devoted member of the Methodist church.

Alonzo S. Wolcott, the immediate subject of this review, was reared under the discipline of the home farm and thus his knowledge of the great basic art of agriculture, in all departments, is founded on long and practical experience, making it possible for him to bring into play the most discriminating judgment in his operations and to derive therefrom the maximum returns. He attended the district schools in the vicinity of his home as a boy, and thereafter was a student in the public schools of Concord, where he prepared himself for matriculation in Albion College, where he pursued a course in the literary department for two years, later supplementing this discipline by a commercial course in the same institution, so that he was well fortified for the proper handling of the business details of his farming industry, to which he has always devoted his attention, fully realizing that this line of enterprise demands as thorough and careful business methods and system as does any other of the manifold branches of productive and commercial activity. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Wolcott located on his present homestead farm, of one hundred and thirty acres, in section 36, Concord township, and under his direction a portion of the land was cleared of its native timber, while the many excellent and substantial improvements on the place have all been made by him, including an attractive residence and good barns and other buildings demanded in the care of stock and storage of produce, machinery, etc. While he devotes considerable attention to diversified agriculture, his specialty for the past twenty years has been in the raising of registered Hereford cattle, as has been previously noted in this context, and this has been made a very profitable source of income, gaining to him unmistakable prestige and precedence, and that he is numbered among the leading stock growers

of the state is indicated in that fact that at the state fair held in Grand Rapids, in the year 1890, he took the first prize on yearling steers, and at the Hillsdale county fair secured first prize over all Michigan stock exhibited, while his entire herd of Herefords also secured first prize. In addition to raising this fine breed of cattle Mr. Wolcott also feeds quite a large number of cattle each year and places the same on the market. In politics he is arrayed as a stalwart advocate of the cause of the Republican party, but he has never sought nor desired the honors or emoluments of public office.

On the 27th of November, 1878, Mr. Wolcott was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Baldwin, who was born and reared in Van Buren county, this state, being a daughter of John Baldwin, and her death occurred on the 17th of September, 1901, at the age of fifty-seven years, no children having been born of this union. She was a woman of many noble and kindly attributes and held the affection of a wide circle of devoted friends.

MERVIN E. HENRY.

A native son of Jackson county and one of its progressive and influential citizens is Mr. Henry, who is a worthy representative of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of the state, where he has passed his entire life, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits, in connection with which he has attained a high degree of success, the while commanding the high esteem of those who know him and have cognizance of his upright character and distinctive integrity of purpose.

Mervin E. Henry was born on the homestead farm, in Rives township, this county, on the 7th of February, 1854, being a son of John M. and Nancy (Lockhart) Henry, both of whom were born in the state of New York. The former was a son of Levi Henry, who was of stanch Irish lineage and who was a farmer in the state of New York up to the time of his emigration to Jackson county, Michigan, whither he came in the 'thirties. The family first located in Napoleon township, where they remained until 1846, when Levi Henry came to Rives township and here purchased a large tract of government land, while, with the assistance of his sons, he here cleared and improved about one hundred acres, the land having been covered with the native timber at the time when he came into possession of the same. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in the year 1856. He was a man of distinct force of character, upright, honorable and industrious, and he is worthy of a place on the roll of the sterling pioneers who constituted the advance guard of civilization in this county. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party and his religious faith was that of the Universalist church, while his wife, who also is deceased, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They became the parents of ten children, namely: Jonas, Maria, John Marvin, Jane, Eliza, George, Robert, Evaline, Delia and Hoyt. All of the children are now deceased, except Evaline, who is the wife of Christopher Rath, of Jackson, while of the number all lived to attain years of maturity.

John Mervin Henry, who was commonly known by his second Christian name, accompanied the family at the time of his

parents' removal to Jackson county, and here he contributed his due quota to the work of reclaiming the homestead farm and bringing under cultivation the large area, the same offering unlimited opportunities for the efforts of each of the sturdy sons of the family to "put in his best licks." He remained thus engaged until he had attained the age of forty years, having in the meanwhile assumed the management of a considerable portion of the farm, and then, on the 9th of November, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Lockhart, who was born in Seneca county, New York, being a daughter of Robert L. and Olive M. (Southwell) Lockhart, both of whom were born in Saratoga county, New York, whence they removed to Medina county, Ohio, in 1847, being there engaged in farming until 1851, when he came to Jackson county and purchased a tract of wild land in Rives township, reclaiming the same and becoming one of the prominent and prosperous farmers of the county. He held various township offices and wielded distinctive influence in public affairs of a local nature. Here he died in the year 1856, while his widow long survived him, passing away in 1887, both having been devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Nancy, James, Eliza, Asa, Jane, Betsy and Maria, of whom James and Maria are now deceased. Within a short time after the marriage of J. Mervin Henry the old homestead was divided among the children, and he secured ninety acres, in sections 25 and 26, a portion of the same having been cleared, and he effected its reclamation and developed one of the valuable farms of the township, while he made on the place most substantial improvements, including a good house and other requisite buildings, and here he continued to make his home until he was summoned to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," his death occurring on the 6th of February, 1892. He was a man of inflexible integrity, sincere and straightforward in all the relations of life, and to him was accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and regard. He was a stalwart Democrat in his political proclivities, and his religious association was with the Universalist church, of which he was an active and valued member, while his widow has long been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She still resides on the old homestead, with her son, the subject of this sketch, and is one of the revered pioneer women of the county, having now attained the age of seventy-two years. She was reared in this county and received her education in the schools of the period, while for several years she was a successful teacher in the pioneer schools, having taught one term after her marriage. John Mervin and Nancy (Lockhart) Henry became the parents of six children, concerning whom the following brief record is here incorprated: Mervin E. is the immediate subject of this review; Albert L., who is a farmer of Henrietta township. married Miss Mary Smith and they have five sons and one daughter; Augusta is the wife of Adell Grover, of Jackson, and they have three sons and one daughter; Almira is the wife of William Easton, a farmer of Rives township, and they have two sons and two daughters; Elizabeth died at the age of fourteen years, and Evaline is the wife of Charles E. Thorpe, a farmer of

Blackman township, and they have two daughters. Each of the children received good educational advantages, and the daughters all have musical talent, which has been well cultivated.

Mervin E. Henry was reared on the old homestead farm, which is his present place of abode, and after completing his educational work in the public schools he continued to assist his father in the work of the farm. As time passed he began to assume more and more the responsibilities involved and finally took the entire management of the place, of which he has had charge since the death of his father, while under his direction many valuable improvements have been made. He raises the varied crops common to this section and is thoroughly systematic in all branches of his farming industry, while his experience and judgment have convinced him of the expediency of utilizing much of the produce in the feeding of live stock, and in this latter department of his business he has been very successful, raising cattle, sheep, horses and swine. Mr. Henry is recognized as one of the discrimating, energetic and progressive young farmers of the county, and has the entire confidence and good will of the people of the community in which he has passed his entire life. In politics he reserves to himself the privilege of using his judgment in the exercise of his franchise, giving his support to men and measures rather than being constrained by strict partisan lines. He and his wife are valued and active members of the Evangelical church.

On the 1st of November, 1893, Mr. Henry was united in marriage to Miss Mary Miller, who was born in Hancock county, Ohio, being a daughter of John and Sarah (Bish) Miller, who came from Hancock county, Ohio, to Michigan in the year 1875, locating in Hillsdale county, and becoming one of the prosperous and influential farmers of that section, where both he and his wife passed away, the former October 5, 1887, and the latter July 1, 1887. Mr. Miller was an active Republican in his political proclivities and and he and his wife held membership in the Evangelical church. Of their seven children Mrs. Henry was the fourth in order of birth, and of the number all are living except two. Mr. and Mrs. Henry had three children, Florence, Robert, and Lucile, deceased, the first two of whom are attending school.

JAMES A. TUCKER.

It can not be other than pleasing to note in the various personal sketches appearing in this work that there remain identified with the civic life and industrial activities of Jackson county many worthy and prominent citizens whose entire lives have been passed here and who are representatives of sterling pioneer families. He to whom this sketch is dedicated is one of the progressive young farmers and business men of Concord township, and has attained a specially high reputation as a fancier and breeder of fine poultry, while he has found his native county an adequate field for successful endeavor and has consecutively resided here from the time of his birth, being a son of that honored pioneer and influential business man of Concord, Albert H. Tucker, to whom individual reference is made elsewhere in this volume, so that a reiteration of the ancestral history need not be made in this connection.

James A. Tucker was born in the attractive old Gothic homestead in the village of Concord, on the 10th of August, 1868, and here he was reared and educated, having completed the course in the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885. Even as a mere boy he manifested a particular predilection for the poultry business and engaged in raising thorough-bred types, Cochins and Brahmas, while later he also became interested in the raising of standard-bred horses, his business experience beginning early, in connection with the various enterprises which his father had in hand. He was associated with his father and brother in the grain commission business and in the handling of farming implements in his native village until the month of May, 1901, when he retired from the firm, and has since given his attention principally to the breeding of poultry and Shropshire sheep, owning and occupying a finely improved farm of eighty acres, which is located in Concord township, at a point about two and one-half miles from the village of Concord, a portion of the farm being utilized for general agriculture. Mr. Tucker breeds a number of varieties of chickens, especially of the Buff Cochin type, and his careful study and experimentation in regard to methods best adapted to the propogation of high grades and maintaining the same in good condition have made him an authority on the subject, his dictums in the connection being practically regarded as ultimate decisions, from which no recourse need be taken. For the past nine years he has been frequently called upon to act as judge in various poultry shows of important character, his services in the connection having thus been enlisted in the cities of Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, St. Paul and many western cities, and through such interposition, as well as through his shipping of thorough-bred stock, he has gained a national reputation among the breeders of fine poultry. He has made exhibits at many of the leading poultry shows and has won numerous prizes, while he is ever enthusiastic in his efforts in this pleasing line of enterprise, while his conveniences and accessories for the prosecution of the same at the present time make his poultry farm a model one in every respect. He is a life member of the American Poultry Association.

In politics Mr. Tucker pins his faith to the principles and policies of the Republican party, though he cast his first presidential vote in support of Cleveland, and he takes a consistent interest in local affairs of a public nature. He is a member of the Universalist church in Concord, with which his parents became identified many years ago, while Mrs. Tucker is a member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in the former affiliating with Concord Lodge No. 30, F. & A. M., while in the latter he is a member of Lodge No. 113 in the city of Jackson. He and his wife are both members of the Eastern Star. He is one of the popular and well known young men of the township, and his pleasant home is a center of cordial hospitality and is a favorite rendezvous for a wide circle of friends.

On the 21st of April, 1892, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Nora Olmstead, and they became the parents of one son, Gerald. Mrs. Tucker was summoned into eternal rest on the 19th of February, 1900, and on the 6th of June, 1901, Mr.

Tucker consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Aimee Barker, one of the accomplished and popular young ladies of the neighboring village of Homer, and of this union has been born one son, James B.

G. WALTER RAY.

The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Jackson county during practically his entire life, being a representative of one of the well known and highly honored families of this section, while he has personally attained a position of prominence and influence as a successful farmer and stock grower and thoroughly public-spirited citizen, his well improved farm being located in sections 4, 5 and 8, Concord township. He is a brother of Lyman B. Ray, of this township, concerning whom individual mention is made on another page of this work, and on the old homestead now occupied by said brother the subject of this review was born, the date of his nativity being January 12, 1865. His father, Lyman B. Ray, was born and reared in the state of New York, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Lurana N. Short March 10, 1864. In 1864 they came to Jackson county, where Mr. Ray's brother, the late Mark H. Ray, had taken up his abode a number of years previously, eventually becoming one of the most prominent and influential citizens of this section, and having held various public offices of trust and responsibility. Lyman B. Ray here turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, becoming the owner of a valuable landed estate of two hundred acres, and on this homestead he continued to reside until his death, on the 28th of May, 1879, at which time he was but forty years of age. He was in active service for one year during the Civil war, having been first sergeant in Wadsworth's Guards, which constituted a portion of the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, and he received an accidental wound, being confined to the hospital for a time and receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term. His political support was given to the Republican party and in his religious views he was a Universalist, his widow being likewise a devoted member of this church. She is now residing in Concord township, being the wife of W. D. Chapple, having attained the age of sixty-two years and commanding the love and esteem of all who know her.

G. Walter Ray, the immediate subject of this brief sketch, was reared under the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm, and after securing his rudimentary educational training in the district schools he continued his studies in the high school at Parma, while later he entered the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business College, at Valparaiso. At the age of eighteen years he put his acquirements to practical test by engaging in teaching in the public schools of his native county, but followed this vocation only a short time, having then resumed his active association with the farming industry. He owns at the present time a well improved and very fertile and productive farm of one hundred and forty acres, the same constituting one of the attractive and valuable rural estates of the county, and here, in connection with the raising of the various crops best adapted to the soil and climate, he is devoting special attention to the breeding

of registered Shropshire sheep, of which he keeps an excellent flock, while some of the specimens owned by him are of the finest type of this popular breed. He is also a fancier of fine poultry and is conducting a successful business in the raising of the white Wyandotte chickens, taking great interest in this department of his enterprise, as well as in his sheep growing, and having the sagacity to realize that the best returns can be secured from a farm by diversifying its products in this way, instead of limiting its functions simply to those of agriculture and horticulture. For the past seven years Mr. Ray has been an agent of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, and has made many sales of the excellent and popular products of this great concern, having sold over three hundred miles of this product more than any other local agent in Michigan. In politics he is a stanch Republican, though his personal ambition for office has ever been noticeable only by reason of its absence. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, holding membership in Cracker Hill Tent No. 549, at Parma, Michigan, and Mrs. Ray is a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees, Hive No. 351.

On the 11th of March, 1890, Mr. Ray was united in marriage to Miss Cora M. Baker, who was born in this township, March 11, 1868, being a daughter of Samuel and Frances (Scott) Baker, well known residents of the township of Parma. Mr. and Mrs. Ray have two fine sons, Clark B. and Harold G. The pleasant family home is a favorite resort for the large circle of friends whom the subject and his wife have gathered about them in their native county, and here a cordial hospitality is ever in distinctive evidence.

EVERETT G. KNAPP.

The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in the pages of history; but the names of men who have distinguished themselves by the possession of those qualities which mainly contribute to the success of private life and to the public stability and who enjoy the respect and confidence of those about them, should not be permitted to perish. Their examples are most valuable and their lives well worthy of consideration. Such are the thoughts which involuntarily come to mind when we take under review the career of such an honored pioneer as the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph and who is numbered among the successful farmers and representative citizens of Concord township, his attractive farm being located five miles from the city of Albion, Calhoun county, which is his postoffice address. It was his to render valiant service as a Union soldier during the greatest civil war known in the annals of history, and in all the relations of life he has ever been as faithful and true as when he followed the nation's flag on the sanguinary battlefields of the south. Such are the men particularly worthy of consideration in a compilation of this nature.

Everett G. Knapp is a native son of the Wolverine state, having been born in Lenawee county, Michigan, on the 27th of August, 1839, and being a son of Joel F. and Electa (Blakely) Knapp, both of whom were born in the state of New York, whence they came to Lenawee county, Michigan, about the year 1837, and there both of them continued to reside until summoned from the

scene of mortal activities, Mr. Knapp passing to his reward December 15, 1849, while his wife entered into eternal rest April 11, 1846. Mr. Knapp was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York state, but after his removal to Michigan turned his attention to farming, in which he was engaged during the balance of his life. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Whig party, and was a leader in its local ranks in Lenawee county, where he served for thirteen years in the office of supervisor of Woodstock township, being highly honored by all who knew him. Of his five children, only two are now living, Everett G., who is the subject of this sketch, and George, who is a resident of Presque Isle county, Michigan.

Everett G. Knapp was reared on a farm and early became inured to the strenuous work involved in its cultivation. When he was seven years of age he entered the home of Leonard Humphrey, who settled in an early day on the farm now owned by Mr. Knapp, and the latter was reared by this honored foster father, who came to Michigan from Clyde, Wayne county, New York, and thereafter was engaged in farming in Jackson county until his death, which occurred on the 11th of February, 1899, at which time he was eighty-four years, seven months old. His venerable wife, whose maiden name was Anna Humeston, and who likewise was born in the state of New York, still resides on the old homestead, being eighty years of age at the time of this writing and receiving the utmost filial solicitude at the hands of the subject, over whom she watched with greatest care and kindliness during his youthful days. Mr. Humphrey was a devoted and zealous member of the Presbyterian church, having been active in the work of the same in the city of Albion for many years and later being prominently identified with the church in the village of Parma, of which his widow is a member at the present time. In politics he was first a Whig and later a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Knapp received a common-school education and in addition to becoming familiar with all details of farm work he learned the trade of tinner, to which he devoted his attention to a considerable extent for a number of years, while in an early day he put his scholastic acquirements to practical test by teaching in the district schools of Champaign county, Illinois, proving successful in his pedagogic efforts. In his homestead farm are comprised ninety acres of excellent land, nearly all of which is under effective cultivation, while the buildings and other improvements on the place are of substantial and attractive order, giving prima facie evidence of thrift and prosperity. Mr. Knapp has lived on this farm for the long period of twenty-seven years, and his success has been the diametrical result of his own efforts, his industry and good judgment in his youthful years offering an earnest of what the future was to grant him in the way of tangible reward for worthy effort. He has taken an active and helpful interest in public affairs of a local nature and the high estimate placed upon him in the community is indicated in the circumstances of his having been for the past thirteen years incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, in which he is serving his fourth consecutive term, while in politics he pins his faith unequivocally to the Republican party, keeping well informed in regard to questions and issues of public import and concern. For a few years Mr.

Knapp was a resident of the states of Illinois and Nebraska, and in Champaign county of the former state he served in the office of township assessor, and from that state he went forth as a loyal defender of the Union when its integrity was placed in jeopardy through armed rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted as an orderly sergeant in Company I, Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he continued in active service for three years and one month, participating in all of the engagements in which the regiment took part, save the battles of Stone River and Perryville, having been wounded in the battle of Missionary Ridge and having been confined to the hospital for some time. December 27, 1861, at Raleigh, Missouri, he was promoted to be a second lieutenant, was made a first lieutenant at Nashville, Tennessee, December 29, 1862, and attained the captaincy of his company May 24, 1864, while under General Sherman at the siege of Atlanta. He received his honorable discharge, at Springfield, on the 5th of September, 1864, having made a record which will ever redound to his credit. He is an honored comrade of that noble organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, being identified with Albion Post No. 220, at Albion, Michigan.

At Mahomet, Champaign county, Illinois, on the 7th of April, 1869, Mr. Knapp was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Clark, who was born in Clark county, Ohio, on the 30th of July, 1850, being a daughter of John F. and Rebecca M. (Bireley) Clark, who were pioneers of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have one daughter, Maud E., who is now the wife of Jesse S. Brigham, of Concord, this county. Mrs. Brigham was a successful teacher a number of years in Jackson county. Religiously the subject and his wife are faithful and devoted members of the Presbyterian church at Parma, in which Mr. Knapp has held the office of elder for four years.

CHARLES W. DART.

Following is the life history of one who, if for no other reason, merits recognition in the connection by virtue of his having been a lifelong resident of Jackson township and a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of this favored section of the Wolverine commonwealth. But superadded to these circumstances are others which render all the more consonant the appearance of his biography within these pages, for he has attained to a position of no inconsiderable prominence in connection with the industrial activities of the county, being a successful farmer and stock grower of Concord township, while he is honored as one of the upright, whole-souled citizens of his native county, having a fine farm house in section 31, Concord township, three miles from the pleasant village of the same name.

Charles W. Dart was born on the parental farmstead, in Concord township, on the 22d of January, 1859, being a son of John Dart, concerning whom specific mention is made on other pages of this volume, so that a recapitulation of the ancestral data is not demanded at this juncture. The subject was reared practically close to the great heart of nature, since he grew up on the farm and early began to contribute his quota to its work, the while wax-

ing strong in mind and body and gaining that experience which has proved of so inestimable value to him in his independent career as one of the sturdy yeomen upon whom rests to so large a degree the material prosperity of the republic. His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the excellent public schools of the county, and through his application therein he gained a fund of knowledge which has been an adequate supplement to that secured through the practical labors and experiences of a busy and useful life. In 1884 he purchased the present fine home farm, which comprises eighty-seven acres, and his accumulation of property has been entirely gained through his own energy and effort, so that he fully appreciates the dignity of consecutive toil and the value attaching to individual application and good management. He is not only engaged in general farming, but also devotes special attention to the raising of Shropshire sheep and Poland China swine, in both of which lines he has excellent grades, while he is known as one of the representative and successful breeders of this section. On his farm he also raises a variety of small fruits, from which he derives a profit each season. He is animated by definite public spirit and is always ready to lend his influence in furtherance of enterprises and undertakings for the general good, while his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He served three years as highway commissioner of his township, but has been in no sense a seeker for official preferment. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, holding membership in Gibbs Tent No. 509, in the village of Concord, which is his postoffice address, while Mrs. Dart is a member of Hive No. 119, Ladies of the Maccabees.

On the 3d of December, 1884, Mr. Dart was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Richards, who was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, February 22, 1857, being a daughter of Richard and Anna (Crosen) Richards, her father being a successful farmer of the county at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Dart have two children, Eleanor and Richard M., both of whom still remain beneath the home rooftree. Eleanor is a student in the high school at Concord, and Richard is in the fifth grade in the rural school.

FRANK FORD.

The agricultural industry in Jackson township has an able representative in Mr. Ford, who was born on the old homestead which he now owns and occupies, in section 29, Concord township, and who is a member of one of the honored pioneer families of this section of the state,—in fact both his paternal and maternal ancestors became residents of southern Michigan shortly after its admission to the great sisterhood of states.

Mr. Ford was born on the 19th of December, 1851. being a son of Amos and Angeline (Armstrong) Ford, both of whom were natives of the old Empire state of New York. Amos Ford came to Michigan with his parents, Daniel and Mary (Hollister) Ford, in 1834 or 1835, and the family located in the little village of Concord, which then was scarcely more than a hamlet in the midst of the great burr-oak forest, and here the grandparents of the subject passed the residue of their days, Daniel Ford dying

in 1850, while his wife survived until 1872. The maternal grandparents were Perry and Marcia (Knowles) Armstrong, both of whom were born in the state of New York, whence they emigrated to Michigan in 1838 and took up their abode in Calhoun county, where they lived many years. Mr. Armstrong died near Plymouth, Wayne county, this state, and his wife passed away while residing near Eaton Rapids, Eaton county. Frank Ford is the elder of the two children of Amos and Angeline Ford, the other being Julia, who is a resident of the city of Albion, Calhoun county. Amos Ford died in May, 1893, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife resides on the old homestead in Concord township. He was a blacksmith by trade and was for many years engaged in this vocation in the city of Albion, while he also operated the farm now owned by his only son, the subject of this review. Amos Ford for two years bore an honorable part in defense of the nation's integrity during the Civil war, and three of his brothers also served in the same struggle.

The boyhood days of the subject were passed in Albion, in whose public schools he received his educational discipline. He learned the trade of blacksmith in Chicago, and worked with his father twenty-five years in Concord township, having continued to devote more or less attention to the same in connection with his agricultural enterprise. His finely improved farm comprises one hundred acres of excellent land, and in addition to diversified farming he also makes a specialty of raising a high grade of live stock, directing his efforts in both departments of his farming industry with that discrimination and energy which always augur for definite success. He commands unqualified esteem in the community and his influence is given in support of all measures for the general good. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the cause of the Democratic party and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, of which the family are regular attendants.

Mr. Ford has been twice married. On the 13th of January, 1876, was solemnized his union to Miss Ethelinda Merryhew, who died in 1882, leaving no children. On the 1st of October, 1884, Mr. Ford was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Rothaermel, and to them have been born six children, namely: Emanuel, Ethel, Theodore C. and Thomas C. (twins, the former of whom died in 1892), Sherman D. and Asenath.

THOMAS W. SPENCER.

Although unknown to fame, the life of the late Thomas W. Spencer, of Rives township, was that of a truly great and noble man. True greatness is not always won by the clash of resounding arms on the field of carnage nor by attracting the applause of the multitude in high public station. It is more frequently found in the quiet, sequestered ways where, unseen and unheard by the great stirring world without, true heroes, strong in their efforts for the right, perform their alloted tasks, with duty ever the controlling motive, blessing the world with their presence and by wholesome influence and deeds of kindness stimulating to renewed zeal and activity all with whom they come in contact. Such a man was the worthy subject of this review, and as such it is eminently fitting that a brief re-

sume of his life and character be put upon the printed page, that others may emulate his virtues and profit by his example.

Thomas W. Spencer was born in Cortlandt county, New York, June 20, 1830, the son of Michael and Mary (Lavars) Spencer, natives of England and early settlers of the Empire state. By occupation the elder Spencer was a tanner, which trade he followed in New York from young manhood to a very advanced age. He was a man of excellent parts, industrious, thrifty and, in the main, quite successful in his business affairs. For many years he was an active and prominent member of the Methodist church, and he made religion a conspicuous part of his every-day life, though never ostentatious in the display of piety, seeking rather to perform his good works and charitable deeds in the way the Master especially commended. After the death of his wife he came to Michigan and made his home with his daughter, and here he spent his old age, dying full of years and rich in honors.

The family of Michael and Mary Spencer consisted of seven children, namely: Mary, Martha, James, John, Ellen, Thomas and Kate, only two of whom, Mary and Ellen, are living. The former, now the widow of Cornelius Stewart, has a home in the city of Ypsilanti; the latter, also a widow, lives in Washtenaw county, Michigan, on a farm which her husband, the late William Burnham, left her.

Thomas W. Spencer grew to young manhood in his native state and about the year 1833, with his brother John, came to Jackson county, Michigan, and purchased a farm of ninety-five acres in the township of Rives. The brothers lived together several years, cleared their land jointly and cultivated it in partnership, experiencing the meantime the vicissitudes and hardships incident to life in a new and sparsely settled community. Later they sold the farm, John going to Jackson, where he built the Center House, long a favorite stopping place for the traveling public, and Thomas taking charge of the present home farm in Rives township, which was purchased by Mrs. Spencer and her uncle, William Tones. For several years prior to his removal to the last named place, the subject and his brother operated a mill in this county, but after disposing of the enterprise they were never again associated in any kind of business.

Thomas Spencer's purchase consisted of one hundred and twenty acres of fine land in sections 25 and 36, and on this he expended a great deal of energy and hard work, actuated by a laudable ambition to provide a comfortable home for his family and accumulate a competency for his declining years. After reducing the greater part of his land to a successful state of cultivation, he began a series of improvements which ultimately made the farm one of the most valuable and desirable places of its area in the township, not the least of these being the elegant modern residence, fine barn and other buildings which still stand as monuments to his industry and excellent business management.

On the 12th day of August, 1844, Mr. Spencer and Miss Ann Elizabeth Frowe were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mrs. Spencer was born December 16, 1838, in New York, where her parents, John and Mary (Wood) Frowe, natives of England, settled a number of years before. On com-

ing to the United States Mr. and Mrs. Frowe located at Seneca Falls, New York, and after spending several years there they removed, about 1844, to Illinois, settling in the county of Winnebago on three hundred and forty acres of land purchased from the government. They were among the earliest pioneers of that county and remained a number of years where they originally settled, retiring in their old age to the town of Cherry Valley, where their deaths subsequently occurred, Mrs. Frowe departing this life January 9, 1873, her husband two years later. They were consistent members of the Methodist church and their lives beautifully exemplified the strong faith and profound religious convictions which ever made them bright and shining lights in their Master's service. The following are the names of the nine children born to this estimable couple: Frederick, William, John, Eliza, Pernina, Samuel, Esther, Ann Elizabeth and Edward.

When a child of three years Mrs. Spencer went to live with an aunt, Mrs. Eliza Tones, whose home was in Ingham county, Michigan, a country at that time but thinly populated and infested with Indians and all kinds of wild animals. Amid such wild surroundings the young girl spent her childhood until twelve years of age, the meanwhile witnessing the gradual development of the country and its transition from a wilderness into a very garden of beauty and plenty. She frequently met and conversed with Indians, bought of them baskets and other articles of handiwork and often fed them when they came begging at her aunt's door. When twelve years old, she removed with the Tones family to Rives township, Jackson county, and here continued to live with her relatives until her marriage, in 1844. In her youth Mrs. Spencer was taught all the household duties and homely virtues for which the early times were noted, such as weaving, spinning, knitting, sewing by hand, etc., and she takes pleasure in recalling the days of long ago, when she rode to the old fashioned country church behind a yoke of slow-going oxen, enjoying the experience as much if not more than young ladies of the present generation who go to the house of worship in hansom, carriage, barouche or phaeton, drawn by a spanking team, or on the bicycle or automobile. She also remembers when the family were obliged to obtain flour and meal at the Saline mill, a trip to and from which required from three to five days according to the state of the weather and the condition of the roads and river fords.

It can be truthfully said that Mrs. Spencer has literally grown up with the country, and it is equally true that her contribution to its material prosperity has by no means been small or grudgingly given. She nobly co-operated with her husband in his life work, attended to all the duties of the home and of wifehood and motherhood, making many sacrifices for the comfort of those dependent upon her, bearing her burdens as heaven-appointed duties and in a large sense spending her strength of body and mind and the whole wealth of her rich moral nature for the good of others. Such is motherhood and such it ever will be,—no rest, no stay, but a ceaseless round of duty bravely and uncomplainingly performed until the tired hands are folded and the patient form sinks into the quiet of the

dreamless rest, to waken from which is to receive the jeweled crown of reward so nobly won.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer was blessed with five children, namely: Albert E. married Helen Russell and lives in the city of Jackson; Harriett A., wife of George Schwab, lives near Springport, and has one son by the name of Stewart; Frederick W., an artist, following his profession in Seattle, Washington, is also married, his wife having formerly been Miss Nettie Raven; Lizzie is the wife of William Worden, a farmer of Rives township, and the mother of two children, Roy and Lyle; Ethel, the youngest of the family, married Mr. Boyd Van Horn and lives on a farm in Rives township.

Mr. Spencer's married life was exceedingly happy and the home has long been noted for its spirit of hospitality and content. He not only became one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of his township, but as an enterprising citizen ever maintained a lively interest in public affairs and exercised a potential influence in promoting good morals in the community. A zealous Republican in politics, he never sought official position, although well qualified to fill such, and he ever stood for the strict enforcement of the laws to the end that good order might be maintained. In all his relations with the world he was the soul of honor, and his character was always open and transparent, his integrity being beyond criticism. As a neighbor he was kind, obliging and ready at all times to accommodate, and as a friend, his loyalty was unswerving. Liberal in the expenditure of his means for all worthy benevolent objects, he was also conservative in matters of finance, always provided well for his family and spared no expense or sacrifice in ministering to the comfort and prosperity of his loved ones. In brief, Mr. Spencer was a model man, upright and just, and his death, on the 19th of March, 1882, removed from the county one of its most estimable and progressive citizens, to say nothing of the tender and more sacred relations of husband and father. He finished his life work as became a man of honor, and the place he occupies in the hearts of his immediate family and friends and the public at large constitutes his most enduring monument.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Spencer has been his able successor in carrying on the farm, in the management of which she displays sound judgment and business ability of a high order. Her success as an agriculturist has won her a place in the front rank of people similarly engaged and throughout the township she is recognized as a woman of much more than ordinary business talent, without in the least detracting from the fine lady-like qualities which have long added such sweetness and charm to her domestic life. Her beautiful home, in which she reigns with becoming grace and dignity, is the abode of a refined hospitality which makes it a popular resort for the best people in the community, and under all circumstances her life has been filled to overflowing with the deeds of kindness, charity and good cheer which have bountifully blessed those on whom bestowed, at the same time doubly blessing the giver. She has lived long and well, an honor to her family, a credit to her neigh-

borhood and it is the fervent prayer of her many friends that her days may yet be many and her cares few.

DANIEL MONROE PERRINE.

Those who live longest on earth are not always those who accomplish most for themselves, their families or humanity generally. Many a man has at the age of thirty-five years done more to benefit the human race than others have at ninety or even one hundred years. Most of the greatest men of history did not live out the biblical "three score and ten" years, their greatest achievements having been perfected before they had reached the meridian of life. The subject of this memoir, Daniel M. Perrine, late of Rives township, was favored with but fifty-four years of life on earth, yet during that time so well did he perform his part that he won the universal approbation of his fellow men and in the record of his life he left a monument more enduring than marble shaft or granite oblisk. He reared a noble family, left them comfortably situated in life and made ample provision for their future.

Daniel M. Perrine was a native of New York, having been born in Seneca county, March 24, 1846. His parents were Daniel and Phoebe (Howell) Perrine, who were also natives of New York. His father was by occupation a farmer and in 1856, with a desire to better the condition of his family, he came to Michigan, located in Jackson county, where he purchased two hundred acres of unimproved land in Rives township, which he proceeded to convert into a fertile farm and make thereon a comfortable home. The country at that time was by no means inviting. It was mostly covered with wood and lake and swamp, with here and there a little clearing and occasionally a small isolated settlement. It was an ideal place for a lover of nature, but far from ideal as the abode of civilized mankind. There the parents and their ten children resided until some of the latter went out into the world to do for themselves and the death of the father, which occurred in February, 1886. The mother survived until January, 1898, when she also passed into eternity. She was a devout member of the Congregational church and both were well known and highly respected all through the northern part of Jackson county.

The early life of Daniel M. Perrine was spent upon his father's farm. When the family came to Michigan he was seven years old, and in his native place in New York some steps had been taken by him toward the acquisition of an education. While the schools in Michigan at that time were by no means what they are at present, an ambitious and studious youth could secure a fair knowledge of the common school branches, and this Daniel M. Perrine did. When twenty years of age, in 1866, he went into the woods of northern Michigan and followed logging and lumbering for a number of years. He was strong and active, and very efficient in his work, which enabled him to command good wages. Unlike most of his fellow workmen, he was prudent with his wages and accumulated sufficient from his earnings to cause him to think of securing a home of his own.

While employed in Midland county,

Michigan, fate decreed a meeting between him and the young lady who later became his wife. This casual acquaintance ripened into friendship and later into love, which finally culminated in marriage. February 22, 1871, Daniel M. Perrine was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Selley, a young lady of good mind and noble impulses. She is a native of New York, born February 2, 1848, the daughter of William and Diana (Fox) Selley. Her father was a native of England, who came to America when a young man and here met and married Diana Fox. For a number of years they made the Empire state their home, but he, being visited by ill health, sought a more congenial climate where better medical attention might be secured. He died in Chicago in 1853, leaving to his wife the care of their five children, viz: DeLos, Tallman, John, Sophia and George. The bereaved mother with her children then moved to Michigan, located in Midland county, and that continued their home during the remainder of her life. She died November 24, 1890, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel M. Perrine, where she had been for some time visiting. She was a woman possessed of all the early-day accomplishments of the good housewife, being an expert in weaving, spinning and knitting. In religion she was a Baptist and died firm in the faith of that religious denomination.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Perrine are the parents of eight children, viz: Fred, who is a farmer of Rives township, married Miss Alice Galusha, and they are the parents of one child, Lillian; Frank, a farmer of Rives township, married Miss Mary Smith; Alice, who became a successful teacher, married Elwin Lewis, a farmer, and they reside in Sandstone township; Daniel is a successful minister of the Wesleyan Methodist church at Diamond Springs, Allegan county, Michigan; William remains at the old home, managing the farm; Charles is also at home; Nellie and Eva are students in the public schools. The four older children are graduates of the Jackson high school. When the older children were of proper age to enter the high school, the family moved to Jackson for the purpose of educating them, and remained there four years, returning at the end of that time to the farm in Rives township.

Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Perrine removed from Midland county to Jackson county. They purchased thirty acres of land, built upon it a little residence and improved the place. Later they purchased a tract of ninety acres in Rives township and built upon it a handsome, commodious residence, into which the family moved and this is the home of the family at the present time. Here Mr. Perrine died, September 24, 1900, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He was a man of very domestic tastes. He rarely considered himself and was always ready to make any sacrifice in the interest of his family. He numbered among his intimate friends the very best people in Jackson county. With the general public he was quite popular and might have used his popularity to advantage were he so inclined. He was, and his wife still is, a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church and it was in the faith of that religion that he passed to his reward. His death was peaceful, almost happy, conscious that those he left behind and whom he loved so well had ample provision made for their future.

ORLO W. ABBEY.

Conspicuous among the successful self-made men of Jackson county is Orlo W. Abbey, of Rives township, whose career forcibly illustrates what industry and thrift, guided and controlled by correct principles, can accomplish in mastering adverse circumstances and moulding them to suit his purposes. Mr. Abbey is a native of New Yark, where his birth occurred on the 16th day of September, 1833, being the son of Levi and Mehitable (Herbert) Abbey, both parents born in the state of Massachusetts. Levi Abbey went to New York when a young man, after marriage, and spent the remainder of his life as a successful farmer. He was also an influential citizen, widely and favorably known in his community and for many years took an active interest in local politics, having been an orthodox Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school. He represented in his personality many of the best elements of sterling New England manhood, was positive in his convictions, thoroughly honest and straightforward in his dealings and, as a sincere member of the Presbyterian church, exemplified in his daily life the strict moral and religious training which had so much to do in forming his strong, well-rounded character. His wife, also a Presbyterian, was a woman of excellent repute, an earnest Christian and to her wise admonition and faithful guidance the subject of this sketch is largely indebted for much of the success which subsequently attended him. These parents died in New York, leaving to mourn their loss a family of three children, the subject of this review being the oldest of the number. Harriet M., the second, has been twice married, the first time to Ed. Wixon, of New York, after whose death she became the wife of A. Metcalf, also a resident of that state. She is now a widow with a family of six children, and makes her home in the county and state of her birth; Livona, the youngest of the family, is not living, having died at the old home at the early age of seven years.

Orlo W. Abbey spent his youthful years on the farm in New York and a short time before his seventeenth birthday suffered a grievous loss in his father's untimely death. This sad event threw upon him the management of the farm, and for one so young he nobly and faithfully did his duty, losing sight of self interest in his efforts to promote his mother's welfare. He continued to cultivate the farm and look after the family until his marriage, when the estate was divided, he taking charge of his share and, with the exception of two years spent in the meat business, living on the same until 1868. In the fall of that year Mr. Abbey sold his little farm and came to Jackson county, Michigan, investing his means in one hundred and seven and a half acres of partially improved land in sections 10 and 11, Rives township, which he has since developed into one of the best farms in this part of the country. By hard and long continued toil, he cleared his land of the dense forest growth by which the greater part was covered, removed the stumps, replaced the original buildings with substantial modern structures and in due time forged to the front as one of the leading farmers and successful stock raisers in a township long noted for the enterprising spirit of its citizens.

Mr. Abbey is a thoroughly modern farmer, with an intelligent comprehension of every detail of his noble calling. Every acre of his tillable soil bears evidence of great care and scientific cultivation, and the large number of blooded Durham cattle, fine Cotswold sheep, superior draft horses, and Poland China hogs attest his interest and success as a breeder and raiser of fine live stock. In the matter of fruit growing he also keeps pace with the times, his orchard being among the best in the township and as a source of income repaying him more than a hundred fold for the time, labor and care expended thereon. Mr. Abbey's first marriage, to which reference is made in a preceding paragraph, was solemnized in 1854, with Miss Agnes Marsh, of New York, the union terminating by the death of the wife the following year. On the 16th day of January, 1856, he married his present companion, Miss Betsey Wells, who was born in New York, November 10, 1834, being the youngest of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity and became heads of families. Mrs. Abbey is the daughter of Calvin Wells, a successful farmer of York state, where the Wells family has been known for many years. She has been her husband's able and faithful co-worker, ever manifesting a lively regard in all his interests and in no small degree contributing to the success with which his strenuous endeavors have been crowned. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Abbey, the older of whom is Herbert F., a farmer of Eaton county, this state, also a married man and the father of two children, a son and a daughter; Merritt L., the second son, is also married and has a family of four children, his wife having formerly been Miss Jennie Whitney, of Rives township; he is a farmer and stock raiser and lives not far from his father's place in the township of Rives.

Politically Mr. Abbey is an unswerving supporter of the Democratic party, and as such has been honored at different times with local offices, serving several years as pathmaster and at present holding the positions of school director and pathmaster. In matters religious he is a Methodist, as is also his wife, both being active workers in the church to which they belong. As a neighbor and citizen the subject enjoys worthy prestige in the community and the high esteem with which he is regarded speaks much for his influence on the side of every moral question. From his seventeenth year he has made his own way in the world, assuming, while still a youth, responsibilities such as would have tested the strength, patience and endurance of men of enlarged experience. Step by step he gradually advanced along the upward way towards the goal of success and, having reached the same, he now looks back over a well-spent life with the consciousness of having been, in the true sense of the term, the architect of his own fortune. Under all circumstances his aim has been to do the right and, with this to cheer him, he is calmly pursuing the even tenor of his way at peace with the world and with his Maker, looking onward to the future years with an abiding faith that his pathway in this life and his eternal destiny in the life to come will be crowned with rewards befitting a career in which honorable motives and consecration to duty have ever been paramount.

RANKIN YOUNG.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since the honored subject of this review, then a child of five years, became a resident of Jackson county, and his early youth and manhood were tense with the stirring life of the pioneer locality, almost beyond comprehension on the part of the younger generation, to whom the tales of the early days seem like a romance on reverting to the privations, the sturdy good will, freedom from austere conventionality, and the self-reliance of those who here assisted in laying the foundations of a great and prosperous commonwealth. The retrospective ensemble of the years agone may well figure as a pleasurable theme for many days to come, and it is fitting that permanent record be made concerning those who wrought nobly in the past, while such of the pioneers as are still living should freely impart their reminiscences and permit them to be placed on record. Mr. Young is now one of the representative farmers of Rives township, where practically his entire life has been passed and where he can recall the Indian wigwam as not an unfamiliar object in the perspective and where a frequent sight was the wild game which abounded on every hand. Viewing the position and condition of the county today and taking cognizance of the fact that the great transformation has been wrought within the span of a single human life, we may well appreciate the significance of the experiences which have come to such pioneers as Mr. Young.

Rankin Young was born in Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 11th of March, 1852, being a son of Oliver C. and Margaret (Rankin) Young, both of whom were born and reared in the old Keystone state, where the respective families were early established. In his early manhood the father of the subject was the owner and operator of canal boats in Pennsylvania and later was there engaged in mercantile pursuits. In the spring of 1857 he came with his family to Michigan and located in Rives township, this county, where he purchased of a man named Pettis one hundred acres of land, in section 2, the tract being entirely unreclaimed from the primeval forest. He cleared this place and in 1865 purchased an additional one hundred acres, in the same section and adjacent to the original homestead, the same having been partially improved, while, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared the remainder and rendered it available for cultivation. Here he continued to make his home until his death, which occurred on the 26th of November, 1878, at which time he was fifty-three years of age, while his devoted wife survived until May 1, 1899, when she passed away at the venerable age of seventy years, both having been consistent members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Young identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and was an active factor in its local ranks, while he served for some time in the office of township clerk, ever taking a deep interest in all that tended to forward the general welfare of the community and having the unreserved confidence and regard of all who knew him. To this worthy couple were born eleven children, concerning whom the following record is entered: George R. died at the age of thirty-one years. Ivester married Miss Lottie St. John and they have a family of four children. He is a successful farmer of

Leoni township. Rankin, subject of this review, was the next in order of birth. John married Miss Alice Freeman and they have four childen. He resides in the village of Leslie, Ingham county, and is a carpenter and contractor by vocation. Addison V. married Miss Viola Babcock and is a farmer of Rives township, being the father of four children. Annie is the wife of S. Edwin St. John, a farmer of Leoni township, and they have two children. Maggie is the wife of George Styles, a farmer of Rives township. Sophia is the wife of Walter Freeman, a carpenter and builder residing in Rives township, and they have two children. Clyde E. married Mary Angeline (Smith) Wood and they now reside on the old homestead farm, having two children. Henry O. married Miss Grace True and is a successful farmer of Rives township. Eliza died in infancy. From the above data it will be seen that the Young family has a large representation of the second and third generation in Jackson county, and the name has ever stood exponent for loyal and useful citizenship. All of the children were afforded good educational advantages for the locality and period, and George, Ivester, Rankin and Annie were all successful school teachers for varying intervals in Jackson and Ingham counties.

Rankin Young was reared on the pioneer farm and early became inured to the arduous labors involved in its reclamation and cultivation, and after gaining his fundamental educational discipline in the district schools he continued his studies in the high school at Leslie, where he made such good use of his opportunities as to render himself eligible for pedagogic honors, beginning to teach in the district schools at the age of eighteen years and thereafter continuing to be thus engaged during the winter months for a period of fifteen years, while he was engaged in farm work during the summer seasons. At the age of twenty-three years he purchased from his father one hundred acres of land, in section 2, Rives township, and the next year, on the 11th of March, 1876, he assumed connubial responsibilities, being then united in marriage to Miss Minnie L. (Burr) Austin. When she was a mere infant her mother died and her own father, Frank Burr, sacrificed his life on the altar of his country in the Civil war, so that she subsequently made her home with William J. Austin. She was born in Ingham county, September 16, 1858, and Mr. Austin was one of the representative pioneer farmers of Jackson county. To Mr. and Mrs. Young have been born ten children, of whom the following epitomized record is entered: Austin F. married Miss Lela Babcock and he is now a resident of the city of Flint, Michigan, where he is employed in the Imperial Wheel Works. Mabel O. is the wife of Daniel Miner, of Jackson. Belle I. was employed as stenographer in the offices of the Bell Telephone Company in Jackson and makes her home with her parents. Agnes A. is the wife of Ashley Rice, of South Haven, Michigan, where he is engaged in the drug business. Margaret remains at the parental home and is an attendant of the high school at Leslie. Oliver C., Paul R., Madeline H. and George I. are also members of the family circle at the home farm, the youngest being a fine boy of two years at the time of this writing. Mary E. died in infancy. Mr. Young, who is himself a man of symmetrical education, having ever been a close

student and appreciative reader and observer, has spared no pains to offer to his children the best possible advantages in this line, and all have profited by their opportunities. Miss Belle is a graduate of Yerington's Business College, at St. Louis, Michigan, and is an expert stenographer.

From the time of his marriage Mr. Young has been consecutively engaged in the operation of the farm which he purchased about that time, and he has developed one of the admirable places of the county, having seventy-five acres of his farm under a high state of cultivation and productivity, while the remaining twenty-five acres is timber and pasture land. He feeds a large percentage of the produce of his farm to his stock, having devoted special attention to the raising of high-grade cattle, sheep and swine, his preferences in the respective lines being for Durham and Polled Angus cattle, Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. In 1901 he sold twelve steers whose average weight was thirteen hundred pounds each. In 1881 Mr. Young erected his fine modern residence, which is a model farm dwelling, having the best of conveniences and accessories, while his large and substantial barn, ninety by thirty feet in dimensions, was built in 1893-94. He has on his farm an excellent apple orchard of three acres, while he also raises small fruits of various kinds.

In politics Mr. Young accords an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party, and, while he has never been ambitious for public office, he served efficiently as township clerk for the period of five years. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being affiliated with Foster Lodge No. 95, at Leslie, of which he is vice grand at the time of this writing; with the Knights of the Maccabees, Leonard Hart Tent No. 585, at Leslie, of which he is commander; with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 5, of Jackson; the Modern Woodmen of America, Leslie Camp No. 1707, at Leslie, Michigan, and the Gleaners in Henrietta township. Mrs. Young belongs to Leslie Hive No. 352, Ladies of the Maccabees. Mr. Young is well known in this section and is most highly honored where best known, for there can be found on his entire career no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil, and his life has been one of earnest endeavor, lofty principle and well directed effort, so that he is eminently entitled to the temporal prosperity which has crowned his labors.

THE MICHIGAN CORSET COMPANY.

One of the important commercial enterprises of the city of Jackson is that conducted under the above title, while through effective management the enterprise has gained noteworthy prestige. The Michigan Corset Company was organized in July, 1895, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, fully paid in, while the company is incorporated under the laws of the state. The personnel of the executive corps of the company is as follows: Fred C. Wright, of Springfield, Massachusetts, president; Harry A. Wright, of the same city, vice-president, and George W. Austin, of Jackson, secretary, treasurer and manager.

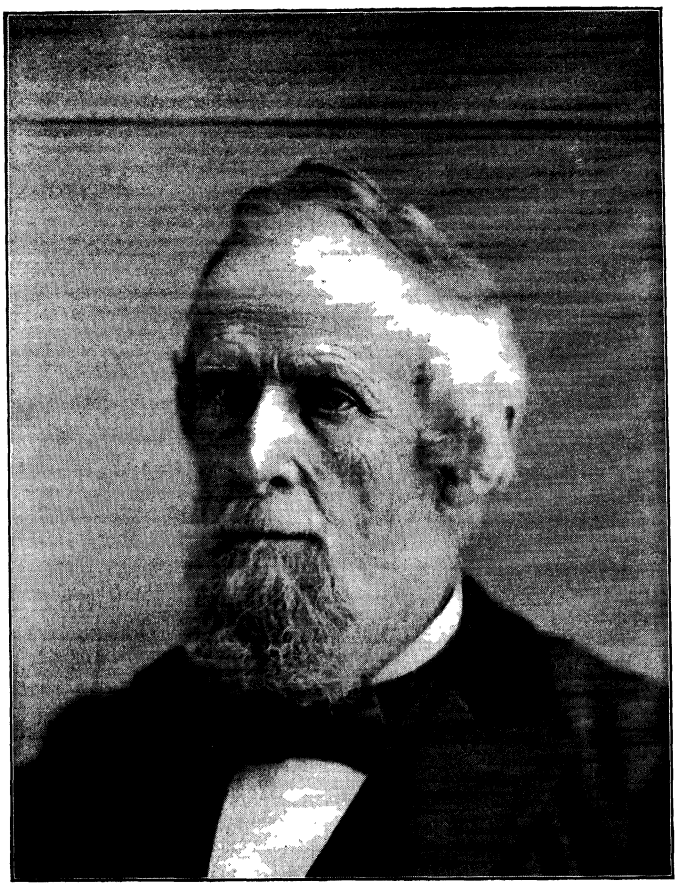
On the pay roll of the company are seventy-five individuals, while the weekly wages paid out reaches an aggregate of five hun-

dred dollars, aside from the salaries of six salesmen and the office corps. The "Cusco" corset is the chief specialty of the manufactory, whose capacity is for the output of forty dozen corsets per day, while the annual sales reach an average aggregate of one hundred thousand dollars. The company sell to but one dealer in a town and attend to the proper advertising of the goods manufactured, and the extent of the expenditures in this line in indicated in the payment of one thousand dollars per month for advertising in one periodical journal alone. The business is constantly expanding in scope and importance and the factory is operated to its full capacity.

EDWARDS J. CONNABLE.

It was with feelings of profound regret and sorrow that the residents of Jackson, Michigan, learned of the death of their distinguished and venerable fellow citizen, Edwards J. Connable. In his death, which occurred February 3, 1899, there was removed from life a man who had in a large measure honored his race. He was a true and zealous Christian, a careful and conscientious business man, an enterprising citizen and a friend of all who had the honor of his acquaintance. Strong, true men are always benefactors. Their usefulness in the immediate and specific labors they perform can be in a certain degree defined. The good they do through the forces they put in motion, and through the inspiration of their presence and example is immeasurable by any finite gauge or standard of value. The death of such a man is a public calamity, because by it the county loses not only his active energy, but the stimulus of his personal presence and influence. There is, however, some compensation for this loss in the memory of his services and the effect of his example. Devoted always to the business in hand and successful in all that he undertook far beyond the highest ambition of most men, Mr. Connable never forgot that earth was only his temporary abiding place and that no matter how onerous the duties of life might be, those due to the spiritual world, those that related to the future state of mankind, those that involved the relation of the creature to the Creator, should never be disregarded.

Edwards Joseph Connable was a native of Massachusetts, as were the five generations of the name which preceded him. John, the original progenitor of the family, came in colonial times to what was then known as the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Descending from him in direct line were Samuel, John and Joseph, the latter being the father of the subject of this review. The breath of life first inflated the lungs of Edwards J. Connable in the town of Bernardston, Franklin county, Massachusetts, January 14, 1815. While not what might be termed frail, he was delicate in structure and highly sensitive in temperament,his mental powers always far outstripped his physical strength and it was only by the most judicious care on the part of those who had charge of his early years that his bodily strength was husbanded to balance an unusually active mind. He attended the public schools of his native state and later took a course of some years at an academy. He was neither blessed with riches nor afflicted with poverty in the early years of his life, but was always made to feel that life would



E. J. CONNABLE.

be to him what he made it. Veneration, especially of all things relating to religion, was so highly developed in him that it seemed a part of his very nature and his companionship was, therefore, with the pure, the truthful and the godly. When little past seventeen years of age, he took a position with a publishing house and engaged in the sale of books and maps in the northwestern and western states for five years. The next two years were occupied with the sale of Bibles and religious works in the states of Ohio and Indiana. He was a believer in and server of God, so God prospered him in all things, even to the extent of endowing him bountifully with material wealth. Meanwhile the family moved from Massachusetts to Ohio, locating near Xenia, where his father purchased a farm. On this farm, in 1838, in partnership with his brother, Mark, he established a small factory and began the manufacture of farm tools. Success crowned their effort from the beginning and the business was continued for a period of five years. January 12, 1843, Edwards J. Connable was united in marriage to Miss Cadelia Newkirk, a native of Ohio, born at Xenia, August 15, 1820. Soon afterward they moved to Columbus, Mr. Connable becoming a sub-contractor in the Ohio penitentiary, where he engaged in the manufacture of farm tools, the firm being Pinney, Connable & Company. In 1847 they moved to Jackson county, Michigan, having secured contracts in the state prison for the manufacture of farm machinery. He continued a member of the firm until 1853, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to retire, having in the meantime accumulated a comfortable fortune. For the next eleven years he refrained from engaging in any business whatever. In 1857 his former partner, Henry Pinney, of Columbus, Ohio, on account of the condition of his business affairs, committed suicide at the home of his son in the city of Jackson. The shock occasioned by the recital of the unfortunate event was keenly felt in business and social circles, both in Ohio and Michigan, but few, even of the immediate relatives of the unfortunate man, suffered more keenly than did the subject of this memoir. The assets of the estate of the deceased footed up about three hundred thousand dollars, and, by the terms of the will, Edwards J. Connable was made sole executor, with full power and authority to control, manage and direct all matters whatsoever relating to the property and the settlement of the estate. No bond or other security of any kind was required, and he was only asked by the testator (quoting the will) to "in good faith close up the estate in such manner as he deems best, with the same power and authority over all assets, personal or real, that he would have over his own property, or as the testator would have if living." The estate was settled with scrupulous conscientiousness and to the utmost satisfaction of all, particularly those most directly interested. In 1867 Mr. Connable became a large stockholder in the Jackson Fire Clay and Sewer Pipe Company, and this enterprise, like all others with which he was connected, proved very remunerative to the holders of stock and added much to the prosperity of the city of Jackson.

Mr. Connable's religious zeal, earnestness and devotion to the service of God never forsook him during his entire life. Modest, unassuming and of a nature so retiring, he cared nothing for earthly approbation of any of the good work that he did. Above all, he

shrank from publicity and many of the best deeds of his life were done in secret. The cause of religion and charity profited well by his bounty. God had abundantly endowed him with the wealth of earth and generously did he dispense it to the use and for the benefit of the people of God. Here are a number of the most important donations made by him: Toward the erection and liquidation of the final debt of the local Methodist church, twenty thousand dollars; Albion College, forty-five thousand dollars; Church Extension Society, thirty thousand dollars; Michigan conference, Methodist Episcopal church, for superanuated ministers, twenty-five thousand dollars; Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, five thousand dollars; Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, ten thousand dollars. Many pretend to the title of being self made who have no right whatever to the claim. He never did. To God he daily gave thanks for all that he was and all that he had, although there is no doubt that he was the architect of his own fortune. Calm, cautious, intelligent and with a firmness bordering on immovability, he carried these characteristics into every work of life. Though he seemed cold at times to strangers, he was affable, even genial, to those with whom he was intimate. For half a century he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and since 1860 a member of the First church of that denomination in Jackson. From the time he was ten years of age he has been a reader of the Christian Advocate. He read much, but devoted more time to the study of religious works than those of any other topic. In company with the editor of the Christian Advocate, in 1876 he visited New Hampshire, and assended a mountain on foot to the altitude of fifteen hundred and fifty feet, to a village or hamlet where there was a summer hotel. He liked the scenery, location and surroundings so well that he erected two cottages there, one for himself, and each recurring year during his lifetime he visited the locality and spent the summer months there. The editor of the Christian Advocate was also induced to build a cottage there and for eleven years they met in the locality and their companionship, away from the busy, hustling world, was most agreeable to both. Very few of the guests, however, who resorted there each year formed his acquaintance, nor did he care to become intimate with any of them. His own good thoughts and the companionship of his books, his secular and religious papers, and above all, the communing with nature in pleasant rambles through the vicinity afforded him all the amusement and pleasures he desired. He loved the birds, the flowers, the trees, and in studying them never forgot the Creator to whom they and he owed their being. As stated above, he passed to his eternal reward February 3, 1899, firm in the faith of those religious principles which every act and every aspiration of his life so well exemplified. His true and faithful wife still lingers amid the scenes of their married life, in the city of Jackson. Now, in the eighty-third year of her age, she is as true to the sacred memory of the dead as she was to him during all the years of the married life. With the utmost confidence in the future happiness that is in store for her, she awaits the coming of the messenger to release her spirit that it may be again reunited with his whose love is still a blessed memory.

To this worthy couple three children were

born, viz: Joseph E., born December 27, 1843, and died April 14, 1855; Lillian, born April 5, 1846, and died the following day; Edwin, born August 17, 1857, and died on the 22d of August the same year.

JOSIAH C. RICHARDSON.

Josiah Crosby Richardson is a son of the old Granite state, having been born in the town of Alstead, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the 4th of March, 1842, being a son of Edward P. and Eunice (Crosby) Richardson. Edward Phelps Richardson was born in Stoddard, Cheshire county, as was also his father, Theodore, the original American ancestors having been three brothers who came to the new world from England in the colonial epoch, while it is a matter of record that representatives of the name were active participants in the war of the Revolution. Edward P. Richardson was of distinctive intellectuality and was engaged in teaching in his native state until 1850, when he removed to Clinton, Missouri, where he continued to follow the same profession until his death, one year later. The mother of Josiah C. was born in New York, and died in New Hampshire in 1845, when Edward married Miss Amanda Marvin, who survived him a number of years, she and family returning to New Hampshire after the death of her husband. At the age of eleven Josiah C. went to live with an uncle at Swanzey, New Hampshire, where he remained until he had attained the age of eighteen. He was reared on a farm, and his early educational discipline was secured in the district schools of the New Hampshire hillsides, his attendance being principally confined to fourteen weeks during the winter seasons from the time he was ten till sixteen years of age, and thereafter he continued his studies for one term in the Westmoreland Valley Seminary, at Westmoreland, New Hampshire. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of S. A. Gerould & Son, who were engaged in general merchandise in Keene, New Hampshire. He was there under apprenticeship for a period of three years, and when twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to partnership in the business, which was thereafter conducted under the firm name of Gerould, Son & Company. He was identified with this enterprise about twelve years, having been for the major portion of this time the buyer and general manager of the establishment. In 1873 Mr. Richardson disposed of his interest in Keene and came with his wife and two children to Jackson, and in February, 1874, purchased the interest of Mr. Glasford, of the firm of Glasford & Bolton, dealers in millinery, and thereafter the enterprise was continued under the title of Richardson & Bolton for a period of four years, at the expiration of which he formed a copartnership with Edwy Knight, under the firm name of Richardson & Knight, conducting a successful wholesale and retail millinery business for nearly twenty years, the establishment being finally destroyed by fire, whereupon the firm was dissolved and the enterprise discontinued.

In 1886 Mr. Richardson left the millinery business in charge of his partner and became the manager of the Jackson Corset Company, whose affairs he was instrumental in lifting from a chaotic state and placing them on a paying basis. On the 3d of

March, 1889, largely through the energy and effective efforts of Mr. Richardson, the Reliance Corset Company was organized, he being made treasurer and manager. This company has signally prospered and is one of the most thriving commercial concerns in the city, the products of its well equipped factory being sold in the most diverse sections of the Union, while they have gained recognition for superior excellence. The policy of the company is progressive and liberal, and the employes are made to feel that their services are appreciated and at Christmas the company presents each of its employes a dollar for each year of service. Mr. Richardson has also other local interests. Upon the organization of the Citizens' Telephone Company he became a stockholder, director and president. At the organization of the Dr. Colwell Magic Egyptian Oil Company he became a director and vice-president. Mr. Richardson has taken a lively interest in all that concerns the advancement and welfare of his home city, and is a prominent figure in the ranks of its business men. On the 8th of January, 1888, he became president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and by successive re-elections continued until 1892, during which time the association accomplished excellent work in the promotion of commercial and industrial interests.

Mr. Richardson has ever accorded an allegiance to the Republican party, his first presidential vote being for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. In 1881 he represented the second ward on the board of aldermen, serving for two years, during the latter of which he was president of the council. He was a member of the board of public works from 1889 for six and one-half years, while during three years of this period he was president of the board and chairman of the water committee at the time of the enlargement and extension of the water works system, bringing it to its present efficiency. Further exemplification of the confidence and esteem reposed in him was given in April, 1896, when he was chosen mayor. The system of brick paving, begun while he served on the board of public works, was largely extended under his supervision as mayor, his policy being to first pave those central streets most generally used, though it required the use of the veto power, several aldermen insisting that more remote streets be first paved by this material. He also made strong appeal for municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant, placing it upon the same basis as the water works, his theory being in accord with that now held by most advanced students of municipal economy that all public utilities should eventually be owned and operated by the city. In 1888 he was president of the Jackson County Republican Club, and it is worthy of record that this year every candidate on the Republican ticket except one was elected. Mr. Richardson has also been president of the Lincoln Club.

On the 21st of March, 1864, Mr. Richardson became a Mason. He became a member of the Royal Arch Masons, at Keene, on the 18th of November, 1872, and is now affiliated with Jackson Chapter No 3. Later he was made a member of Jackson Council No. 32, Royal and Select Masters, and on the 24th of April, 1873, he was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight, in Hugh De Payne Commandery, Knights Templar, at Keene, New Hampshire, and about the year 1875 took a dimit and identified himself

with Jackson Commandery No. 9, of which he was later elected prelate, and generalissimo of the same for several years, and in April, 1887, he had the distinction of being chosen eminent commander, of which office he remained incumbent two years. He has thus completed the circle of York-rite Masonry and is an appreciative member of this time-honored fraternity. He has also crossed the sands of the desert and gained membership in Moslem Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in Detroit. In 1886 Mr. Richardson was elected president of Globe Council No. 90, National Union, a fraternal insurance order, and has been successively re-elected since that time. In 1897 he was initiated into Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and on the 9th of August, 1898, was chosen president of the Elks Temple Association, having since continued in tenure of this office. In April, 1902, he became chaplain of the lodge and was re-elected in April, 1903. For several years he has been a member of the Jackson City Club, and is distinctively popular in business, fraternal and social circles.

Mr. Richardson is a zealous member of the Unitarian church, and it is largely due to him that the church organization was accomplished in Jackson, at the residence of ex-Gov. Austin Blair. He was elected secretary of the First Unitarian Society of Jackson on the 4th of December, 1875, and has held the office continuously since, being also a member of the board of trustees.

The marriage of Mr. Richardson to Miss Isabel Jane Chamberlain was solemnized in Keene, New Hampshire, where she was born, being a daughter of John and Caroline (Farrar) Chamberlain, representatives of prominent old families of that state. She is a direct descendant of Henry Price, the founder of Freemasonry in America. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have had three children: Leon Josiah, who was born on the 22d of February, 1868; Isabel Florence, who was born on the 5th of November, 1869, and who died on the 22d of June, 1876, and Arthur Howard, who was born on the 16th of January, 1879.

WILLIAM M. RANKIN.

Honored and respected by his fellow citizens, the subject of this review presents in his career of educator, mechanic, agriculturist and soldier, an interesting study of the manner in which adherence to principle and sturdy endeavor may win worthy distinction in pursuits diverse and ennobling. Throughout a long and varied career duty has ever been his motive of action and usefulness to his fellow men his chief reward. Standing today among the most intelligent, enterprising and progressive of his contemporaries, he has performed well his part in life and it is a compliment worthily bestowed to say that Jackson county is honored by his citizenship.

William M. Rankin is descended paternally from sturdy Scotch ancestry and on the mother's side from an old Pennsylvania family, representatives of which figured prominently in the civil and military annals of that state. Peter Rankin, the subject's grandfather, was a native of Scotland, came to the United States in an early day and settled in New York, where he labored for a number of years as stone-mason and bridge builder. Later he became a large contrac-

tor for various kinds of public works and appears to have been a man of great personal force, also successful in his various lines of endeavor.

Peter Rankin married in his native land and when he came to America had a family of seven children, among the number being a son, Peter, who was born in the city of Glasgow. Peter Rankin, Jr., was quite young when his parents settled in Pennsylvania and he grew to maturity in Schuylkill county, that state, meanwhile becoming a proficient mechanic. On reaching the years of manhood he entered upon a long and successful career as a contractor and builder, during which he constructed a number of locks on different canals, built a great many bridges, besides erecting numerous public buildings and other edifices. In 1856 he moved his family to Jackson county, Michigan, settling in Rives township, where he purchased a tract of wild land which his sons cleared and cultivated, he the meanwhile continuing his mechanical work. Eliza McClellan, of Pennsylvania, who became the wife of Peter Rankin, Jr., was the daughter of a man of considerable prominence who at one time held a general's commission in the military service. She was noted for her piety, exemplary character and activity in religious work, having been a lifelong member of the Baptist church. Her husband was also identified with that communion, held a life membership in the American Baptist Home Missionary Society and through his efforts the first Sunday school in district No. 1, Rives township, was organized. In early life Peter Rankin was a Whig, later became a Republican and for many years he was one of the party leaders in this part of Jackson county, but never asked office at the hands of his fellow citizens. His was a full and active life and his influence proved a potential force in advancing the standard of morality in the neighborhood of his residence. He died on the homestead in Rives township in 1872, his good wife surviving him until the year 1884. The family of this excellent God-fearing couple consisted of nine children, the oldest of whom was Thomas, born May 11, 1826, died August 31, of the year following; Margaret was born December 25, 1828, married Oliver C. Young and departed this life at the age of seventy-two, her husband being now also deceased; Ann, born July 23, 1831, died October 2, 1847; Elizabeth, whose birth occurred on the 23d of October, 1833, died young, as did also Henry who was born November 12, 1835. William M., of this review, is the sixth in order of birth, and after him comes Sarah, born December 23, 1839; she married the late Joseph Compton, and passed to her eternal reward in the year 1900. Henry C., born December 1, 1843, lives in the town of Leslie, Ingham county; Eliza Jane, wife of E. G. Lyman, was born June 18, 1847, and lives in Allegan county, Michigan, where her husband is a successful farmer.

William M. Rankin was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of December, 1837, and at the age of nineteen accompanied his parents to Jackson county, Michigan, where he has since lived. He enjoyed superior educational advantages in his native state, attending first the public schools and later a classical institute in Chester county, from which he was graduated a short time before coming west. In 1860 he returned to his former home in Schuylkill county and there the following

year enlisted in Company C, Pennsylvania Infantry, under Captain John R. Brooks, who now is a distinguished major-general in the United States army and figured conspicuously in the Spanish-American conflict. Mr. Rankin saw considerable active service during the early part of the war, but by reason of ill health his military experience was not of long duration. Owing to continued disability he finally, much to his regret, was obliged to quit the service and return home, where during the ensuing six months his sufferings were so great as to make his recovery a matter of grave doubt. With the best merical attention and careful nursing, however, he eventually rallied and in due time regained his wonted strength, after which, in 1863, he entered upon what proved a long and eminently creditable career as an educator. In the fall of the above year Mr. Rankin taught his first term of school and that he was successful and popular as an instructor is attested by the fact of his services being in great demand the following winter. Possessing natural mechanical skill, he turned it to good account in the line of carpentry and it was not long until his efficiency as a builder became recognized. During the spring and summer seasons his time was devoted to mechanical work, but with the advent of the inclement months the schools became his field of endeavor. Mr. Rankin continued in the two-fold capacity of mechanic and teacher for a period of twenty-five years, during which time he achieved success in both undertakings, earning a distinguished record as an educator and being no less efficient as a contractor and builder. Since the year 1892 he has done no school work, having given up the profession in that year, neither is he as actively engaged as formerly in the line of mechanics, the competency now in his possession enabling him to live comfortably without recourse at all times to manual labor.

Mr. Rankin, in 1866, bought a fine little farm in section 1, Rives township, and on this he has since lived, the meanwhile, by a series of improvements, making it one of the beautiful and attractive rural homes in the county. He has added greatly to the appearance of the place by the good taste displayed in the planting of orchards, shade trees, shrubbery, etc., and later by the elegant modern residence and fine barns, erected in 1890 after plans and designs of his own. The dwelling is a model of architecture, handsomely finished and furnished with the latest conveniences, and, with its neat surroundings, at once impresses the passerby as being the home of a gentleman of refined taste and liberal culture. Mr. Rankin's place is on a rural free mail-delivery route, in easy communication with the outside world, and, situated in one of the richest and most highly favored agricultural districts of the township, there is little in the way of natural beauty or comfort to be desired.

On September 7, 1861, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Rankin and Miss Ellen Strieby, daughter of William C. and Eliza (Halzell) Strieby, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, a union blessed with two children, the older being Eva M., who was the wife of Heman Evans. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a family of two children, whose names are Lulu and Mamie. William P., the second in order of birth, is a gentleman of ripe scholarship and superior culture, at this time engaged in business in the city of New York; he was graduated from Olivet College, Michigan, taking the degrees of Bachelor

of Arts and Master of Arts, and later completed a course at Johns Hopkins University, after which he taught for seven years in the Jackson high school. He became widely and favorably known among the state's distinguished educators and is now doing a successful business in the line of school supplies.

Mrs. Rankin died on the 24th day of March, 1893, leaving to her family and friends the memory of a well-spent life, which they cherish as a priceless heritage. Her character was all that could have been desired in a wife and mother; her disposition singularly sweet and her pure nature overflowed with goodness and loving kindness to all who came within the range of her influence. She was a sincere Christian and a devoted member of the Baptist church, with a faith that increased in strength and a hope that grew brighter as she fearlessly exchanged the church militant for the church triumphant. Mr. Rankin also subscribes to the Baptist creed, but is broad and catholic in spirit to the extent of seeing good in all churches and recognizing in every human being, however humble, the spark of divinity bespeaking a heavenly origin and an immortal destiny. He is liberal in his ideas, free in dispensing charities and public spirited in encouraging all laudable enterprises for the material and moral welfare of the community. He is identified with several fraternal and benevolent organizations, prominent among which are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Sons of Temperance and Grand Army of the Republic, having formerly been an active worker in these societies, besides holding in several of them honorable official positions. He has also been prominent in local politics, for a number of years being a strong and uncompromising Republican, frequently representing his party in township and county conventions and on more than one occasion assisting to nominate the district and state tickets. Notwithstanding his ability to fill worthily high and important trusts, he has never posed as an office seeker, nor has he ever aspired to leadership, although well qualified to be a moulder of public opinion. Mr. Rankin is popular with his fellow citizens and few men in his township are as widely known or as universally esteemed. As already stated, his business affairs have been judiciously managed and he is now in independent circumstances financially; nevertheless he still pursues his vocation, doing much in the way of building and general mechanical work in Jackson county and other adjoining counties, his reputation as a skillful artisan being duly recognized and appreciated wherever his name is known. Measured by the true standard of manhood, his life has been a success and if this brief review of a career so signally useful and honorable shall stimulate others to imitate his example and emulate his virtues, then the record may prove a permanent monument.

AUSTIN, TOMLINSON & WEBSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

While the province of this publication is more specifically that of biography, there can be no impropriety in the connection in adverting in detail to certain of those important manufacturing industries which have been so potently instrumental in furthering the commercial prestige and sub-

stantial progress of the city of Jackson, and of all such enterprises none is more worthy of attention than that conducted under the above title, while the same is the more noteworthy from having had its inception in the pioneer epoch of the county's history. The official corps of the company at the present time is as follows: W. W. Franklin, president; N. S. Potter, secretary and treasurer, and E. L. Webster, manager. As to the products of this concern we can not do better than to quote from an article recently published:

"The late Edward A. Webster was one of Jackson's pioneer manufacturers. It was more than sixty years ago when he made the first wagon, according to the modern method, and he built up a great business. It is no exaggeration to state that he was a business genius, and to his energy and push the present city of Jackson owes much for the progress it has made. The Jackson wagon needs no advertisement or recommendation in the city of Jackson. It has no superior. It has always been standard and never for a moment in the sixty years in which it has been utilized in hauling the goods and produce of every civilized country under the sun has it lost its position at the head of the list of good wagons. It has always been built on honor and always will be. The Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Company is one of the oldest and most extensive manufacturers of wagons, dump-carts, trucks and delivery, market and express wagons in the Union. To the man who can remember in a casual way only three or four different types of wagons, a knowledge of the line made by this company comes as a revelation. The concern catalogues farm and plantation wagons, tubular-steel axle farm wagons, the Jackson mountain wagon, the Pennsylvania oil-field wagon, the Jackson farm truck, the coach-hound or stiff-tongue wagon, the block-tongue wagon, the one-horse farm and plantation wagon, the Jackson light log wagon, the Jackson log trucks with thimbleskein, the Ohio triple-box boot-bed wagon,—all of which are regularly kept in stock and are made in various dimensions, width of tire, height of box, etc. Some of the specials which the company make to order are the Jackson city coal-delivery wagons, the Jackson wood and coal wagons, the Jackson railroad dump carts, the Jackson mill dump carts, the Jackson excavating wagons, the Jackson express and baggage wagons, the one-horse dead-axle platform dray, the heavy two-horse dead-axle platform dray, the one-horse dray on platform gear, the one-horse huckster's wagon, the combination market and pleasure wagon in several styles, besides a list of attachments and brakes for every conceivable situation. Among the attachments particularly worthy of note are two which have made the Jackson wagon ahead of all competition. One is the truss rod, which is a five-eighths-inch round rod of Lake Superior iron which runs from point to point of the axle. It is a plain mathematical proposition that such a rod will stand a strain of two thousand four hundred and seventy pounds before it will separate, and then the full strength of the timber is left to hold the load. This attachment has stood up under every imaginable condition, in all climates, for a quarter of a century, and has met the most exacting tests with perfect satisfaction to both the makers and users. Another attachment is the improved whipple-tree guide. It works independently of the tongue, throw-

ing the whole draft to the points of the axle. With this attachment in use it is almost impossible to break the tongue or rack a forward wheel, as both horses pull directly from the wheel that strikes an obstruction. It obviates the galling of necks of the horses and the pounding of their shoulders, by reason of the fact that the tongue can not swing around and strike them, and in nine times out of ten it will prevent or cure the horse from balking.

"Originally the major portion of the manufacturing of the company was accomplished through contract labor in the state prison, but the business is now fully established outside the penitentiary. The company has encountered much ungenerous talk on the part of its competitors, who recognized the quality of the Jackson wagon but appealed to the prejudice which has been aroused concerning 'prison-made goods' in order to combat the popularity of the Jackson product. As the Jackson wagon is now made in shops outside the prison walls and by free men, this time-worn song may well be relegated to obscurity. The Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing Company represents one of the oldest and best industries of Jackson and it has done much to advertise the city to the four corners of the earth.

"Among the treasures of the company is an autograph letter from the great showman, P. T. Barnum, the same having been written in 1887. After stating that he could not forbear the expression of an opinion that a wagon which he had bought for his farm at Waldmere, Connecticut, was the best thing of the kind ever produced, he took occasion to thank the company for supplying the truss road-wagon with which he was enabled to move the monster elephant, 'Jumbo', when the English authorities refused permission for him to walk through the streets of London to the steamship pier. 'Your truss-rod,' said the great showman, 'solved the problem and his (Jumbo's) immense bulk was safely gotten to the ship. I am glad to say that your work of today is of the same excellent quality as that of five years ago and that your well-merited, world-wide reputation, founded on giving "twice the money's worth," is certain to secure to you constant and permanent financial success.'"

WILLIAM C. BORNOR.

For nearly half a century the name borne by the subject of this review has been intimately and honorably identified with the annals of Jackson county, and during this entire time its association in an industrial way has been with the great basic art of agriculture, through which those bearing the said name have contributed to the development and material prosperity of this favored section of the Wolverine state.

William C. Bornor, who was but three years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to Jackson county, where he has ever since maintained his home, was born in Genesee county, New York, on the 12th of May, 1854, being a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kingdon) Bornor, both of whom were born in the state of New York. They came to Michigan in the early 'fifties, and in 1857 located in Parma township, Jackson county, whence they later removed to Concord township, where Mr. Bornor purchased a tract of sixty acres, to which

he continued to add, as prosperity attended his efforts, and at the time of his death he was the owner of a valuable landed estate of two hundred and ten acres, all of which had been acquired through his own efforts, while he individually reclaimed a considerable portion of the same from the native forest. He was a man of fine mentality, energetic and industrious and his efforts were rewarded with a definite success in a temporal way, while he ever retained the confidence and esteem of the community in which he lived and labored to so goodly ends He was a Republican in his political proclivities, identifying himself with this party at the time of its organization, and fraternally he was a Freemason, while both he and his wife were worthy and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work they took a prominent part, Mr. Bornor having held the various official positions in the same. He was summoned into eternal rest in 1879, honored by all who knew him, and his widow still survives him, having celebrated her seventy-sixth birthday anniversary in March, 1903. She maintains her home in Concord township and is sustained and comforted in her declining years by the affectionate regard of the many friends whom she has gathered about her during the long years of her residence in the county.

William C. Bornor, whose name initiates this sketch, was reared on the old homestead farm in this county, beginning as a boy to assist in its work, while his educational privileges were such as were afforded in the public schools, his specific discipline in the line being completed in the high school in the village of Parma. He has been continuously identified with agricultural pursuits and has well upheld the prestige of a name ever honored in the county. He is now the owner of a well improved farm of sixty-three acres, which is located in section 5, Concord township, and he has accumulated this property through his own efforts, having been dependent upon his own resources from his youth. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and has served three terms as a member of the board of review, though he has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office. Fraternally he holds membership in Albion Camp, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 3d of December, 1879, Mr. Bornor was united in marriage to Miss Frances King, who was born in Spring Arbor, this county, on the 13th of September, 1852, being a daughter of Jonathan and Eliza (Hathaway) King, the former of whom came from New York to Michigan in the early pioneer epoch, as did also his wife, who accompanied hither her parents, Ezra and Amy (Cass) Hathaway, in the year 1836, Mrs. Hathaway having been a distant relative of Gen. Lewis Cass, who was so distinguished a figure in the history of the state and nation. The parents and maternal grandparents of Mrs. Bornor all died in Jackson county. She was educated in the public schools of the county, having completed the prescribed course in the high school in Parma, and for eleven years she was a successful and popular teacher in the schools of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Bornor have taken a deep interest in educational affairs and have given their children good advantages, while Mr. Bornor has been school director of his district for the past twelve years. Their three children,—Ray T., Iva

A. and Floy A., were all graduated in the high school in the city of Albion, and the elder daughter is now teaching in the schools of her native county, her success in the line having been gratifying and her popularity among her pupils of distinctive order.

FRANK A. WHITNEY.

The majority of lives are unmarked by incident of an exciting nature and the reader fond of the tragic is therefore seldom a true student of biography. The man who faithfully performs all the duties devolving upon him and makes proper use of his opportunities leaves behind him a record worthy of perpetuation, even though such record contains nothing beyond the mere routine of what the world is pleased to term an obscure life. It is to this class of men that the country is largely indebted for its material prosperity, and to them also is due the great underlying moral force which pervades the body politic and gives character and stability to our free institutions. The subject of this biography is a worthy representative of this large and eminently respectable element. Entirely free from ostentation and making no claim to public notice, yet his fellow citizens recognize in him a man of genuine worth whose every duty has been discharged with commendable fidelity and whose influence has always been exercised for the good of his kind. In the main uneventful, his life has not been entirely devoid of interesting incident, he having traveled quite extensively and come in contact with the world in such a way as to quicken his perception, enlarge his mental vision and give him ideas of men and things such as he could not have obtained by spending his life in one locality.

Frank A. Whitney is a native of Michigan and a descendant of one of the old and prominent pioneer families of Jackson county. Like many of the early settlers of this part of the state, he comes of eastern ancestry, his great-grandfather, Captain Whitney, a veteran of the Revolution, having been born and reared in the state of New York. Captain Whitney served with distinction under Gen. Nathaniel Greene in the operations against the British in the Virginia and Carolina campaigns and after independence was achieved returned to his native state, where he spent the remainder of his life in the peaceful pursuit of agriculture. He had a family of ten sons and two daughters, all of whom married and reared children and their descendants are now scattered throughout the United States, not a few of them prominent in their various stations of life. In New York the name has much more than local distinction, many bearing it having risen to eminent positions in the industrial world, in the domain of politics and in public life.

Obadiah, one of the ten sons of Captain Whitney, was born in New York, and lived there until 1844, when he migrated to Jackson county, Michigan, and purchased a tract of wild land in section 2, Rives township. Settling in the wilderness, where all kinds of wild game were plentiful and Indians still numerous, he experienced for some years the life of the pioneer, breaking his ground with an ox team and going a distance of forty miles to obtain breadstuff for his family. In due time he cleared a farm, founded a good home, and became one of the substantial

citizens of his community, being always noted as a plain, honest farmer, whose word was as good as his bond and whose influence was ever on the right side of every moral question. He died in Rives township a number of years ago and his descendants are now among the leading agriculturists and representative citizens of Jackson county. The family of Obadiah Whitney consisted of five children, whose names are as follows: Lorenzo Dow; George W., a veteran of the late Civil war; Mary, wife of W. J. Austin, of Rives township; Electa J., who married P. B. Abbey, of this county, and Sally P., new Mrs. T. N. Peek, of the township of Rives.

L. D. Whiteny, the oldest of the above, accompanied his father to Michigan when a youth of sixteen and grew up with the country, meanwhile becoming a skillful workman at carpentering and cabinet-making, which trades he followed for a number of years. In 1853 he married Miss Maria Barnes, who died the year following, and in 1858 he chose a second wife in the person of Miss Mary A. Craddock, a native of England. After his second marriage Mr. Whitney gave up mechanical work and turned his attention to agriculture, purchasing a farm in Rives township on which he made his home for a period of six years; at the expiration of the time he resumed carpentry, which, with some attention to cabinetmaking, he continued during the ensuing fifteen years, principally in the county of Ingham. Returning to Jackson county, he again located in Rives township as a farmer and so continued until his death, which occurred December 1, 1901, at the age of seventy-two, his wife passing away in 1891, aged fifty-two. Lorenzo D. Whitney served as township treasurer and in early manhood was one of the leading Whigs of his community, later supporting the Republican party. A man of high standing and irreproachable character, he was popular wherever known and his life resulted in great good to the people with whom he mingled. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity for many years, also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and to the extent of his ability encouraged and assisted all enterprises having for their object benevolent work and the moral improvement of his fellow men. Five children were born to L. D. and Mary A. Whitney, the oldest of whom is the gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this article; the second was Charles, who died at the age of two and a half years, the third being Homer L., a farmer living near the town of Eden, this state; Jennie E., the fourth of the family, married Merritt Abby, a farmer of Rives township, and the youngest, Mary M., a wife of M. Barber, lives on the old homestead which her husband cultivates. These sons and daughters enjoyed excellent educational advantages and they are now among the most intelligent and highly respected people of their respective communities. Homer attended the college at Ypsilanti and taught for a number of years with encouraging success; the subject also devoted considerable time to school work and the daughters, in addition to thorough mental training, became quite proficient in vocal and instrumental music.

Frank A. Whitney, to a brief review of whose career the residue of this sketch is devoted, was born August 11, 1859, in Rives township, and, like the majority of country boys, grew up under the healthful discipline of the farm. When old enough he

entered the public schools and after completing the prescribed course began teaching, which profession he followed for several years, winning enviable repute as an educator. On attaining his majority he decided to become a tiller of the soil, working by the month, and from that time to the present he has prospered as an agriculturist, in which his success has been marked. Thinking to better his financial condition in the west, where he supposed better opportunities were obtained than his own state afforded, Mr. Whitney, in 1882, went to California, where he remained two years; but not entirely satisfied with conditions there, he returned to Jackson county at the expiration of that time and resumed farming, continuing the same until 1888, when he again turned his face toward the land of the setting sun, going this time to the state of Washington, where he spent some months as clerk in a mercantile house, subsequently engaging in the furniture business. Four years terminated his second western experience, after which he came back to his native county, and here he has since lived the life of a successful and contented husbandman.

Mr. Whitney purchased his present farm the year of his return from Washington and by a series of improvements he has made it one of the most beautiful and desirable homes in the township of Rives. He has ninety-seven acres under cultivation and raises abundant crops of grains, vegetables and fruits, selling little of the first named, finding it more profitable to feed to the fine cattle, sheep and hogs with which the farm is plentifully stocked. For some years past he has enjoyed quite a reputation as a breeder and raiser of blooded Durham cattle, also being quite successful in the matter of sheep, paying especial attention to the celebrated Black Top breed. Mr. Whitney is an excellent judge and an ardent admirer of good horse flesh and aims to keep none but the best and most approved breeds of these noble animals, both for sale and for general purpose. He raises fine draft horses and excellent roadsters, but does not rely upon them as a source of income as much as he does on his cattle, sheep and hogs, in the last named making a specialty of the valuable Poland China stock. Mr. Whitney's success in all branches of farming has won him a place in the front rank of the county's leading agriculturists. He aims to keep pace with the age and its demands and that he is enterprising, progressive and thoroughly up-to-date in all that relates to his calling is attested, not only by the commanding position he occupies among his contemporaries but also by the handsome competence that has rewarded his labors and wise business management.

October 11, 1887, Mr. Whitney entered the marriage relation with Miss Rosa M. Stitt, daughter of John Stitt, the latter a pioneer settler and successful farmer to Jackson county, who died in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have no children; their home is a pleasant one, supplied with all the conveniences calculated to render their position happy and the spirit of genuine hospiality reigning therein makes it a popular resort for the best social circles of the neighborhood. The political faith of the subject is in harmony with the Republican party and, while an active worker for the success of the cause so close to his heart, he has never been known as an aspirant for public recognition, much less a seeker after the honors or emoluments of office. His inter-

est in all matters peraining to the material good of the community is never permitted to flag and he seeks by actions rather than words and loud discussion to make his presence and influence felt. Personally he is agreeable and companionable, easily approachable and in every relation a true and courteous gentleman. His kindly and obliging nature as a neighbor has endeared him to a large circle of friends and his life beautifully exemplifies the spirit of the good old rule, that a man should always aim to do as he would be done by. As stated in a preceding paragraph, his mind has been enlarged and enriched by travel and much association with all classes and conditions of people, four trips across the continent, with the discipline attending such an experience, serving to wear off the rough edges of his nature and give him a self-reliance which nothing but contact with the world can impart. Mr. Whitney is now in the prime of vigorous mental and physical manhood, with a capacity for still greater endeavor and it is but reasonable to predict for him a long and eminently useful career. That he may live many years to realize within himself his highest ideals of manhood and citizenship is the earnest desire of his neighbors and many friends throughout the county of Jackson.

E. T. BORNOR.

The present well known and popular incumbent of the office of supervisor of Concord township has passed his entire life in this county, being a representative of sterling pioneer families of the county and state, while personally he is numbered among the successful and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of this section. Mr. Bornor was born on the parental homestead farm, in Concord township, the date of his nativity having been April 18, 1864. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Kingdon) Bornor, both of whom were born in the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bornor came to Michigan in the 'fifties, and in 1857 they took up their residence in Parma township, Jackson county, later removing into Concord township, where the father of the subject first secured a tract of sixty acres, to which he subsequently added until his landed estate comprised two hundred and ten acres, all of this having been acquired through his own efforts, while the major portion of the same was cleared and improved by him. He became one of the successful farmers of the county and at all times commanded the unequivocal confidence and esteem of the community. He was identified with the Republican party from the time of its organization and was an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity, while he was a valued and devoted member of the Methodist church, in which he held various official positions. He died in 1879, and his widow now resides in Concord township, being seventy-six years of age (1903). She is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which she has held membership from her youth up.

E. T. Bornor, the immediate subject of this sketch, had the grateful influences of the home farm during his youthful days, and the associations were such as to beget in him an appreciative regard for this independent life which touches most closely to nature, so that he has ever found it expedient to continue his identification with agricultural pursuits, finding in the

same an abundant scope for his best efforts. He completed his educational discipline as a youth in the high school at Parma, and gained that knowledge which has well equipped him for the practical duties of life, while by personal application he has broadened his scope of knowledge and is a man of strong intellectual force and one who keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. Mr. Bornor owns one hundred and seventy acres of land, which is located in Concord township, and the same is maintained under an effective state of cultivation, yielding large crops of grain and horticultural products.

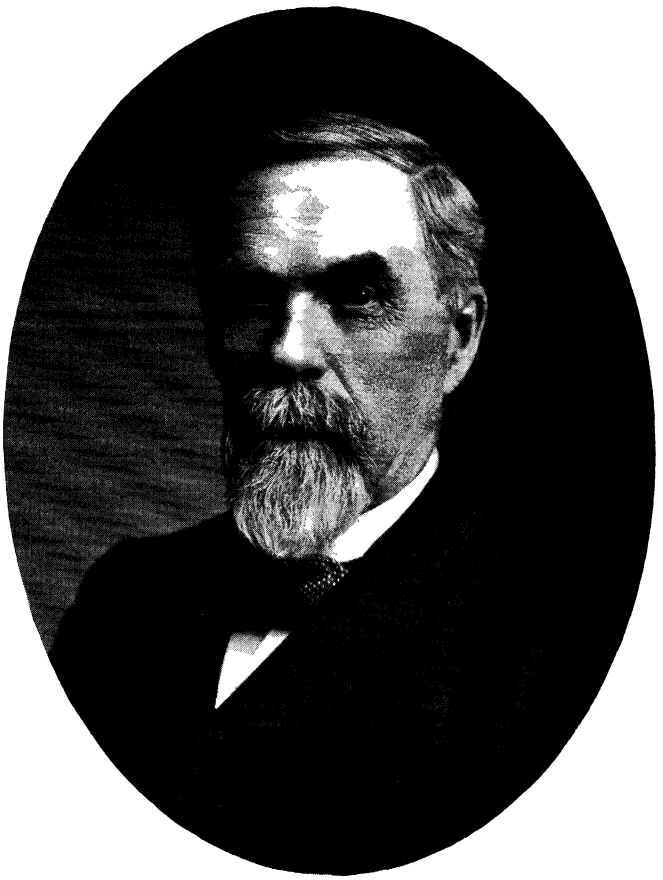
Mr. Bornor has been a prominent factor in public affairs in the township and county for a number of years, and he has held the office of township supervisor several years, having been first appointed to fill out an unexpired term and having been thereafter elected to the office four times in succession, while during one year he was chairman of the board, and he has also been inspector of his school district. Fraternally he is identified with Parma Lodge No. 183, Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the Knights of the Maccabees. He gives a liberal support to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife is a member.

On the 1st of December, 1886, Mr. Bornor was united in marriage to Miss Cora Abbott, of Parma township, and they have two sons, Leonard T. and June E.

SIDNEY M. ISBELL.

Among those who have contributed materially to the magnificent industrial prestige of the city and county of Jackson is Mr. Isbell, who has built up from a modest inception a business which ramifies throughout all sections of our national domain, in the growing and handling of all kinds of garden seeds and particularly in the shipping of beans, while it may be said that it is largely through the efforts of Mr. Isbell that Jackson has become one of the leading bean markets in the Union, his facilities for the handling of this line of produce being unexcelled, while his annual shipments, in the wholesale line only, reach an aggregate almost phenomenal to one not familiar with the extent of his operations. Mr. Isbell is known as one of the far-sighted, alert and progressive business men of the county, throughout which his name is a familiar one, and to no citizen is accorded a greater meed of popular confidence and esteem.

Sidney M. Isbell is a native of the contiguous county of Washtenaw, having been born on the homestead farm, in Lodi township, on the 13th of August, 1842, and being the youngest in a family of fifteen children, fourteen of whom attained years of maturity, while ten of the number are living at the present time. The parents, Leonard and Anna (Lewis) Isbell, were both born in the state of New York, whence, in 1832, they came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, being numbered among its earliest pioneers and there locating on a tract of wild land which Mr. Isbell purchased from the government. There he reclaimed a farm and the family resided on the same until 1854, when they removed to Ingham county, where Mr. Isbell died four years later, at the age of sixty-six years, having been one of the sterling and highly honored pioneers of the state, of which he had be-



S. M. ISBELL.

come a resident in its early territorial epoch. His widow survived him by many years and passed her declining days in the home of her son Charles, a successful farmer of Washtenaw county. She died at the age of eighty-four years.

Sidney M. Isbell received his preliminary educational discipline in the pioneer schools in the vicinity of his home, and was but fifteen years of age when he inaugurated his independent career, and his subsequent educational discipline was secured through his own efforts. He served an apprenticeship of three years at the mason's trade, became a skilled workman, and thereafter he attended the State Agricultural College, near Lansing, for one term, and continued his studies at the State Normal School, in Ypsilanti, two terms. That he made good use of the advantages thus afforded is evident when the fact is reverted to that he made himself eligible for pedagogic honors, having worked at his trade during the summer months and taught school during the winter terms for several years, while he also was an instructor in vocal music, having distinctive talent in this line. In 1865 Mr. Isbell purchased forty acres of land adjoining the homestead farm in Ingham county, and there devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits for the ensuing three years. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Franc G. Bellenger, who was born in that county, being a daughter of one of the prominent and influential pioneers, and in 1868 he purchased the homestead farm of her step-father, Ira Wood, in Rives township, Jackson county, the place having been purchased by Mr. Wood many years previously, upon his removal from Ingham county, its location being six miles north of the city of Jackson. One and one-half years later Mr. Isbell removed to the city named, where he resumed work at his trade, and there he also engaged in the undertaking business for a few months, while Jackson has ever since been his home and the headquarters of his extensive business operations. In 1878 he became associated with B. G. Lowe in the establishing of a commission business, of which he became the sole owner six months later, handling all kinds of farm produce except grain. From this modest nucleus has grown his present magnificent industrial enterprise, the result of indefatigable application, correct business methods and good judgment, and in the line he built up a business which reached an average annual aggregate of twenty thousand dollars. Subsequently Mr. Isbell erected in the village of Stockbridge a grain elevator. Mr. Isbell grows and distributes a general variety of garden seeds, which department of his enterprise has likewise assumed large proportions, shipments being made into all sections of the Union, while an estimate of the wide extent of his operations may be gained from the statement that his annual business in the years 1901 and 1902 attained the notable aggregate of more than seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1897 he erected what is known as the Isbell elevator, in the city of Jackson, the same being eligibly located and having unexcelled transportation facilities and large capacity. Sixty thousand catalogues of garden seeds are sent out each year, and the business is constantly expanding in scope and importance. Each year Mr. Isbell utilizes from four hundred to five hundred acres in the growing of cucumbers for seed purposes alone, and other seeds are pro-

duced in a proportionate scale, while he retains constantly in his employ a corps of about twenty assistants, each skilled in the line of work assigned to his charge, the greatest care being given to every detail, so that the best of products are assured and the concern has thus gained a high reputation for absolute reliability and fair dealing. Another elevator is operated at Munith, this county, the same being on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad. In 1901 one hundred car loads of beans alone were shipped in one month, and within the year more than five hundred cars of beans were shipped, the same being sold through brokers and to the wholesale grocery trade only, while in addition to the elevator devoted exclusively to this product storage facilities are controlled at various other points in the county and elsewhere. During the season a car load of clover seed is shipped every four days on an average, while large consignments are made of Hungarian millet and cow peas, which are in much demand through the western states particularly, the crops raised being used for fodder. As before stated, the now magnificent enterprise, which has important bearing on the industrial and commercial status of the Central City, had its inception in the year 1878, and twenty years later, in 1898, in order to facilitate the constantly expanding business, a stock company was formed, incorporated under the title of S. M. Isbell & Company. The personnel of the incorporators and executive corps is as follows: S. M. Isbell, president; Mrs. S. M. Isbell, vice-president; William N. Isbell, secretary and treasurer; E. I. Isbell, managing director, and Mrs. James J. Thompson, who is a stockholder. Mr. Isbell is also interested in the Consumers' Ice Company and is ever ready to lend his influence and tangible aid in support of all measures advanced for the general welfare of his home city and county. In politics he is a stanch Republican, but has never desired the honors or emoluments of public office.

Mr. and Mrs. Isbell have one daughter. Mrs. Isbell was for several years a teacher, part of that time in the Saginaw schools, and proved a most capable helpmate in the first few years of the present business, she having charge of the books and attending to the constantly growing correspondence.

J. HENRY DART.

One of the essentially representative business men and honored citizens of Concord township is he to whom this sketch is dedicated and who is at the present time incumbent of the office of township supervisor. Mr. Dart resides on his fine farm, one and one fourth miles north of the village of Concord, and is also the senior member of the firm of Dart & Carr, who conduct a most thriving lumber and coal business in the town. Mr. Dart has achieved definite success through his own efforts, and is thoroughly deserving of the proud American title of self-made man, the term being one that, in its better sense, can not but appeal to the loyal admiration of all who are appreciative of our national institutions and the privileges afforded for individual accomplishment.

Mr. Dart was born in Genesee county, New York, on the 27th of February, 1854, being a son of John and Rebecca (Kingdom) Dart, both of whom were born and

reared in England, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they emigrated to America in 1852, settling in Genesee county, New York, where they made their home until 1860, when they came to Jackson county, Michigan, where Mr. Dart died in July, 1862, his wife surviving him by a quarter of a century and passing away in 1888. John Dart was a farmer by vocation and was a man of sterling character. He was a Republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist church. Of their six children, four are living at the present time, the subject of this sketch, who is the eldest of the children, having been about nine years of age at the time of his father's death. He received his educational training in the district schools and the graded schools in the village of Parma, this county, having been bound out to George Woodliff, a leading farmer of Concord township, and having thus been actively engaged in farm work until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he entered upon an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, becoming a skilled artisan and thereafter working as a journeyman and as a contractor for seven years. In 1879 Mr. Dart came to Concord and established himself in the lumber business, in which he became associated with Thomas Bell. This partnership was shortly afterward dissolved and for the ensuing four years Mr. Dart individually continued the enterprise. He then sold a half interest in the same to his father-in-law, Josiah Bigelow, in whose farm of two hundred acres the subject simultaneously acquired a half interest. This association continued for a period of ten years and was dissolved by the death of Mr. Bigelow, and thereafter Mr. Dart was again alone in business until 1898, when he entered into his present partnership, with Clarence D. Carr, under the firm name of Dart & Carr, the yards of the concern being well equipped, while a large and select stock of lumber and builders' material is carried, affording wide range for choice and enabling the firm to successfully cater to a large patronage, the extent of the business being indicated by the statement that the annual transactions reach an average of twelve thousand dollars. In 1898 Mr. Dart disposed of the farm which he had secured from his father-in-law and purchased his present finely improved and beautiful farm property, which is located one and one-quarter miles north of the village and which comprises one hundred and twenty acres of exceptionally prolific land, the place being devoted to diversified agriculture. Mr. Dart's success is the more commendable and the more gratifying to note in view of the fact that he has attained the same through indefatigable and well directed effort, his financial resources at the time when he started out in life on his own responsibility, at the age of eighteen years, having been represented by the sum of twenty-five dollars, while today he stands as one of the prosperous and substantial farmers and business men of the county, while his life has been so ordered as to gain and retain to him the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact.

In politics Mr. Dart has given an unqualified allegiance to the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, and for two terms he served as treasurer of Concord township. In the spring of 1901 he was elected to the office of township

supervisor, in which he served with such efficiency and acceptability that he was chosen as his own successor in the spring of 1902, and is thus serving his second term. He is an attendant of the Presbyterian church in Concord, of which his wife is a member, and they give a liberal support to its work and collateral benevolences. Fraternally he is a member of Concord Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Gibbs Tent No. 504, Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 30th of August, 1882, Mr. Dart was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Bigelow, who was born in this township, being a daughter of Josiah and Ann Jennette (Fitch) Bigelow, both of whom were born in the state of New York, whence they came to Michigan as pioneers of 1836. Mr. Bigelow secured a tract of government land in Concord township and being long and prominently identified with the agricultural and civic interests of this section, where he was honored for his fine intellectual powers and upright manhood, wielding an unmistakable influence in public affairs. He died at his home, in the village of Concord, in the year 1895, and his venerable widow now resides with her daughter in a pleasant farm home, which is a center of refined and cordial hospitality. To Mr. and Mrs. Dart have been born five children, namely: Frank B., Clarence (deceased), J. Laurance, Edith J. and Eva Marie.

FRANK S. TUTHILL, M. D.

The village of Concord has an able representative of the medical profession in the person of Dr. Tuthill, who has here built up an excellent practice, while in the present connection additional interest attaches to a consideration of his career by reason of the fact that he is a native son of Jackson county, where practically his entire span of life has been thus far passed.

Dr. Tuthill was born in Liberty township, this county, on the 28th of August, 1866, being a son of Burr and Anna C. (Farnsworth) Tuthill, the former of whom is likewise a native of Jackson county and a member of one of its sterling pioneer families, while the latter was born in Hillsdale county, this state, being a daughter of Dr. Farnsworth, who was born and reared in the state of New York, whence he came to Hillsdale county in an early day, becoming one of its pioneer physicians and influential citizens and there continuing in the active practice of his profession until his death, about the year 1850. Capt. Hiram Tuthill, the paternal grandfather of the subject, was born on Long Island, New York, the family having been founded in America in the colonial epoch, and he came to Jackson county, Michigan, in 1836. He is a carpenter by trade, but has devoted the greater portion of his life to agricultural pursuits and now resides on his fine farm in Liberty township, having attained the venerable age of eighty-eight years. He gained his title of captain through his service in the state militia. His wife, whose maiden name was Maria Delamater, was likewise born in the old Empire state, being a daughter of Isaac Delamater, who became one of the honored pioneer settlers of Jackson county, where he died, while his wife, Diadema, died in Jackson county, Michigan. Burr Tuthill, the father of the Doctor, is one of the representative farm-

ers of Liberty township and one of its prominent citizens. He was for eight years incumbent of the office of township supervisor and is now a member of the board of county superintendents of the poor, having held this office for the past several years. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and he has long been identified with the Masonic fraternity, while his religious faith is that of the Universalist church, of which his wife likewise was a devoted member, her death occuring in the year 1880, while she is survived by her three children.

Dr. Tuthill was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and secured his preliminary educational training in the public schools, which was supplemented by a course of study in Lombard College, at Galesburg, Illinois. He was for some time successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools and in the meanwhile had formulated definite plans for his future life work, having decided to prepare himself for the medical profession. With this end in view he was duly matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine and coming forth well equipped for the work of his chosen profession. Shortly after his graduation he opened an office in Concord, and here his novitiate was of short duration, as his professional ability and gracious personality soon gained him a representative support, and he has thus built up an excellent practice and gained prestige as one of the skilled and enthusiastic members of his profession in the county. He holds membership in the Homoeopathic State Medical Society and the American Institute of Homoeopathy, while he is known as a close and appreciative student along technical lines. In politics, while without personal ambition for official preferment, he accords allegiance to the Democratic party and is an active supporter of its cause. The Doctor is prominently identified with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he is affiliated with Concord Lodge No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons; Albion Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; Albion Council No. 30, Royal and Select Masters, and Jackson Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, so that he has completed the circle of the York rite. He is also identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 29th of December, 1892, Dr. Tuthill was united in marriage to Miss Lena Wetmore, who was born in Pulaski township, this county, being a daughter of the late Chauncey C. Wetmore, one of the representative and influential farmers of this section. Dr. and Mrs. Tuthill have one son, Chauncey B., who was born on the 6th of December, 1893.

THEODORE J. O. THACHER.

One of the thoroughly representative business men of Concord township is he of whom this brief sketch is penned, and in the village of the same name he has identified himself with affairs of public nature to such an extent as to become well known throughout this section of the county, being thus entitled to definite consideration in this publication. Mr. Thacher is a native

of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Hornellsville, Steuben county, New York, on the 15th of November. 1844, and being a son of Otis and Hannah K. (Graves) Thacher, the former of whom was born in the state of Rhode Island and the latter in Chenango county, New York. Their marriage was solemnized in Concord, Pennsylvania, and they owned and occupied a farm at the point where the city of Hornellsville, New York, now stands. There the father of the subject died in the year 1868, at the age of sixty-eight years, his wife long surviving him and passing away, at the old homestead, in 1890, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. They became the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom the only one now living is he whose name introduces this sketch. Otis Thacher was a man of prominence and influence in Steuben county, having been incumbent of the office of county judge and having been accorded many other marks of public confidence and esteem. His eldest son, Solon O., was for eight years on the bench of the district court of the state of Kansas and was also attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, while he also had the distinction of framing the present constitution of the Sunflower state, having been one of its representative men and one of the most able members of its bar. He also framed the prohibition law of the state. Luin K. Thacher, the third son of Otis and Hannah K. Thacher, was a prominent citizen of Kansas City, Missouri, where he was chairman of the board of public works and also the board of education. All of the sons except one were college graduates and all were devoted Christians, having been carefully reared in the faith of the divine Master. The father of the subject secured the charter for Alfred University, at Alfred, New York.

Theodore J. O. Thacher, the immediate subject of this review, passed his boyhood days at the old home in Hornellsville, New York, and after completing the curriculum of the common schools he entered Alfred University, later being matriculated in Union College, at Schenectady, New York, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869. Within the same year he went to the state of Kansas, where he remained until the time of his marriage, on the 2nd of October, 1873, to Miss Agnes M. Goodwin, daughter of the late William F. Goodwin, who was an honored pioneer of Jackson county and a resident of Concord until his death. Of this marriage was born one son, William F. Goodwin Thacher, who was born on the 27th of March, 1879, and who was graduated in Princeton University when twenty-one years of age, while he is now editor of the Pacific Monthly, published in the city of Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Thacher was summoned into eternal rest on the 1st of December, 1883, and at Hornellsville, New York, on the 30th of October, 1895, Mr. Thacher consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Annette A. Platt, who was born in that place. He and his wife have no children.

Mr. Thacher has devoted the major portion of his life to agricultural pursuits and to stock dealing, while for a time he also operated a flouring-mill in his native town of Hornellsville. He took up his residence in the village of Concord in the year 1897, and at the present time he has charge of one thousand acres of land in this county,

the property belonging to his son, who inherited the same from his maternal grandfather. Mr. Thacher has shown himself to be a loyal and progressive citizen of the attractive village in which he maintains his home and has been called upon to serve in various offices of public trust and responsibility. While a resident of Hornellsville, New York, he served five years as a member of the board of aldermen, and in Concord he has been an efficient and valued member of the village council and has also been president of the village, giving an able and popular administration as chief executive of the municipal government, while he has shown an abiding interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community. He has been a member of the Presbyterian church from his youth, his entire family having been identified with this religious body, and he is one of the active members of the church in Concord, having served as one of its trustees for the past four years. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

PERRY R. HUNGERFORD, M. D.

In later years the prejudicial animus against youth in what are commonly designated as the learned professions has been practically obliterated, and this has been due to the fact that young men have thoroughly qualified themselves for the work to be undertaken and have not waited to gain the required knowledge through the slow and devious paths of practical experience. The facilities afforded for gaining a technical education are now of so high an order that a young man need not feel the handicap of years, as was the case a generation ago. In the village of Concord is found an able and worthy representative of the medical profession in the person of Dr. Perry R. Hungerford, who has already gained marked prestige and success, though he has been established in practice here for a comparatively brief interval of time.

Dr. Hungerford is a native of Calhoun county, Michigan, having been born on a farm in Clarendon township, on the 12th of March, 1875, and being a son of Cyrus B. and Maggie (Hardenbergh) Hungerford, the former of whom was born in the state of Connecticut and the latter in Calhoun county, Michigan. Cyrus B. Hungerford emigrated from New England to Michigan in an early day and took up land in Calhoun county, where he was for many years actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, having now retired and being a resident of the city of Albion. During the war of the Rebellion he rendered the valiant service of a loyal son of the republic, having enlisted, in 1864, as a member of the Nineteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, with which he continued in active service until victory had crowned the Union arms. He is a stanch Republican in his political proclivities, but has never been an aspirant for the honors or emoluments of public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ancient Order of United Workman, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which his wife likewise was a devoted member, her death having occurred in 1889, at which time she was about forty years of age. Of this union there were born four children, all of whom are living, their names, in order of birth,

being as follows: Hattie, Perry R., Lissa and Ethel. The maternal grandparents of the Doctor were Jeremiah and ——— Hardenbergh, who were numbered among the sterling pioneers of Calhoun county, where the former died at the venerable age of eighty-seven years, his wife having been about eighty-six at the time of her demise.

Dr. Hungerford grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the homestead farm, and received the best of educational advantages. After attending the district schools he continued his studies in the high school at Albion, where he prepared himself for admission to Albion College, in which he was a student for six years. He was then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he completed the thorough and exacting course in medicine and surgery, being duly graduated as a member of the class of 1902, and receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was graduated on the 19th of June and on the 1st of the following month established himself in the practice of his profession in Concord, where he is meeting with gratifying success and attaining distinctive professional and personal popularity. In politics the Doctor is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in Concord Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, and is also a member of Concord Camp No. 3089, Modern Woodmen of America, and Gibbs Tent No. 509, Knights of the Maccabees.

October 1, 1902, Dr. Hungerford wedded Miss Minnie M. Coykendall, a native of Calhoun county, Michigan, born August 26, 1874, and is the daughter of Merritt B. and Laura M. (Howard) Coykendall, pioneers of this county. Mrs. Hungerford is a highly cultured lady, having supplemented her common school education with a course of study in literature at Albion College. She is a member of Hive No. 119, Ladies of the Maccabees, and, with her husband, belongs to Chapter No. 191, Order of the Eastern Star.

FRANK W. McKENZIE.

The attractive village of Concord is fortunate in the personnel of those who make up its quota of business men, for it is a well established fact that a community is measured by the character of its representative citizens. The newspapers of any community are usually indices of its commercial and civic status, and in view of this circumstance too much importance can not be attached to them and their mission, no matter whether the field be one of the broadest scope or that more circumscribed through normal conditions. One of the ably conducted and representative local newspapers in Jackson county is the Concord Independent, of which Mr. McKenzie is editor and publisher, and through his well directed efforts it has been made a worthy exponent of the interests of the village and vicinity, fully discharging the functions for which it is maintained.

Mr. McKenzie is a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born in Bergen, Genesee county, New York, on the 7th of September, 1855, and being a son of Thomas and Charlotte (Sackett) McKenzie, the former being of stanch Scottish lineage,

while the Sackett family is of English extraction. Thomas McKenzie was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, on the 15th of August, 1833, and his wife was born in Genesee county, New York, on the 17th of August, 1832. David McKenzie, the grandfather of the subject of this review, was a native of Scotland, where he was reared and educated and where he served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter. After living for a time in Canada he removed to Genesee county, New York, where he was engaged in farming and in the work of his trade for many years, finally coming to Jackson county, Michigan, and here passing the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1887, at which time he was eighty years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Anna Cochran, was born in eastern New York, of Scotch ancestry, and she died at the age of seventy-two years. The maternal grandparents of the subject were William and Sallie (Bascom) Sackett, who were born in the state of Vermont, whence they removed to the western part of New York, where they remained until called from the scene of life's endeavors, Mr. Sackett having there been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Thomas McKenzie, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was an architect, builder and contractor, having distinctive talent in the line and attaining a high reputation in his chosen field of labor. He came to Concord in 1874, and here his death occurred on the 30th of June, 1895, his loved and devoted wife having been summoned into eternal rest on the 17th of November, 1880. Of their five children all are living except one. In politics Mr. McKenzie was a lifelong Republican and both he and his wife held membership in the Presbyterian church.

Frank W. McKenzie passed his youthful years in his native village, where he received his early educational discipline in the public schools, while he later attended school in LeRoy, New York, and after coming with his parents to Jackson county he completed a course in Devlin's Business College, in the city of Jackson, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877. He learned the trade of carpentry under the effective direction of his father and became a skilled builder, having done much work in and about Concord, where many evidences of his taste and ability in domestic architecture are to be seen. For one and one-half years he was engaged in farming in North Dakota, and later disposed of his property in that state. On the 15th of October, 1888, Mr. McKenzie purchased the Concord Independent, a weekly publication, its establishment dating back to the year 1879, while there had been several changes in ownership prior to his assuming control of the enterprise. He has made the paper a factor in local affairs, and the same is independent in politics, Mr. McKenzie being one of the leaders in the Republican party cause in this vicinity and doing much to promote its interests, both through his utterances and personal efforts in other directions. The Independent is a five-column quarto and is issued on Saturday of each week, having an attractive appearance, controlling a good advertising support and entering the homes of the majority of the people of the community. Mr. McKenzie has been an active worker in politics in a local way, and has served as a member of the board of village trustees and also as village recorder, while he has been several times a delegate to the state conventions of the Republican party. All that touches the welfare

of the community is a matter of concern to him, and he is intrinsically loyal to the village in which he has so long maintained his home. He has been a member of the board of education of the district for seven years and director of the same for six years. Mr. McKenzie is an ardent sportsman, and finds his chief recreation in excursions afield and afloat, while he has made many interesting contributions to periodicals devoted to outdoor sports, notably the American Field, the American Angler, Shooting & Fishing, Sports Afield, Recreation, etc. He is also a member of the League of American Sportsmen. For the past eleven years he has been an enthusiastic and successful fancier and breeder of Houdans, and in this line has attained a national reputation among poultry-growers, while his judgment in regard to all kinds of poultry is held as authoritative, and he has been called upon to serve as judge at exhibitions held in New York city; Ottawa, Canada; Detroit, Michigan; Columbus, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. He was for two years president of the Michigan State Poultry Association, and was president of the American Houdan Club for the first three years of its existence. Fraternally Mr. McKinzie is identified with Concord Lodge No. 30, F. & A. M., and is a charter member of Chapter No. 191, Order of the Eastern Star, while he is also a charter member of Concord Camp No. 3089, Modern Woodmen of America, which was organized in 1895, and in which he held the offices of venerable consul for two and one-half years and clerk for five years.

On the 26th of May, 1880, Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage to Miss Kate E. Pettee, of Belding, Michigan. She was born on the 12th of August, 1857, being a daughter of Willard N. and Libbie Pettee, both of whom were born in the state of New York, whence they came to Michigan, being residents of Montcalm county at the time of death. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie are the parents of three children, Minnie E., Thomas W. and Charlotte.

G. AUGUSTUS STAHLEY, JR.

He of whom this brief sketch is written is not only a member of one of the sterling pioneer families of the village of Concord, but is also here identified with a line of enterprise which has important bearing upon the progress and material prosperity of any community, being one of the leading contractors and builders of this locality and having passed practically his entire life here, so that he is well entitled to consideration as one of the representative business men of the place.

Mr. Stahley claims the old Empire state as the place of his nativity, having been born in the city of Buffalo, New York, on the 7th of November, 1855, and being a son of George Augustus and Anna M. (Doutel) Stahley, both of whom were born in Germany,—the former in 1832 and the latter in 1829,—and both were there reared and educated. About the year 1853 they emigrated to America, and in Buffalo, New York, was solemnized their marriage. In 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Stahley came to Jackson county, Michigan, arriving in March and taking up their residence in the little pioneer village of Concord, which lay nestled in a magnificent oak opening, and here they have ever since retained their home, being held in the highest

honor and regard by all who know them and being numbered among the sterling pioneers of the village and county. Mr. Stahley was a blacksmith by trade and followed this vocation for a number of years, and he also had the distinction of being the first to establish a hardware store in Concord, continuing in this line of enterprise for many years and being now practically retired from active business. He has been a stanch Republican in politics from the time of the organization of the party and has been an active factor in public affairs of a local nature. He served two years as township treasurer, and has also been president of the village council, as well as a member of its board of trustees, and he also served as village clerk. Fraternally he is identified with Concord Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons; with Albion Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, in the city of Albion, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He and his wife have been for many years prominent and active members of the Universalist church. Of their three children, George Augustus, Jr., is the immediate subject of this sketch; Lena is the wife of Frederick Smalley, of Jackson, and Emma is the wife of Charles Anderson, of Colon, St. Joseph county.

G. Augustus Stahley, Jr., whose name initiates this article, was an infant at the time of his parents' removal from Buffalo to Concord, and here he was reared to maturity, receiving the advantages of the local schools and supplementing this training by a course of study in the Jackson Business College. He early began to assist his father in the conducting of his hardware business, in the ownership of which he eventually became associated. In 1880 he turned his attention to contracting and building, and in this important branch of enterprise he has since continued, having shown marked ability and discrimination in his efforts and having gained a high reputation as a business man and as a capable and reliable contractor. He has made his home continuously in Concord save for one year passed at Mishawaka, Indiana, where he was employed in a furniture factory. He has ever held a deep concern in all that touches the interests of the town and he was incumbent of the office of township clerk about eight years, while he was also village clerk the greater portion of that interval, being in tenure of the latter office at the present time, while he served two terms as a member of the board of village trustees. In politics he gives an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with Concord Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the local adjunct organization, the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is a member.

In Concord, on the 27th of March, 1879, Mr. Stahley was united in marriage to Miss Flora Bell, who was born near the capital city of the state, Lansing, on the 8th of October, 1855, being a daughter of Thomas and Harriet (VanScoter) Bell, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Michigan, their marriage being solemnized in the village of Litchfield, Hillsdale county, Michigan. Metcalf Bell, father of Thomas, was a native of England, whence he emigrated to America, taking up his residence in Ohio, where he remained until 1830, when he came to Jackson county, where his death occurred in the year 1847, his wife, Rachel, surviving him by a few years and

dying in the village of Concord. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Stahley were Thomas and Selina (Crandall) Van Scoter, both of whom were born in Steuben county, New York, from which state they came to Michigan in an early day, locating near the present city of Ann Arbor, where Mr. Van Scoter erected a grist-mill. He later removed to Hillsdale county and was there engaged in farming for many years, while his death occurred in Concord. Mr. and Mrs. Stahley have no children, but they have reared a nephew, Fred C. Shoen. Mrs. Stahley is a member of the Universalist church.

REV. WILLIAM L. GIBBS.

A life of earnest and persistent endeavor brings a true appreciation of the real value of human existence, — a condition that must be prolific of good in all relations of life. Mr. Gibbs has devoted many years to the practical work of the Christian ministry and his ministrations have been prolific in goodly results in the winning of souls and the garnering of the great harvest. It was his to render to the Union the valiant and loyal service of a true patriot at the time when its integrity was in jeopardy through armed rebellion, and here, as in all the other relations of life, with the many changes and chances, he was found at the post of duty. As a clergyman of the Universalist church he is serving three different charges in Jackson county, while he has maintained his home in the village of Concord since 1884 and here commands the unqualified respect and regard of all who know him.

William L. Gibbs is a native son of the state of Ohio, having been born in Hamilton county, on the 26th of April, 1841, and being a son of William and Helen M. (Looker) Gibbs, natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio, in which latter state they were married and passed the major portion of their lives, though both passed the latter years of their lives in Indiana, the father of the subject dying in Fayette county, that state, in February, 1868, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife passed forward to the "land of the leal" in 1875, at the age of fifty-eight years. Of their ten children only three are living at the present time. William Gibbs was a shoemaker by trade. In politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson; fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order and the Sons of Temperance, and both he and his wife were devoted members of the Christian, or Disciples' church.

The paternal grandparents of the subject were John and Rosanna (Noble) Gibbs, and both were born in the state of New Jersey, whence they removed to Indiana in a very early day, while they passed the closing years of their lives in southern Ohio, having been numbered among the sterling and honored pioneers of the two commonwealths. Both were representative of colonial stock, it being a matter of record that brothers of John Gibbs were yeomen patriots in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. The maternal grandparents of the subject were Frank and Naoma Looker, the former of whom died in Iowa and the latter in Ohio. Mr. Looker was a son of Othniel Looker, who was at one time lieutenant-governor of Ohio and was commonly known as Judge Looker, having been a man of prominence

and influence in the Buckeye state during the pioneer epoch.

William L. Gibbs, whose name initiates this review, was reared to the age of fourteen years in Ohio, and then removed with his parents to Indiana, being a resident of Fayette county, that state, at the outbreak of the Civil war. He forthwith tendered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting as a private in Company G, Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and remaining in active service for three years, within which interval he participated in a number of the most memorable engagements incidental to this greatest internecine war of history. He received his honorable discharge on the 21st of September, 1864, having taken part in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Perryville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and also having passed through the Atlanta campaign. He held for two years the rank of "high private" and was content to do each day's duty as it came, without thought of promotion, but during the last year of his service he was promoted to commissary sergeant of the regiment, and breveted second lieutenant of his company.

After the expiration of his military service Mr. Gibbs returned to Indiana, where he continued to make his home until the time of his marriage, in 1869, when he went to Ohio, where was solemnized his union to Miss Phoebe Snow, of Harrison, that state. Of this union was born one son, Maurice S., who still remains at the parental home. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have also reared in their home Miss Helen Gibbs, a daughter of his brother, as well also as William Couden, whom they took as an infant and who is now a clergyman of the Universalist church, residing in the city of Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Gibbs completed the curriculum of the common schools and then entered Fairview Seminary, at Fairview, Indiana, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Disciples' church, in whose faith he was reared. He later became a student in the theological seminary of St. Lawrence University, at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he completed his divinity course, and at Harrison, Ohio, on the 30th of July, 1875, he was ordained to the ministry of the Universalist church. In 1876 he came to Manchester, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and took up pastoral work in that place, as well as in Liberty, Jackson county, and ever since that time he has retained charge of the church organization at Liberty, while he has also preached in Horton and Concord, this county. He passed eight years in the city of Marshall, Calhoun county, as pastor of the Universalist church, but during this time still continued to accord his ministerial services in Jackson county, while since the year 1884 he has resided in Concord, ministering to the church here and also to the organizations in Liberty and Horton. He has been devoted in his labors, and his fidelity and earnestness in the cause of the Master have gained to him the appreciative regard of those to whom he has ministered. In politics Mr. Gibbs maintains an independent attitude and fraternally he has completed the circle of York-rite Masonry, being identified with Concord Lodge No. 30, F. & A.M.; LaFayette Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., in the city of Marshall; and with Marshall Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar. He also signalizes his continued interest in his old

comrades of the Civil war by retaining membership in Byron Stoddard Post No. 239, Grand Army of the Republic, in Concord, where he likewise is a member of Gibbs Tent No. 509, Knights of the Maccabees.

CORNELIUS ALLEN.

One of the native sons of Jackson county who has here passed his entire life figures as the subject of this sketch, and it is not irrelevant to state that he is one of the popular and highly esteemed citizens of Blackman township, where he is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, having a well improved and highly cultivated farm of two hundred and fifty acres under his supervision, and the same being the homestead on which he was born and that on which his honored father still retains his residence, having now retired from active labors, after a life of ceaseless toil and endeavor.

Cornelius Allen was born in Blackman township on the 2d of July, 1857, being a son of Orren and Maria (VanHorne) Allen, both of whom were born in the old Empire state of New York. When Orren Allen was but two years of age his father died and when he was but a boy he came to Ingham county, Michigan, with Ansel Standish, who had taken him to rear, and who established his home in Stockbridge. Mr.. Standish proved a severe taskmaster and treated his young ward with much unkindness, and the boy decided to run away from his so-called home, which he did, being only a mere boy at the time, and he then secured work on the farm of Rosevelt Davis, of Blackman township, this county, with whom he remained a short time, then worked out by the month for other people for several years. He later went to Jackson, where he purchased two city lots, which he afterwards traded for land in Ingham county, but not being pleased with the outlook of the surrounding country there, he exchanged that property for a portion of his present farm, in sections 8 and 9, Blackman township, this county. He secured in the original exchange a quarter section, and to to this he added from time to time, as prosperity attended his efforts, until his landed estate attained an aggregate area of two hundred and fifty acres. When he came into possession of the property the land was to a large extent covered with the native growth of timber, and he and his sons cleared one hundred and forty acres and placed the same under cultivation, while the best of improvements were made on the farm as circumstances permitted and justified. Orren Allen was dependent upon his own resources from his boyhood days, received most meager educational privileges and started out in life on his own responsibility with practically no advantages, but such was his energy, determination and self-reliance that he triumphed over difficulties and steadily worked his way upward to the plane of definite prosperity, while he so directed his course as to merit and ever retain the implicit confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His entire active life was devoted to farming, and he is now enjoying the repose and comfort to which he is so justly entitled after his many years of arduous and consecutive application. His cherished and devoted wife, who was to him a true helpmeet, was summoned into eternal rest on the 18th of October, 1882. They

became the parents of four children, namely: Louise, who is the wife of Sheldon Pugh, of Chester Station, Eaton county, Michigan; George. who died at the age of forty-seven years; Cornelius, the immediate subject of this sketch; and Frank, a successful farmer of Rives township. Orren Allen has been a man of simple and unpretentious life and has never sought public office nor aimed to attain prominence in local affairs, though he has always stood ready to aid all enterprises for the general good, and has exercised his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. Some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Allen married Jane Woodhurst, who bore him four children, Orren, Melvin, Earl and Zina.

Cornelius Allen was reared under the sturdy discipline of the old home farm, and the association was one which begot a respect and liking for the noble and basic art of husbandry, from practical allegiance to which he has never departed. His educational privileges were those afforded by the public schools of his native township, and after leaving school he continued to assist in the work and management of the home farm, which has been his place of residence from the time of his birth to the present time, while he holds it a privilege to be able to care for his venerable father and to accord the utmost filial solicitude to him as the shadows of his life begin to lengthen from the sunset gates of the west. On the 30th of March, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Keziah Goodall, who was born in Blackman township, being a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Norris) Goodall, both of whom were born in Berkshire, England, whence they came to America in 1838, settling in Canada, near Niagara Falls, where they maintained their home for a period of eleven years, and then passed an equal interval in Woodstock, Ontario, from which place they came to Jackson county, where Mr. Goodall purchased eighty acres of land, in section 20, Blackman township, where he continued to be engaged in farming until his death, which occurred on the 17th of February, 1890, while his widow passed forward to the "land of the leal" in March, 1894. Of their ten children the following is a record: Ann resides in the city of Jackson; James is a successful farmer of Blackman township, and married Sarah J. Hopengardner, who has borne him five sons, Fred, Claude, Laurence, Frank and Harry; Martha is living in the city of Detroit; George is a resident of Jackson, as is also Libbie; Charles, the fifth child, is a farmer of Blackman township; Louise makes her home in Detroit, and Belle in Jackson; Fred is a resident of Blackman township and is individually mentioned on another page of this work, and Keziah is the wife of the subject of this sketch. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one son, Walter, who was born on the 2d of April, 1887, and who is now a student in the public schools and who is associated with his father in the operation of the homestead farm, which is devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of live stock.

ALONZO B. SOMERVILL.

The agricultural interests of Jackson county have an able reperesentative in the subject of this review, who has passed his entire life in the county and who is now numbered among the popular and successful

young farmers of Blackman township. Mr. Somervill was born on the parental homestead, on section 3, this township, the date of his nativity being November 13, 1868. He is a son of Samuel and Amanda (Keeler) Somervill, the former of whom was born in the dominion of Canada and the latter in Michigan. Samuel Somervill was reared in the city of Kingston, Ontario, and in his youth he ran away from home and came to Michigan, where he enlisted in the regular army, being sent to the state of Texas, and for five years he was engaged in fighting the Indians in the southwest. He then received his discharge, after which he went to California, where he engaged in gold mining for some time, but subsequently returned to Michigan, purchasing two hundred and forty acres of land in Blackman township, Jackson county, the same being partially cleared and improved. He was industrious and possessed good judgment, and through his indefatigable efforts he improved his farm and became one of the successful agriculturists of the county, having been married two and one-half years after locating on his farm. Here he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in the year 1873, at which time the subject of this sketch was about five years of age. Samuel Somervill was a man of integrity and sterling character and commanded the respect of all who knew him. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party. After his death his widow consummated a second marriage, becoming the wife of Adelbert Relyea, and they now reside in Payette, Idaho. Samuel and Amanda Somervill became the parents of the following named children: Alfred J., who is engaged in farming on the old homestead, married Miss Hattie Barber; Orlando D., first married Adel Soper and after her death wedded Nettie Taylor, and he resides in Grass Lake township; Alonzo B. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Alvilda M. is the wife of William Schaimet, of Jackson; William R., who married Julia Collins, is assistant superintendent of the Hyde Park Gas Works, of Chicago, Illinois; and Orville J., is engaged in mining in Idaho, retaining his residence in the village of Payette.

Alonzo B. Somervill was reared to the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the homestead farm and received his early educational training in the public schools of his native township. He remained at home until he had attained the age of fifteen years, and thereafter was employed on various farms in the township up to the time of his marriage, in 1891. Shortly after this important event in his life history he located on his present farm, in section 3, Blackman township, where he has fifty acres of excellent land, the major portion of which is under effective cultivation and devoted to diversified crops, while he also gives considerable attention to the raising of live stock. Mr. Somervill is energetic and progressive and through his application is gaining a due measure of prosperity and developing his farm into one of the valuable places of the township. He is public-spirited and ever ready to lend his influence and aid in the furtherance of enterprises for the general good of the community, while the people among whom his entire life has been passed accord him uniform confidence and esteem. In politics, while in no sense ambitious for official preferment, he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.



HUGO C. LOESER.

taking an intelligent interest in the questions of the hour. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, being a popular member of Rives Tent No. 868, at Rives Junchion.

On the 21st of May, 1891, Mr. Somervill was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Lewis, who was born in Rives township December 10, 1867, and who is a daughter of Benjamin C. and Eleanor G. (Peterson) Lewis, the father being a representative farmer of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were born and reared in the state of New York, whence they came to Jackson county in an early day, having lived in Napoleon and Tompkins townships prior to taking up their residence in Rives township, while for a time Mr. Lewis maintained his home near the city of Richmond, Virginia. He served three years in the Union army during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have three children, Wilbur, who is a farmer in Rives township; Frances, the wife of the subject, and Levada, who is the wife of Ellsworth Geiger, of Summit township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Somervill have been born five children, namely: The first born was a son, who died in infancy; Eleanor was born on the 24th of April, 1893; the third child, a son, died in infancy; Mildred was born on the 10th of May, 1899, and Edith, born March 13, 1903.

HUGO C. LOESER.

Among the enterprising men whose lives and characters are such as to well entitle them to recognition in a work of this nature is Mr. Loeser, senior member of the firm of Loeser & Lehr, who conduct a representative hardware business in Jackson, where he is known as a man of progressive ideas and as one deeply interested in the material advancement of the city and county and the promotion of local interests in all lines. He has been incumbent of offices of distinctive trust and responsibility, including that of state senator, and has been an active and valued exponent of the principles and policies of the political party with which he is identified, while in all the relations of life he has so comported himself as to elicit unequivocal confidence and esteem from those with whom he has come in contact.

Hugo Charles Loeser is a native of Detroit, and was born on the 20th of October, 1858, being a son of August and Therese (Mauch) Loeser, the former of whom was born in the kingdom of Saxony, and the latter in Wurtemburg, where both were reared and educated, he having come to America in 1849 and she in 1850 and they were married in Detroit in 1851. August was identified with the revolutionary movement of 1848, in which Carl Schurz took so prominent a part, and he was compelled to seek saftey outside his native land, and as his sympathies were distinctly with the republican form of government and he was imbued with the sturdy spirit of independence, it was but natural that he should turn to the United States. Here he identified himself with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, in Jackson, in 1854, when he transferred his allegiance to the new and strong candidate for public favor and ever afterward remained a stalwart advocate of its cause. He was a man of impregnable integrity and marked intellectuality and his life was one of signal honor and usefulness. He

devoted the major portion of his life to mercantile lines and his death occurred December 27, 1868, at which time he was forty-four years of age. Mrs. Loeser came to America in 1850, in company with her sister, Mrs. Amelia Haehnle, now of Jackson, and joined their brother, Lieutenant Bernhard Mauch, who was then proprietorof the Hotel Mauch in Detroit. He became a soldier in the Rebellion and sacrificed his life on the altar of his adopted county, being killed in the first battle of Bull Run. His wife was a sister of Herman Kiefer, who was for a number of years a member of the board of regents of the University of Michigan, being an honored and influential citizen of Detroit. August and Therese (Mauch) Loeser became the parents of six children, and of them brief data is incorporated as follows: Anna is the wife of Jacob Knab, of Detroit; Clara is the wife of John Knab, of the same city; Hugo C.; Louise is the wife of Julius Berns, of Detroit; August, Jr., died in 1868, at the age of three years; and Therese is the wife of Jacob Simon, of Jackson. The loved and devoted mother of the subject was summoned into eternal rest in 1878, at the age of forty-eight years.

Hugo C. Loeser was reared to maturity in the city of his nativity, where he attended the German-American Seminary from 1864 until 1876, after which he was a student for one term in the business college, in Detroit, conducted by the late Ira Mayhew, one of the leading educators of his day in Michigan and the author of numerous textbooks. Upon leaving school Mr. Loeser entered upon a clerkship in a grocery, and later learned the details of the manufacture of wire goods. On the 27th of December, 1877, he came to Jackson, and followed varied occupations for several years and here he has ever since maintained his home. In 1893 Mr. Loeser associated himself with John J. Lehr in the hardware business, and they now have a large and well equipped store, at Nos. 215 and 217 East Main street. They have, by honorable dealing and progressive methods, built up a profitable enterprise and are numbered among the leading business firms.

Mr. Loeser has voted with the Republican party, his interest leading him to become an active worker, and for fifteen years he has been prominent in all its local councils. In 1888 he was elected to represent the seventh ward on the board of aldermen, notwithstanding the normal political complexion of the ward is strongly Democratic. After the completion of his first term of two years, he was re-elected as his own successor, his efforts in the cause of municipal government being so unmistakable that on the expiration of his second term he was not permitted to retire to private life, since he was elected supervisor of his ward in 1892, in which capacity he served one term, of two years. He then became the candidate of his party for the office of city treasurer, being pitted against the most popular and able candidate the opposition could bring forth, and notwithstanding the large Democratic majority to be overcome he was defeated by only one hundred and thirty votes, his excellent run indicating the high confidence and esteem in which he is held. For three years Mr. Loeser was a member of the board of fire commissioners and thereafter was appointed a member of the board of police commissioners for three years, which incumbency he retains at the present. In the autumn of 1901 Mr. Loeser was elected to the state senate, as representative of the

seventh senatorial district, comprising the counties of Jackson and Washtenaw, and in the upper house he proved a valuable member, being assigned to various important committees. He was chairman of the committee on claims and accounts and also on that of the Industrial Home for Girls, while he held membership on further committees as follows: Apportionment, banks and corporations, College of Mines, and liquor traffic. He was a member of the senate which re-elected the late Hon. James McMillan to the United States senate, in which he was serving at the time of his death. Fraternally Mr. Loeser is identified with Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Schiller Lodge No. 43, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Central City Tent No. 139, Knights of the Maccabees, and the German Workingmen's Relief Society.

On the 2d of December, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Loeser to Miss Emma Frank, of Detroit, where she was born on the 15th of May, 1859, being a daughter of Louis Frank, a well known citizen of the state metropolis. Of this union have been born three children, namely: Hugo, who was born on the 17th of November, 1886, and who died on the 18th of the following month; William Hugo, who was born on the 28th of April, 1888, and Viola Therese Bertha, who was born on the 8th of June, 1890.

JOHN B. FOOTE.

He to whom this brief sketch is dedicated has been identified with the Michigan state prison in an official capacity for nearly a quarter of a century, having risen through various grades of promotion until he is now incumbent of the responsible position of deputy warden, under Alonzo Vincent, who assumed the office of warden in December, 1901, while the subject was appointed deputy on the 28th of May, 1902. Mr. Foote has been concerned with the discipline of this penitentiary since the 27th of February, 1881, when he was appointed a night guard at the prison, under General Humphrey, who was then warden. During the regime of Warden Hatch, on the 9th of June, 1886, he was appointed keeper, while in July, 1893, came a farther recognition of his ability and faithful service, since he was then advanced to the position of superintendent of clothing, by Warden Chamberlain. In February, 1902, he became secretary to Warden Vincent and remained in tenure of this position until his appointment to his present office. The duties devolving upon him are of most important and responsible order. He has charge of the yard police of the prison and the practical discipline of the institution is under his control. Under his direction is regulated the work of the various subordinate officers, about fifty in number, while he also represents the warden in various other capacities as expediency and occasion dictate. The prison has at the time of this writing more than seven hundred inmates, and thus it becomes evident that the labors devolving upon the deputy warden are such as to call for constant alertness, surveillance and administrative ability, while Mr. Foote has here shown the same discrimination, fertility of resource and courage and ability in meeting emergencies which have characterized his services in minor offices

in the institution. He was for a number of years a member of that well-conducted military organization, the Jackson Guards, and the knowledge gained in the connection has been of marked value to him in enforcing proper discipline in the prison, since the manoeuvering of the prisoners is a matter of no small importance when they are marching back and forth from their work in the various shops. He has the unlimited confidence of the prison officials and has made a record of which he may well be proud.

John B. Foote was born in North Adams, Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the 4th of May, 1857, being a son of John M. and Alida A. (Jackson) Foote, the former of whom was born in Connecticut, and the latter in Rochester, New York. The father of the subject came to Michigan in an early day, becoming one of the pioneers of Hillsdale county, while his marriage was solemnized in the city of Adrian, Lenawee county, of which locality his wife's parents were early settlers. In April, 1868, when the subject was about eleven years of age, his parents removed from Hillsdale to Jackson county, taking up their residence on a farm in Napoleon township, where they remained until 1878, when Mr. Foote disposed of his place here and returned to Hillsdale county, where he continued to be engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in June, 1886. His wife survived him but a few months, dying in November of the same year. Mr. Foote was a Republican in politics from the time of the organization of the party and both he and his devoted wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three are still living. The subject of this review received his initial educational discipline in the public schools of his native county and thereafter continued his studies in the schools of the village of Napoleon, Jackson county, completing a course in the high school. He continued to be identified with the work of the farm and also was a successful teacher in the district schools of Jackson county for a number of years, his labors being principally along these two lines until he secured a position in the prison, as has been already noted.

In the village of Napoleon, on the 3rd of July, 1877, Mr. Foote was united in marriage to Miss Anna E. Payne, who was born in Napoleon township, being a daughter of Lyman Payne, one of the well known and honored farmers of that section of the county. Of this union were born two children. Caroline L. is the wife of Walter L. Stevens, assistant clerk in the warden's office of the prison, and Alida M. became the wife of Charles H. Barnes, a railroad fireman, and she died in the city of Jackson on the 23d of November, 1902, leaving two children, Madeline F. and Caroline S., both of whom were taken into the home of their maternal grandfather at the time of their mother's death, he becoming the guardian of each. The elder of the two children is still a member of his family circle, the younger being now adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Stevens.

In politics Mr. Foote has ever been a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose cause he has taken an active interest, having been a delegate to various conventions and ever doing all in his power to promote its advancement. Fraternally he is identi-

fied with Michigan Lodge No. 50, Free and Accepted Masons; Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Foote is an enthusiastic devotee of the rod and gun, and his vacations are passed in connection with the exhilarating diversions involved in sports afield and afloat.

OSCAR B. DRISCOLL.

He to whose career attention is now directed is one of the well known and popular citizens of Jackson, where he has passed the major portion of his life, being at the present time incumbent of the position of chief master mechanic of the state prison and being known as an expert mechanical engineer and electrician. Mr. Driscoll was one of the brave boys who went forth from Jackson county to render valiant service during the war of the Rebellion, and in the "piping times of peace" he has been found equal loyal and faithful, thus commanding the high regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

Oscar B. Driscoll is a native son of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in the town of Alden, Erie county, New York, on the 23d of April, 1843. He is a son of James Driscoll, who maintained his home in the city of Jackson since the year 1846, and here he was for a time engaged in the butchering business and later followed the mason's trade for many years. He died in Jackson at the age of eighty-three years. He was born in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, being a son of James Driscoll, Sr., who was born in Ireland and who passed the greater portion of his life in the state of New York. The father of the subject came to Michigan in 1836, ere yet the state had been admitted to the Union, and first took up his residence in the village of Tecumseh, Lenawee county, where he continued to reside, except a brief interval, until his removal to Jackson. In New York was solemnized his marriage to Miss Martha Burdick, who was born in that state, the daughter of Rev. Asa Burdick, of Alden, and to this union were born nine children, of whom four are living at the present time. The mother was summoned to eternal rest in 1885, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Oscar B. Driscoll was reared to maturity in the city of Jackson, and to its public schools of the earlier epoch he is indebted for the educational discipline which he received in his youth. At the age of fourteen years he entered upon an apprenticeship at the painter's trade, at which he continued to work as a journeyman for a period of eighteen months, at the expiration of which he became a locomotive fireman in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, retaining this incumbency until the time when his intrinsic patriotism led him to render his services in defense of the Union, when its integrity was menaced by armed rebellion. In April, 1861, at the age of eighteen years, and in response to the President's first call for volunteers, Mr. Driscoll enlisted as a private in Company C, First Michigan Infantry, remaining in the service for a period of five months and then securing an honorable discharge, retiring from the army principally on account of the earnest pleadings of his mother, who secured a special order

from Gov. Blair. In March of the following year, however, he re-enlisted, at this time becoming a member of Company A, Ninth Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, and attached to the brigade commanded by General Kilpatrick, and he thereafter continued in active service until victory had crowned the Union arms, having participated in many of the notable battles incidental to the progress of the great internecine conflict and having been with Sherman's army on the ever memorable march from Atlanta to the sea. He received his honorable discharge at Jackson, Michigan, August 9, 1865, and then resumed his labors as fireman on the Michigan Central Railroad, being promoted to the responsible position of engineer about eighteen months later. In this capacity he remained with the Michigan Central until the year 1874, after which he was engineer on the Jackson, Ft. Wayne & Saginaw Railroad until 1876, when he resigned to accept the position of engineer of the city waterworks of Jackson, retaining this incumbency until 1880. He then established his headquarters at Brainerd, Minnesota, becoming an engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad. A few months later he returned to Jackson and took a position as engineer in the works of the Jackson Furniture Company, but soon afterward he was asked to superintend the installment of a new battery of boilers in the Michigan state prison, successfully completing the work. In 1886 he was for five months a traveling representative of the American Steam Brake Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and at the expiration of this time he again assumed the position of engineer at the state prison. Within a short interval, however, he was again called to assume the position of engineer of the city water-works, of whose operation he had charge until 1889, when he became superintendent of the Edison Electric Light Company, in which capacity he has rendered most effective and satisfactory service. March 27, 1891, he returned to the state prison, at the solicitation of Warden Hatch, to take charge of the plant and has continued to the present, through Wardens Davis and Chamberlain's administrations and well into that of Warden Vincent. Everything relating to the power, machinery, heating and lighting of the prison is under his direct supervision, twenty-three to twenty-five men being constantly assigned him. In politics Mr. Driscoll accords an unswerving allegiance to the Democratic party, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Union Veterans' Union, Post No. 48, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On Christmas Eve, 1867, Mr. Driscoll was united in marriage to Miss Olive T. Maitland, who was summoned into eternal rest on the 24th of May, 1886, her gentle and gracious womanhood having endeared her to all with whom she came in contact. She is survived by four children, namely: Lizzie M., William B., Edna A. and Samuel O. On the 5th of October, 1891, Mr. Driscoll married Mrs. Ida May Draper, of Jackson.

W. HENRY VAN HORNE.

Genealogical research has a distinct and unequivocal value, be it in the tracing of an obscure and broken line or the follow-

ing back of a noble and illustrious lineage where men have been valorous and women of gentle refinement. We of this twentieth century, democratic type cannot afford to hold in light estimation the bearing up of a 'scutcheon upon whose fair face appears no sign of blot, and he should be the more honored who honors a noble name and the memory of noble deeds. The lineage of the subject of this review is one of distinguished and most interesting order, and no apology need be made in referring to this in connection with the record of the individual accomplishment of the subject himself, for he has so ordered his life as to prove worthy as a scion of the line from which he sprung. He is now living on the old homestead farm, in Blackman township, and is well known and highly honored in the county, where he has passed the major portion of his life, his parents having been numbered among the sterling pioneers of the county, and here he personally has been identified with business and industrial affairs for a long term of years.

The ancestry of the subject in the agnatic line is authentically traced back to the Count and Countess Van Horne, who came from Holland, their native land, to America in the year 1634, being numbered among the patrician Hollanders of New Amsterdam, the nucleus of our present magnificent national metropolis, the city of New York. The next in direct line of descent was Jansen Cornelius Van Horne, whose son, Cornelius Jansen, married Ann Maria Jans, on the 6th of October, 1659, she having been a daughter of Anneke Jans, whose heirs have so long been disputing the title held to be vested in Trinity church, in New York city. Of this last mentioned marriage was born Abram Van Horne, who, on the 6th of September, 1700, married Maria Provost, also a representative of the old Knickerbocker stock. He purchased three thousand acres of land in Washington county, New York, and on this fine demesne he erected the historic white house, a true manorial dwelling, from which the town took its name. His son Abram, in the year 1730, married Autia Covenhoven and they became the parents of three sons and six daughters, and from the son Matthew the line of the subject of this sketch is traced. Henry Van Horne, son of said Matthew, was the grandfather of the subject and was born on the 9th of May, 1752, in the state of New York. He married Sophia Fernicrook, of Montgomery county, New York, and they became the parents of eight children, namely: Matthew, who died in the state of New York; Christopher, who was the father of the subject; Henry, who was born December 25, 1812; Eve, who was born April 14, 1796; Catherine, who was born January 29, 1802; Hannah, who was born May 28, 1791; Maria, who was born September 29, 1793, and Elizabeth, who was born July 27, 1798. Henry Van Horne was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812 and died shortly after returning home from the same. His wife passed her life in the old Empire state and survived him by a number of years.

Christopher Van Horne, father of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, was born in Montgomery county, New York, on the 11th of April, 1806, and in Cato, Cayuga county, on Christmas day of the year 1831, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Cline, who was born in that state, on the 10th of May, 1809. To them were born

thirteen children, concerning whom the following is a brief record: Sardeniaett, who was born on the 28th of September, 1832, became the wife of John Fellows, of Blackman township, Jackson county, Michigan, where she died in 1895; Isaac, who was born March 28, 1834, married Adelia Patton, and they now reside in the city of Battle Creek, this state, he being an elder in the Seventh-day Adventist church and one of its prominent officials; Mary A. and Martha A., twins, were born on the 3d of February, 1836, and the latter died in October of the year 1839, while Mary, who is a spinster, resides on the old homestead with the subject of this sketch; W. Henry, whose name introduces this article, was the next in order of birth; Ellen S. was born on the 18th of January, 1840, and died on August 18th of the following year; Cornelius C., who was born on the 7th of February, 1842, married Amanda Patton, and he is now a prominent farmer near the city of Charlotte, Eaton county; Christopher, who was born on the 19th of July, 1843, married Miss Sarah Van der Bogert, and they reside in the city of Jackson, where he is engaged in the blacksmithing business; Gertrude L., who was born October 26, 1845, is unmarried and resides on the old homestead farm; Adelbert S., who was born September 12, 1847, died on the 25th of February, 1861; Lewis D., who was born August 1, 1849, married Margaret Wilson and they reside in the city of Jackson, where he is employed as a special watchman by the Jackson Corset Company; two died in infancy unnamed.

Christopher Van Horne, father of the subject, remained at the parental home until the death of his honored sire, after which he went to live in the home of a family named Van Dorn, in the town of Cato, Cayuga county, New York, and remained with this family up to the time of his marriage, having in the meanwhile received a good common-school education. He then purchased fifty acres of land in that county, and reclaimed and otherwise improved the place, where he resided until 1844, when he came with his family to Jackson county. In the preceding year he had individually made a trip to this county and here effected the purchase of one hundred and twenty acres of the old homestead where the subject now resides, in section 4, Blackman township. About twenty acres of the tract had been cleared and a small frame house erected on the same. The family here took up their abode, and Christopher Van Horne turned his attention vigorously to the work of clearing the land and making it eligible for cultivation, and before his death he had reclaimed all but fifteen acres. In the meanwhile he had added to the area of his landed estate, purchasing adjoining property and becoming the owner of a total of one hundred and fifty-four acres in the homestead. Here he passed the remainder of his signally honorable and useful life, passing away on the 21st of September, 1872, while his cherished and devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 5th of August, 1879. Mr. Van Horne was a man of fine mentality and marked individuality, and thus it was but natural that he should wield a distinct influence in the community, his public spirit and progressiveness leading him to take a deep interest in all that touched the general welfare. His was the distinction of having been the first man elected to the office of supervisor of Black-

man township, and he was incumbent of this office for many years, doing much to further the best interests of the township and being a prominent figure in public affairs of a local nature, while his counsel was held in high regard by all who knew him, for his integrity of purpose was beyond cavil and his judgment mature and impartial. In politics he was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, while his religious faith was that of the Methodist church, his wife holding membership in the Baptist church. Their memories are revered in the community, and it may well be said that "their works do follow them."

W. Henry Van Horne, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Cato, Cayuga county, New York, on the 3d of October, 1839, and was about seven years of age at the time when his parents removed to Jackson county, so that this has been his home for practically his entire life. He received his early educational discipline in the public schools of the locality and period and continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until 1860, when he secured a position in the hardware store of Rice & Gibson, in the city of Jackson, remaining with this firm four and one-half years and gaining valuable business experience. He then entered the dry-goods establishment of the late William M. Bennett, and continued as a trusted and faithful employe of this well-known and honored citizen for the long period of sixteen years, while he also remained for a time with Bennett & Son, successors of the original owner of the business, and later became a partner in the grocery establishment of Hobart, Bolton & Company, being one of the popular and well-known business men of the Central City and gaining a wide circle of friends throughout the county. In 1881 Mr. Van Horne was elected to the office of county clerk, in which he rendered efficient service for a term of two years, and since moving to Blackman township served as justice of the peace four years and for one year was school moderator. He gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and has been an active and effective worker in its cause. Since 1895 Mr. and Mrs. Van Horne have resided on the old homestead, and here a gracious and refined hospitality is ever in evidence and is duly appreciated by their hosts of friends in the county. Mr. Van Horne maintains the active supervision of the farm, which is under a high state of cultivation, being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of an excellent grade of live stock, while the residence and other buildings are substantial and attractive.

On the 29th of June, 1865, Mr. Van Horne was united in marriage to Miss Josephene Borden, who was born in Cazenovia, Madison county, New York, being a daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Bumpus) Borden, both of whom were likewise natives of that county, where the death of the former occurred on the 11th of October, 1863, while his wife survived him many years, passing away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Van Horne, on the 11th of March, 1898. The Borden family has long been identified with the annals of American history, being of the stanch old Quaker stock of Rhode Island. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Van Horne was Isaac Bumpus, who was a man of fine attainments, having been a successful school teacher in the state of New York in the

early days and having been one of the first surveyors of that state and also of Pennsylvania, his death occurring in Erie county, Pennsylvania. Joseph Borden, the paternal grandfather, removed from Providence, Rhode Island, to Madison county, New York, in the year 1808, making the overland journey with a two-horse team and wagon, while his wife accompanied him in a one-horse chaise of the type then in use, driving a pacing mare, which was the first horse of this type in Madison county and which attracted much attention. The original progenitors of the Borden family in America were two brothers who immigrated hither from France, one locating in New Jersey and the other in Rhode Island, whence their descendants have become disseminated throughout various sections of the Union. Mrs. Van Horne has one sister, Sarah A., who was married, on the 13th of July, 1857, to George Remington, of Auburn, New York, and in the same year they went to Dundee, Kane county, Illinois, where Mr. Remington was engaged in mercantile business. They subsequently moved to South Haven, Michigan, where his death occurred. His widow is now living in the home of her son Fred, who resides in Benton Harbor, Michigan, and who holds a position as master of vessels plying the Great Lakes, he being the youngest of her three children, the other two being Charles, who is a resident of the city of Des Moines, Iowa, and Carrie, who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Van Horne became the parents of one child, Lella, who died in infancy. They hold membership in the Baptist church. Mrs. Van Horne is a lady of gracious presence and true refinement, and the family home is a center of generous cheer and hospitality,—one of which it may well be said, in the colloquial phrase of the early days, that the latch-string is always out.

ANDREW S. WING.

In studying a clear-cut, sane and distinct character like that of this honored pioneer citizen of Jackson county, interpretation follows fact in a straight line of derivation and thus there is no need of indirection or puzzling. His character has been the positive expression of strong nature, and among those who have lived in this section of the sovereign commonwealth of Michigan from the early pioneer epoch to the present time there are none who are held in higher esteem than he. Mr. Wing represents the third generation of the family in Jackson county, and his reminiscences of the early days are graphic in outline and of absorbing interest to those of the younger generation, to whom it seems almost incredible that so marvelous a change could have been here wrought within so comparatively a brief interval of time as that represented in the life span of one man. Those who can thus give so definite information in regard to the scenes and events of the pioneer era should not fail to leave a written record, since the same will prove of inestimable historical value in the years to come, when they have been called from the sphere of life's activities. Mr. Wing is one of the representative farmers of Blackman township, where he has a finely improved place, and it may be said to his further credit and honor that he has

been the architect of his own fortune and that he has won success by indefatigable effort, and has had an able coadjutor in his devoted wife, to whose aid and counsel he attributes much of the prosperity which is his today.

Andrew S. Wing is a native of the township in which he now maintains his home, having been born on the pioneer homestead, in Blackman township, on the 4th of March, 1844. He is a son of Calvin and Clarinda (Reed) Wing, the former of whom was born in Somerset county, Maine, on the 28th of September, 1822, while the latter was born in the same place, in 1823. Of their union were born seven children, of whom three are living at the present time, namely: Andrew S., the subject of this review; Levi, who is likewise a successful farmer of Blackman township, and Jessie A., who is the wife of Chauncey Raymond, of the city of Jackson. The mother of the subject was summoned into eternal rest on the 24th of December, 1867, and on the 30th of March, 1872, Mr. Wing consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Ella Knapp, who was born in Franklin county, Maine, on the 9th of March, 1829, being a daughter of Elijah and Celia L. (Pulling) Knapp. Of this second marriage no children were born, and Mrs. Wing is still living, maintaining her home in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Wing family is of stanch old Scottish lineage, and the original American ancestors came to the new world in the early colonial epoch, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, whence representatives of the name became disseminated in various parts of New England, while the branch of the family to which the subject belongs was early established in the state of Maine, with whose annals the name has been long and honorably identified. Abram Wing, grandfather of the subject, was born in Somerset county, Maine, and was there married to Miss Nancy Grover. In the year 1843 they left their home in the Pine Tree state and came to the new state of Michigan, locating in Blackman township, this county, where the grandfather began the development of a tract of wild land, there continuing to reside for several years, at the expiration of which he disposed of the property and purchased two hundred acres in Henrietta township, while later he removed to what is now the city of Niles, Berrien county, where he died in 1863, at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow long survived him, passing away on the 27th of March, 1882, at the venerable age of about eighty years. Of their children the following is a brief record: Calvin, the father of the subject, will be individually mentioned in another paragraph. Alvira became the wife of Gilbert Stevens and both are now deceased. They were numbered among the early settlers of Jackson county, whither they came from Maine about the year 1834. In 1852 they, in company with their two daughters and Hiram Wing, started on the long and perilous overland trip to the state of Oregon, starting out with eleven yoke of oxen and consuming nearly a year in making the trip, while only three of their oxen survived to reach the end of the journey. Hiram Wing, the next in order of birth of the children of Abram Wing, died in Oregon. Benjamin O. died in Jackson, Michigan. Levi died in Blackman township, this county, and Harriet died also in Blackman township.

Calvin Wing, father of the subject, came to Jackson county in the same year as did his father, and was here identified with agricultural pursuits for a long term of years, becoming one of the honored and influential citizens of the county. Soon after coming here he entered the employ of B. J. Collier, of Spring Arbor, for whom he worked on the farm eight months, then settled on a farm in Blackman township, which he purchased in the fall of 1844. Here he established his home, the tract being entirely unreclaimed at the time when he came into possession of the same. He was unremitting in his toil, laboring early and late in order to secure a position of independence. For a considerable length of time he worked in a saw-mill during the regular working days, and then returned, after having partaken of his frugal supper, and often continued his labors until midnight. It was several years before a well was provided on the farm, and the water used for drinking and domestic purposes was secured from a spring, which was located a considerable distance from the home. He continued to be employed in the mill for several years, and in the meanwhile carried forward the reclamation of his land, the major portion of which he placed under effective cultivation. In 1846 his wife and a neighbor, Mrs. Thomas Cole, killed, with clubs, on this farm a large black bear, showing the courage and self-reliance so characteristic of the noble pioneer women, while poor bruin, who succumbed to this effective feminine drubbing, was afterward placed in the hands of a taxidermist, who mounted the animal, which was thereafter placed on exhibition in Jackson. In those days the Indians were very numerous in this locality, and many of them were subtle and treacherous. In connection the mother of the subject owned the preservation of her life to the fine dog owned by the family, the animal gaining a wide reputation in the pioneer community by reason of his manifestation of intelligence on this and other occasions, while large sums of money were offered for him, but invariably refused. The subject personally remembers that one night an Indian came to the door of the little cabin home and asked for food. With customary hospitality, the mother of the subject provided for the wants of the dusky visitor, and when she turned her back the Indian made an attempt to stab her with his knife. It was at this critical moment that the faithful dog, which answered to the name of "June," sprung upon the savage and caught him by the throat, holding his prey until Mrs. Wing caused him to release his grasp. She then compelled the redskin to sit in the house under guard until her husband returned home from the mill, at a late hour in the night. Upon being informed of the dastardly attempt upon the life of his wife, he seized an ax and was about to wreak summary vengeance upon the Indian, but his wife prevailed upon him to desist. The Indian was sent into the loft of the cabin, which was reached by a ladder, and after such disposition had been made of him the ladder was removed and the faithful dog remained on guard during the entire night. In the morning they gave food to the Indian and sent him away unharmed. The father of the subject continued to be engaged in farming in this county until his death, which occurred on the 12th of July, 1894.

Andrew S. Wing, whose name intro-

duces this sketch, was reared on the old homestead farm, while his educational privileges were such as were afforded in the primitive schools of the locality and period, and even these he attended in an irregular way, by reason of the fact that his assistance was demanded in connection with the work of the pioneer farm. He remained beneath the parental roof until he had attained the age of seventeen years, at which time, in 1861, he went to Calhoun county, where he entered the employ of Daniel Dunikan, with whom he remained six years and eight months, working on a farm, receiving six hundred dollars in recompense for his services. A mark of his fidelity may be noted at this juncture by reverting to the fact that during this interval he lost only seven days. During the war of the Rebellion he rendered effective service in recruiting soldiers, and was deeply interested in the great conflict which determined the integrity of the Union. In 1866 he returned to his home and thereafter assisted his father for the ensuing four years. He then rented eighty acres of land, in Blackman township, and there was engaged in farming for three years, after which he was for five years in charge of the county poor farm, in which connection he rendered most capable and satisfactory service. Then, after residing in the city of Jackson one year, he resumed his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture, having, in 1881, purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres, in sections 4 and 9, Blackman township, the place having been known as the Frank Green farm. Here he has developed one of the model farms of this section, having expended more than four thousand dollars in improvements, while everything about the place indicates thrift, prosperity and careful management. In 1887 Mr. Wing erected his present commodious and attractive residence, while the finely equipped and substantial barn was erected in 1902. In addition to raising the various crops best suited to the soil and climate, Mr. Wing also raises each year some excellent grade live stock, while he is a great lover of fine horse flesh and has bred and raised many valuable horses, a number of the same being standard bred. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, in support of which he exercises his franchise at all times, and while he is loyal to the interests of the community and to the county in which he has passed practically his entire life, he has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office. He is well known in the county and holds the uniform confidence and regard of all.

On New Year's day, 1868, Mr. Wing was united in marriage to Miss Almira Huntoon, who was born in Wyoming county, New York, September 28, 1845, being a daughter of George B. and Lydia (Lindsey) Huntoon, who were likewise natives of that county, whence they came to Michigan in the year 1847, locating in Ingham county, where Mr. Huntoon purchased a tract of wild land, developing a good farm and becoming one of the prosperous and honored citizens of the locality. He was born in the year 1821, and his death occurred in 1893, his devoted wife having passed away in 1879, at the age of forty-four years, their marriage having been solemnized in 1843. They became the parents of four children, namely: Almira, wife of the subject; Kiliab L., who is a resident of the city of

Jackson; Lydia Rose, who resides in Albion, Michigan, and George, a resident of Emmet county, this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Wing were born four children, of whom two are living: Cora E. became the wife of Frederick Colby, of Boston, Massachusetts, a resort merchant; they thus pass their time during the winter-resort season at Eau Gallie, Florida, and the summers at Macatawa Park, Michigan, both being popular and attractive resorts; Isidore, the youngest daughter of the subject, is the wife of Thomas Dunn, and they reside on the old homestead farm of her father.

CHARLES E. ALDRICH.

The annals of Jackson county give evidence that the Aldrich family has been identified with its history from the pioneer days, and thus added interest attaches to the consideration of the career of the subject of this brief sketch, who is incumbent of the responsible office of recorder of the city of Jackson, to which he was elected, as candidate on the Democratic ticket, in the spring election of 1902. In a preliminary way it will be proper to quote from an article published in the Jackson Daily Patriot, offering an appreciative estimate of the man and the official:

"Charles E. Aldrich, the present recorder of the city of Jackson, is far from being a pretentious man. He is one of the many quiet citizens of Jackson who has the welfare of the city at heart at all times, and who, so far as he is able, is ever ready to do those things which inure to the advancement and prosperity of Michigan's attractive 'Central City.' In his early life he was buried in the seclusion of private offices, and while he was always faithful to his employers he had a certain amount of public spirit which led him to desire work in a larger sphere. He served as alderman for two years, from the second ward, and made a good record in the common council. Later he took a position as deputy recorder of the city, under W. J. Caldwell, and during a service of five years in this capacity proved himself one of the best deputy recorders the city has known. Last spring he was nominated for the office itself, and the able manner in which he had assisted in the conduct of the important affairs of the office was given a hearty endorsement at the polls, though there was a strong candidate and able man running in opposition. As recorder his record has been all that could be asked. He is in easy touch with the affairs of the city and his store of knowledge in regard to the city boards and municipal government renders him a valuable official in his present capacity. His years of training in office work make Mr. Aldrich a trustworthy accountant for the city's bookkeeping. He commenced his career in office work in Bay City, where he was employed five years, a portion of the time with an extensive lumber company and later in the Bay City Bank. Mr. Aldrich was born and reared in the city of Jackson, and when the opportunity presented for him to return to his native place and take a position with the Union Bank, in 1884, he was quick to accept, and here he has ever since continued to maintain his home. His consideration for all the people has rendered him one of them and his friends are legion."

Charles E. Aldrich was born in the family homestead, on Blackstone street, in the city of Jackson, the date of his nativity having been May 14, 1863. He is a son of Ezra M. and Lottie (Beebe) Aldrich, the former of whom was born in New York, and the latter in Jackson, Michigan. Ezra Aldrich came to Jackson at about twenty years of age, a brother, Ranson Aldrich, already residing at Parma and a sister, Mrs. Henry Hayden, being in Jackson. For several years he was employed in the office of the Hayden-Reynolds Mill Company, having charge of the shipping department. In 1849 he was one of the Jackson men who made the trip to California gold fields, though he returned not much better off. About 1882 he married Miss Lottie Beebe, sister of Mrs. Gen. W. H. Withington. He soon thereafter embarked in the hardware trade as a member of the firm of Rice, Pratt & Company, and about 1870 removed with several other Jackson county parties to Mississippi, buying land, to the improvement of which the operation of a saw and a grist mill some eight years were devoted. He returned to Jackson in 1879 and after a few years spent with Withington & Cooley as superintendent, he established a planing-mill and box factory at Bay City, selling this in 1884 to become cashier of the newly organized Union Bank of Jackson, a position he retained until his death, October 27, 1890. He was a Democrat of the old school, and while not desiring public recognition was repeatedly urged to become a candidate for mayor. His circle of warm friends was extensive, his genial personality and accommodating spirit guaranteeing more than local popularity.

The subject received his educational discipline in the public schools. For three years from 1886 he was engaged in the manufacture of brooms, the firm name being Aldrich & Phillips. He was married April 20, 1887, to Miss Antoinette Kielmann, of Jackson. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of Pythias.

J. GEORGE KEEBLER.

Jackson has been signally favored in the personnel of its executive officials, and in the administration of its fiscal affairs no incumbent of the office of city treasurer has made a better record than has Mr. Keebler, who has served consecutively in the office since 1897, while his is the distinction of having been the youngest man ever elected to this important position. Mr. Keebler is a native son of Jackson county and has here passed his entire life, while he has attained prestige and success through his own efforts and is one of the well-known and deservedly popular men of the city, and well entitled to representation in this work. Mr. Keebler was born at No. 630 North Jackson street, on the 25th of May, 1869, being a son of J. Frederick and Wilhelmina (Schweitzer) Keebler, both of whom are of German birth, and have lived in Jackson county for the past forty years. J. Frederick Keebler is a carpenter by trade and for thirty-eight years was in the employ of the well-known firm of S. Heyser & Sons. Of his seven children, five are living at the present time, George being third in order of birth. J. George Keebler received his early education in the public schools, but at the age of fifteen, in order to

assist his parents, left school and took a position in the sash and blind factory of S. Heyser & Sons, being shortly afterward promoted to shipping clerk and inspector. October 1, 1888, he was appointed deputy city treasurer, under E. F. Lowery, as whose assistant he continued to serve for five years, when he was reappointed by T. W. Chapin, who succeeded Mr. Lowery. Four years later, on the 5th of April, 1897, Mr. Keebler was elected treasurer, as the candidate of the Democratic party, being at the time twenty-seven years of age and, as previously stated, being the youngest man ever elected to this important office, while an evidence of his personal popularity and the general confidence reposed in him was shown in the fact that he led the ticket with a majority of eleven hundred and fifty votes. On the 3d of April, 1899, Mr. Keebler was re-elected treasurer, receiving a majority of nineteen hundred and eighty-seven votes, notable as being the largest majority ever given a candidate for public office in the city, and on the 1st of April, 1901, Mr. Keebler was elected for a third term, again leading the ticket, his term expiring May 5, 1903. That he has given a most capable and satisfactory administration needs no further voucher than that shown in his retention of the office and the gratifying majorities which have been accorded him at the polls. Mr. Keebler has been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party from the time of attaining his majority and has been an efficient worker in its cause. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum and the Jackson Schwaben Verein, while he is also a member of the Jackson Country Club. He is not married.

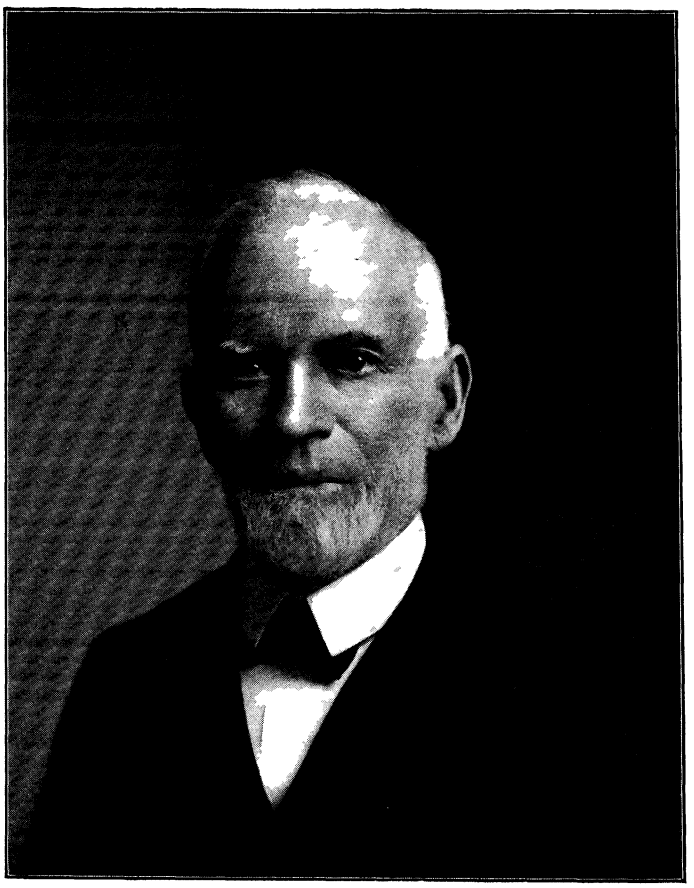
The following excerpt from a local newspaper stands in evidence of Mr. Keebler's standing among his fellow citizens:

"For fifteen years J. George Keebler has been connected with the city treasurer's office—nine years as clerk and deputy and six years as treasurer. Every day of the fifteen years he has made friends by his courtesy and attention to the duties of the exacting office. It is conceded on all hands that he has been one of the most efficient treasurers the city has ever had, and his faithfulness and ability have won him the best wishes of all, in whatever he may undertake in the future."

GEORGE W. KENNEDY.

The lineage of the subject of this review is one of distinguished and most interesting order, and no apology need be made in reverting to it in connection with the record of the individual accomplishment of himself, for there has been no shadow of wrong or injustice to mar his career, which has been one of consecutive and honorable endeavor, while he is to-day known as one of the representative citizens of the Central City of Michigan and as one worthy of the confidence and regard in which he is so uniformly held in the community in which he has so long made his home and in which he conducts an important real estate and loan business.

George W. Kennedy in a native of the Keystone state, having been born at Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, on the 2d of February, 1820, and being a son of Frederick



GEORGE W. KENNEDY.

A. and Margaret (Tipper) Kennedy, the former of whom was born in Brighton, England, in 1785, while his wife was likewise a native of the "right little, tight little isle," where she was born in 1783, their marriage having been solemnized in Marlebone church, London, in 1809. In the spring of 1817 Frederick A. Kennedy emigrated to America, embarking on the sailing vessel "Mary Ann," and twelve weeks elapsed ere the boat dropped anchor in the port of the city of New York. On the morning before sailing the captain of the vessel stated that if any desired to return to land for provisions or other supplies, a boat would be furnished them, and among the twenty-one persons who availed themselves of this privilege was Mr. Kennedy. When the sailing boat returned with its passengers from the shore the bow of the boat ran on to the cable of the "Mary Ann" and was overturned. Mr. Kennedy succeeded in grasping a rope which was attached to the vessel, and endeavored to reach its stern, but was so hampered by others who were struggling in the water and who clung to him that he finally fell back exhausted and was carried away by the current, later being picked up by a coaling vessel, which returned him to the "Mary Ann" after he had been resuscitated, and it finally transpired that he and one other were the only ones saved of the twenty-one who were in the capsized boat. After his arrival he remained in New York city about two years, his wife having joined him in 1818. In the following year they removed to Silver Lake, Pennsylvania, where Mr. Kennedy engaged in farming until 1821, when he removed with his family to Lodi, Seneca county, New York, where they made their home for the following ten years, when, in 1831, they emigrated to the territory of Michigan. In Macon township, Lenawee county, Mr. Kennedy purchased a tract of government land, the same being in the midst of the primeval forest, and here he erected his rude and primitive log cabin, whose only door for some time was that supplied by an overhanging quilt, sawed lumber for the purpose being unobtainable. He began the reclamation of his land and endured the hardships and privations characteristic of the pioneer days, while his first crops of wheat were threshed out with oxen, a floor sixteen feet square being constructed for this purpose, while the nearest markets were Detroit and Monroe. On this pioneer homestead the parents continued to reside until 1857, when they came to Jackson county, whither George W. had preceded them, and thereafter resided in Jackson, until the close of their long and useful lives, the mother having been summoned into eternal rest in 1869, while her husband passed to his reward, in the fullness of years and well earned honors, in 1871. Mr. Kennedy was a man of fine intellectuality and exalted integrity of character, and ever commanded the confidence and high regard of all with whom he came in contact, and wielded a beneficent influence in the communities in which he lived. He was a member of the state legislature in 1850, this assembly having been the second to be held at Lansing, to which place the capital had been removed from Detroit. He was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party and was one of its prominent workers in the state in the early days. He received good educational advantages in his native land, where he learned the trade of cooper, his father having followed the plan of ap-

prenticing each of his sons to some trade at the age of fourteen years, believing that thus they would be the better prepared to face the responsibilities of life. At the time when he emigrated to America the English law prescribed it a misdemeanor for a mechanic to leave the county, and in order to forfend difficulty Mr. Kennedy concealed his indenture papers on a cord tied about his neck at the time of taking his departure. His father, James Kennedy, a man of ability and erudition, served as tutor to King George IV when the latter was a lad and holding the title of Prince of Wales. There is particular consistency in incorporating in this article a reproduction of a letter written by James Kennedy to his son Frederick, about two years after the latter's locating in the United States, since the letter is not only indicatory of the sterling character of the grandsire, but also breathes a spirit of true humanitarianism and of definite appreciation of the great American republic which it was never his good fortune to visit.

BRIGHTON, ENGLAND, Sept. 27, 1818.

DEAR FREDERICK:

You now feel what liberty does; you acknowledge that it is the real source of happiness. Plenty and every virtue spring from it. Without it man is degraded. Sow the principles of it in the minds of your children; teach them to defend the government of America, which has opened its bosom to their father, given him bread and even affluence; teach them hatred to tyrants who oppose man; who look upon the industrious mechanic as their slave. May Providence cause America always to prosper; may her fleets and armies prove victorious over those of suffering Europe. If ever America is attacked, always be ready to fight her battles, and as you are an adopted son, show the natural-born sons that you are not inferior to them. That man alone is a hero who falls in defending the liberty of man.

Affectionately yours,

JAMES KENNEDY.

George W. Kennedy was reared to the age of eleven in New York, where he received his early educational training in the common schools. At the age mentioned he accompanied his parents on their removal to the wilds of Michigan, and was reared to maturity on the pioneer homestead, in Lenawee county, doing his part in the reclaiming of the land and in its subsequent cultivation. He waxed strong in mind and body under the sturdy discipline involved, while he continued his educational work in the schools of the locality and period and also by private application. As a young man he worked at farming on shares and also taught in the district schools, being thus engaged in Lenawee county until the spring of 1849, when he came to Jackson county. In Hanover township he purchased a farm, the major portion of which had been cleared and placed under cultivation, but at that time was badly run down, the fields being overgrown with horse sorrel, while the improvements were notable only from their absence. Mr. Kennedy and wife took up their abode in the log house on the place, which continued to serve as their home for fifteen years, within which time he had wrought marvelous changes in the farm, which he developed into one of the finest properties in the county. In 1858 he erected the commodious and substantial brick residence which still ornaments the estate, while all other buildings were in harmony therewith, everything giving evidence of thrift and prosperity and indicating that the proprietor was a man of energy and progressive policy. Mr. Kennedy brought to bear strict business principles in the conduct of his farm, studying as to means and methods and availing himself of improved machinery and implements, thus gaining the maximum returns from the efforts put forth.

He was the first in the township to purchase a mower and reaper, the first to secure a grain drill, the first to utilize a farm bell and in the forefront in adopting other modern improvements and accessories. He introduced the cultivation of clover in the township and was the first to use land plaster for fertilizing purposes. In 1864 Mr. Kennedy disposed of his farm and removed to Jackson. Here he engaged in the selling of agricultural implements and machinery, while he also conducted and gave a general supervision to a farm in Blackman township, the same being located three miles north of the city. To these enterprises he successfully devoted his attention until 1870 when he established himself in the fire and life insurance business, becoming the representative of fourteen leading companies and building up one of the most important agencies and becoming one of the largest underwriters in this section of the state. He continued in this enterprise for twenty years, but since December, 1890, the major portion of his time and attention have been demanded in connection with the affairs of the estate of the late Daniel B. Hibbard, one of the best known of Jackson county's pioneers. Mr. Kennedy was appointed executor and trustee of this estate, which showed an inventory of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with liabilities amounting to one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, the latter amount being represented in mortgages of ninety-six thousand dollars and a floating indebtedness of seventeen thousand. Mr. Hibbard had been one of the largest real-estate holders in Jackson and had done more than probably any other one man for the upbuilding of the city, and at his death his estate was left in a very complicated condition, so that marked discrimination and executive ability were demanded in adjusting its affairs in such a way as to protect the best interests of the heirs and meet the just obligations. That Mr. Kennedy has succeeded admirably in the accomplishment of this task is evident when we advert to the fact that he has wiped out the entire amount of the indebtedness resting on the estate and so conserved the incidental resources as to retain a handsome property entirely unencumbered. This was undoubtedly one of the largest and most involved estates ever handled by an executor in the county, and the fidelity and discrimination which Mr. Kennedy has brought to bear mark him as one of the most discerning and capable of business men, while he has gained high commendation for his efforts in the connection. He is personally the owner of valuable real estate in the city and also makes a specialty of extending financial loans on approved real-estate security, being an excellent judge of values and having dealt largely in real-estate, both individually and in the handling of the properties belonging to the Hibbard estate. He erected the Kennedy block, a fine three-story brick structure, on Cortland street, and is also the owner of a number of residence properties which he rents.

From the time of attaining his majority Mr. Kennedy has given an unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party, in whose cause he has ever taken a lively and patent interest. He cast his first vote in 1841 and his first presidential ballot was deposited in support of James K. Polk. At the age of twenty-one he was made township officer, and after locating in Hanover township he was retained constantly in some official capacity until his removal to Jackson, when he

decided to "swear off," as he expresses it, upon office-holding, but less than six months later a vacancy occurred in the city council and he was appointed to fill the same, as a representative of the fourth ward, serving two years. He was a candidate for the legislature in 1860, but met the defeat that attended the party ticket in general in this section of the state. His brother Frederick served as a member of the legislature in 1846, the capital being at that time the city of Detroit, while he was likewise elected as a representative of the Democracy. Ex-Governor Austin Blair, who passed the major portion of his life in Jackson, being one of its most distinguished citizens, was a member of the lower house of the same assembly and was the youngest man in that body. Mr. Kennedy is a man of gracious and genial personality, is well known throughout Jackson county and is honored and revered as one of its sterling pioneer citizens. Though he is an octogenarian, he retains the vigor and alertness of a man many years his junior and his idle moments are few and far between. He enjoys social life and has gathered about him a coterie of devoted friends, while one of his favorite diversions is a keen game of cribbage, many a rubber standing to his credit in this line. For six years he served as secretary and treasurer of the Jackson County Agricultural Society and for twelve years was treasurer of the Jackson County Horse Breeders' Association. While a resident of Hanover township he was called upon to serve in various positions of public trust, as has been before intimated. He was supervisor of the township at the time of his removal to Jackson, while he had previously served as township clerk, highway commissioner, justice of the peace, and school inspector, and during the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan he held the office of postmaster in the village of Hanover, retaining this incumbency for a period of eight years. His religious faith is that of the Unitarian church, in whose affairs he has taken a most prominent part, having been chairman of the meeting in which was organized the first Unitarian society in the city of Jackson, and he has ever since been almost continuously identified with this church in an official capacity. Mr. Kennedy is an appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity with which he has been identified for more than half a century, being affiliated with Michigan Lodge No. 50, and Jackson Chapter No. 4, having passed the capitular degrees in 1857. In 1847 he became identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is now affiliated with Jackson Lodge No. 4.

In the village of Ridgeway, Lenawee county, on the 24th of April, 1849, Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Russell, who was born in Arcadia, Wayne county, New York, on the 24th of April, 1827, being a daughter of Abijah and Naomi (Eggleston) Russell, natives respectively of New Jersey and Connecticut. The family came to Michigan in the year 1831, being numbered among the first settlers at Petersburg, Monroe county. Mr. Russell was a valiant soldier in the war of 1812 and was one of those who materially assisted in the cutting through of the road from Toledo to Petersburg. He and his wife both died in Lenawee county. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy became the parents of two children, Ella, who married Wilfred M. Dodge, of Summit township, and who died December

25, 1893, and Charles H., who died in the city of Jackson, in 1886, at the age of thirty years. Mrs. Kennedy entered into eternal rest on the 16th of April, 1891, having held the love and esteem of all who knew her and having proved a true helpmeet to her husband during the long years of their married life. On the 22d of March, 1893, Mr. Kennedy married Mrs. Martha A. (French) Stimson, of Jackson. She had two children by her first marriage, namely: Harriet, who is the wife of Henry J. Davis, of Jackson, and Frank F., who resides in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, being an expert bookkeeper and accountant.

CORNELIUS J. TAYLOR.

Any compendium of Jackson county's representative citizens would be incomplete without specific reference to the life and character of the successful farmer and stock raiser of Blackman township whose name appears at the head of this review. Cornelius J. Taylor is a native of Michigan, but traces his genealogy back to an early period in the history of New York, in which state his ancestors, paternal and maternal, settled many years ago. James Taylor, his grandfather, a native of that commonwealth, migrated to Michigan some time in the 'forties and for several years thereafter lived in Detroit and Wayne county, moving about 1850 to the county of Jackson and settling in Rives township, where he purchased a tract of woodland from which in due time he developed a good farm. Before coming west he worked at the shoemaker's trade, but after settling in this county he devoted his attention almost exclusively to agriculture, which calling he prosecuted quite successfully until acquiring a competency. He lived an honorable life, took an active interest in the material progress of his adopted state and died a number of years ago on the land which he reclaimed from its original wilderness solitude, his good wife also dying on the same place.

Among the children of James Taylor was a son by the name of James, who was born near Rochester, New York, and who when a young man accompanied his parents to Michigan. He remained with his father until the latter's death, after which he purchased land of his own and addressed himself to the task of its improvement. His place was heavily timbered and much hard work was required to reduce it to cultivation, but in due season the forest disappeared and a fine farm rewarded his efforts. Mr. Taylor made his home on this farm until 1876, when he traded it for a farm of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, on which he made his home until 1893, when he rented it out and removed on a small farm adjoining, where he still resides. In the spring of 1903 he disposed of his farm and purchased the one on which he lives. Mr. Taylor has long been one of the leading men of his township and for several years served as trustee of the same, besides filling various other local positions. He is highly esteemed for his sterling worth, which has given him much more than ordinary prestige among his fellow citizens and, though independent in politics, the people irrespective of party lent him their support whenever he was a candidate for office. Having acquired sufficient means to render his declining years comfortable and free

from care, he is now practically retired, resting in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former toil.

The maiden name of Mrs. James Taylor was Polly Ann Post, a native of Michigan, who has borne her husband nine children, as follows: Jane, deceased; Cornelius J.; of this review; Eugene, a business man of Mason, this state, dealing in agricultural implements and farm machinery; Mercy Ann, wife of L. Bartholf, a farmer of Rives township; Frank, a mechanic engaged in construction work on the MichiganCentral Railroad, with his home in Jackson; Joseph, a farmer and stock raiser of this county; Samantha, wife of Fred T. True, of Rives township; Marvin, deceased, and Claribel, who married Wilford Fellows, a resident of Rives township, and a farmer by occupation.

The birth of Cornelius J. Taylor dates from February 20, 1858, and he first saw the light of day on the family homestead in Rives township, Jackson county. At the proper age he entered the public schools of the neighborhood and attended the same until a youth in his latter teens, his record while pursuing his studies earning for him the reputation of a close and diligent student. Young Taylor's practical training on the farm proved greatly beneficial in fostering those habits of industry which have served him so well since severing the ties of home and engaging in the struggle of life for himself. He remained with his parents until his majority and shortly thereafter went to the lumber region of northern Michigan, where for a limited time he led a life of strenuous endeavor as a timberman, his duties being of various kinds, but all active and onerous. In 1880 he chose a companion and helpmeet in the person of Miss Flora B. Wilbur, of this county, an intelligent and estimable lady to whom he was happily married on December 1, of that year, the union proving in every respect agreeable and fortunate. Not long after their marriage the subject and wife set up their domestic establishment in Rives township, but at the expiration of about one year moved to a farm of eighty acres in the township of Blackman, which Mr. Taylor rented and resided on about three years, then moved on a farm of eighty-three acres in the same township, which he had purchased the year previous, and on which they have since resided. As an energetic, enterprising and thoroughly up-to-date agriculturist Mr. Taylor has displayed sound intelligence and judgment of a high order, as is attested by the splendid improvements he has made and his acquisition of additional valuable real estate from time to time. In 1889 he built a good, commodious dwelling and supplied it with all the comforts and conveniences calculated to make rural life pleasant and desirable and in 1902 erected a large barn, which in size, design and completeness in all its parts is conceded to be one of the finest and most sightly edifices of its kind in the county. The structure is thirty-four by seventy feet in dimensions, with proportionate height, the interior admirably arranged to meet the several purposes for which intended, the floors being laid with the best of cement, every feature of the building bespeaking not only complete workmanship but a very high order of modern architecture.

A few years after purchasing his farm Mr. Taylor increased its area by the addition of an adjoining forty acres and in the spring of 1902 another like amount was bought,

making the area at the present time one hundred and sixty-three acres, of which one hundred and twenty are in cultivation. Sufficient has already been said concerning this farm and its improvements to justify the opinion that there are few as fine places in this part of the state and none finer, a fact which at once places the proprietor in the very front rank of those engaged in the useful and time-honored calling of husbandry. Mr. Taylor devotes his attention to general farming and raises abundant crops of all the grains, vegetables, fruits, etc., grown in this latitude, besides giving not a little of his time to live stock, in the raising of which his success has long been assured. He is progressive in all his undertakings, exceedingly careful and methodical in his business affairs and has an honorable reputation as a sound, conservative financier. In the social world he occupies a deservedly honorable place, though unobtrusive in his relations with his fellow men, desiring always to be known and appreciated by his actions and wholesome influence, rather than by thrusting himself into conspicuous situations. Personally he enjoys no small degree of popularity; his friendships are firm and loyal and he aims to discharge his duty, public and private, in such a way as to merit the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens, when he can do so without compromising his manly dignity; otherwise he does what he considers right, regardless of what society may say or think. In his political adherency Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, but, like his father before him, refuses to be curbed by party lines or bow in submission to the behest of partisan leadership. In local affairs he generally supports the candidate best qualified for office and most entitled to public confidence, always in such matters relying upon his own judgment instead of consulting the opinions or plans of others. Notwithstanding his dislike of place-seeking he has at different times filled various minor official positions, in one of which, as member of the school board, his services were especially valuable and greatly appreciated by the community. Mr. Taylor's profound religious convictions have crystalized into a life of consecrated service to God and humanity and at all times his words and actions are in harmony with the faith and belief to which he adheres. He holds membership with the Baptist church and is one of the leading workers and liberal financial supporters of local congregations to which he belongs; religious movements and enterprises outside the above denomination also have his sanction and material encouragement and he never hesitates to lend his influence and worthy means for the social and moral advancement of his kind. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor is cheered by the presence of two children in whom are centered many fond hopes for the future, namely, Wilbur Fay and Vesta Belle.

Mrs. Taylor is the daughter of Edmund S. and Delila (Davis) Wilbur, the father a native of New York, the mother born in Ohio. When a boy Mr. Wilbur was brought to Michigan by his parents, his father, Samuel Wilbur, having been one of the early settlers of Jackson county. Samuel Wilbur cleared a farm in Rives township and lived on the same until his death, his wife also dying at the same place a number of years ago. Edward S. Wilbur and wife, who still reside in the above township, are highly esteemed and much beloved by a

large circle of friends and acquaintances, the family having long held a leading place in the community. Their three children are Clara D., wife of Eugene Taylor, of Mason, this state; Flora B., who married the subject of this sketch, and Homer E., a farmer living in Rives township.

GEORGE H. MURRAY.

The pursuits of life are as varied as are the tastes and capacities of men, and it is interesting and useful to observe the degree of their assimilation. Among those prominently identified with the great basic art of agriculture in Blackman township, Jackson county, is Mr. Murray, who is a native son of the county and a representative of one of its sterling families, his parents having here taken up their residence nearly forty years ago.

George H. Murray was born on the old homestead farm in Blackman townhip, on the 13th of December, 1867, being a son of Patrick and Abbie (Kalliher) Murray, both of whom were born in Bandon, county Cork, Ireland, where they were reared. When Patrick Murray was but a boy his father died, and at the age of eighteen years he left the Emerald Isle and emigrated to America. He took up his residence in the city of Boston, where he was employed for a time at the shoemaking trade, and subsequently came to Michigan and located in the village of Chelsea, Washtenaw county, where he was engaged in the work of his trade of shoemaker about eight years, at the expiration of which, in 1866, he came to Jackson county and purchased forty acres of land in Blackman township, the same being a portion of his present fine farm, which now comprises ninety acres. He has made excellent improvements on the place, having erected good buildings, and he gives his attention to diversified agriculture, while he has attained success through his well-directed efforts and is known as one of the substantial and progressive farmers of the township. His wife died on the old homestead, in June, 1896. They became the parents of four children, namely: William, who is still living in the city of Saginaw, Michigan, where he is general agent for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. He married Miss Victoria Oulett and they have three children. George H., subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth. Paul, who married Miss Mary Miller, who has borne to him three children, is a sales man in the city of Detroit. Agnes remains on the old homestead with her father and has charge of the household affairs.

George H. Murray received his educational discipline in the public schools of the county and continued to assist his father in the work of the home farm until 1897, when he purchased his present attractive and well-improved farm, known as the Gunn place and comprising one hundred and twenty acres, in sections 4 and 5, Blackman township. Within the same year Mr. Murray erected his present attractive and modern residence, which is eighteen by twenty-six feet in dimensions, with two wings, each of which is sixteen feet square, while he has also made many other improvements on the place, which is now one of the valuable farms of the county. In March, 1903, Mr. Murray added twenty acres to his original purchase, making

his landed estate at the present time one hundred and forty acres. He carries on general farming and also raises large quantities of fruit, while his success has been the diametrical result of assiduous application and good management. He has passed his entire life in this township, where he is well known and where he retains uniform confidence and esteem, being one of the popular young men of the community, and showing at all times a deep interest in all that touches the general welfare. In politics he accords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party, and while not an office-seeker, his services have been enlisted in the cause of local education and he has been a member of the school board of his district for the past six years. He and his wife are communicants of St. John's church, Roman Catholic, in the city of Jackson.

On the 2d of August, 1897, Mr. Murray was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Dunham, who was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, being a daughter of William and Catherine (De Vinne) Dunham, the former of whom was born in Batavia, New York, while the latter is a native of the north of Ireland, whence she came with her parents to America when a child. They came to Jackson county in 1878, locating in the village of Concord, where Mr. Dunham was engaged in the insurance business until his death, which occurred in 1890. His widow now resides in the city of Jackson. They became the parents of four children, namely: Mary A. (Mrs. Murray); Catherine is a resident of Albion, Michigan, and Evelyn and Clarence, who reside in Jackson. Mrs. Murray is a young woman of marked culture and gracious presence, and prior to her marriage was a successful and popular teacher, having been for ten years engaged in teaching in the West Side school in the city of Jackson. The subject and his wife have no children.

JOHN McCRUM.

The Irish element in America's national life has contributed much to the country's material prosperity, being felt as a potential force along industrial, commercial and agricultural lines, to say nothing of the important place it occupies in the arts and sciences and its influence in religious and educational circles and in the domain of politics. The generous, warm-hearted, sunny-natured sons of Erin are everywhere in evidence, and wherever found their industry is marked, their loyalty beyond question and their wit and good humor proverbial. A fine representative of this sturdy nationality is found in John McCrum, of Blackman township, a successful farmer and estimable citizen whom to know is to respect. In his veins flows not only the blood of a long line of Irish ancestors, but also the red tide of Scotch antecedents, his paternal grandfather, James McCrum, being of the latter nationality. When a young man, James McCrum left his native city of Glasgow, and went to Ireland, where he reared a family and spent the remainder of his days, dying a number of years ago. His son James, father of the subject, was born and reared in the Emerald Isle and there married Miss Margaret Armstrong, whose family for several generations had lived in county Monaghan. In early life James McCrum learned weaving, which trade he followed in the

above county until 1864 when he bid adieu to the land of his nativity for the purpose of finding a home in the United States. After remaining a short time in the city of New York he came to Jackson county, Michigan, and settled in Tompkins township where he purchased one hundred acres of land, but little of which had been cleared or otherwise improved. Like the majority of his neighbors, he was obliged to live in the rude log cabin common to this part of the state in the early days, and undergo the usual vicissitudes and hardships to which the people were then subjected, the meantime laboring with might and main to improve his land and provide comfortably for his family. After residing on the above place two years and reducing a goodly portion of the land to tillage, he sold out and for about one year rented a farm in the same locality. At the expiration of that time he moved to what is known as the Captain Doyle farm in the township of Rives and there lived as a renter for several years, afterwards, with his son George, purchasing eighty acres of land in the township where he originally settled.

Mr. McCrum died on the latter place in the month of July, 1876, and in July, 1899, his good wife was also called to the silent land, both leaving to their descendants the memory of kindly deeds and useful lives. To James and Margaret McCrum eight children were born, namely: William, who resides in the city of Jackson; Anna, wife of James Dickson, of Liberty township, this county; James, a miner in far-away Australia; George, a farmer of Tompkins township; Jane, who married James Price, of Eaton county, Michigan; Margaret, now Mrs. Robert Dickson, of Liberty township; Lizzie, wife of Richard Green, of Napoleon township, and John, whose name introduces this sketch.

In county Monaghan, Ireland, on the 8th day of April, 1852, occurred the birth of John McCrum, to a brief review of whose life the reader's attention is herewith invited. He spent his childhood amid the quiet scenes and gentle influences of his native place and when old enough was obliged to bear his part towards supporting his parents, who were in poor circumstances and little able to give him the educational advantages which the majority of boys enjoy. At the age of twelve he looked for the last time on the land of his birth and, with his parents, started for the new home and the new destiny in a country abounding in better opportunities than the Emerald Isle afforded. Young McCrum's early experiences in Michigan were fraught with hard work, varied occasionally by attendance at the public schools. He remained with his parents until about twenty-three years old and proved a valuable help to them, much of the labor of the farm falling to him after his older brothers left home to begin life for themselves. In 1875 he too began the struggle upon his own responsibility and the better to enable him to succeed he entered the marriage relation that year with Miss Emma L. Kinne, of Livingston county, Michigan, daughter of Nathan and Betsey (Dey) Kinne, natives respectively of Seneca county, New York, and Tioga county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Kinne moved to Livingston county, Michigan, in 1853, and eleven years later changed their abode from that part of the state to the county of Jackson, settling in Tompkins township, where the father died October 27,

1899. Mrs. Kinne is still living, making her home since her husband's death with Mr. and Mrs. McCrum.

During the ten years following his marriage Mr. McCrum followed the pursuit of agriculture in Rives township, but in March, 1877, bought the Van Alstine farm of eighty acres in the township of Blackman and on this he has since lived and prospered. When he took possession the place was rough and little improved, the dwelling being an old and considerably dilapidated log cabin of the pioneer period, while the partially cleared land was full of stumps and very difficult to till. The changes that have been made on the place within the last twenty-eight years are truly remarkable and bear eloquent testimony to the untiring industry, determined energy, and successful management of a man who addresses himself to an undertaking only to carry it to completion. Mr. McCrum has greatly extended the area of his cultivable soil and the splendid condition of his fields, fences, dwelling, barns and other outbuildings, together with the presence of fine live stock and implements and machinery of the latest and most approved make, to say nothing of the good taste displayed throughout the entire premises, speak well for him as a man thoroughly in touch with the times in all matters relating to modern agriculture. The present residence, a fine and comfortable frame structure, erected in 1883, is one of the best farm dwellings in Blackman township, and it is not presuming too much to claim for the place a favorable comparison with the most beautiful and attractive rural homes in the county of Jackson.

Mr. McCrum has always been a tiller of the soil and his present independent circumstances, with the comfortable surplus laid up against the proverbial "rainy day," attests the energy and success with which his labors have been prosecuted and his business affairs managed. His integrity is the sterling kind that successfully bears the test of severe criticism, his character has always been unassailable and his good name, which he prizes far above any mere material wealth, gives him marked prestige in the community as a neighbor, friend and citizen. He supports the Republican party and at different times has been honored with local offices, but he has no ambition in this direction to gratify. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of the Maccabees, Lodge No. 868, and in religion he subscribes to the Baptist faith, his wife also being a faithful and devoted communicant of that church. In the social circles of their neighborhood Mr. and Mrs. McCrum are well known and much respected and it is eminently fitting that they be classed with the hospitable and popular people of the township in which they reside. Their domestic life is happy, their home all that doting parents and loving children, with mutual interests at heart, can make it; and their influence, always wholesome and salutary, has made their presence a continuous good to all with whom they come in contact. Of their four children all but one are living, the deceased being Henry, the oldest of the number, who departed this life November 14, 1882, when five years of age. The others are Blanche L., Homer K. and Vera E.

WARREN THORPE.

All are workers in the great vineyard of achievement if they but live up to their potentialities, and all such contribute to the progress of our intellectual or industrial life.

In view of this fact it can not be denied that a distinctive value attaches to contemporary biography, for the history of every community is written in the lives of its people. A compilation of this nature exercises important functions in that it touches those who have made definite accomplishment in all fields of human endeavor, while no record is entered that does not bear its quota of lesson and incentive. He to whom this brief sketch is dedicated is numbered among the representative farmers and dairymen of Jackson county, and his "Meadow Farm Dairy" is a model in the line and through his enterprise in this field of industry Mr. Thorpe has attained a high reputation and built up a large and important business. Mr. Thorpe is a native son of the old Buckeye state, having been born near the city of Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 31st of December, 1841, and being a son of Phares and Mary (Bell) Thorpe, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Connecticut. The paternal grandparent of the subject removed with his family to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, in a very early day, as is evident when we revert to the fact that he erected the first frame dwelling in what is now the beautiful city of Cleveland. He and his wife passed the remainder of their lives in that county. As a young man Phares Thorpe took up a tract of land in Orange township, that county, where he improved a fine farm and where he continued to reside until 1861, when he disposed of the property and came to Michigan, locating in Blackman township, Jackson county, where he purchased a quarter section of land, the same being the present homestead of his son, the subject of this sketch. He also purchased one hundred acres in Rives township, and on that place he was residing at the time of his death, which occurred on the 10th of January, 1896, at which time he was eighty-six years of age. His loved and devoted wife was summoned into the life eternal on the 6th of April, 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years. Both were consistent and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in his political proclivities he was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, though never an aspirant for public office. While residing in Ohio he was for a number of years a captain in the state militia. He and his wife held the unmitigated confidence and regard of the community in which so many years of their lives were passed and they were well known in Jackson county. Of their twelve children the following is a brief record. Melissa is a resident of Erie county, Ohio; Jason and Mary are deceased; Harriet resides in Blackman township, Jackson county; Angeline resides in Pennsylvania; Warren is the immediate subject of this sketch; George maintains his home in Ionia county, this state; John is a resident of the city of Detroit; Giles resides in Ionia county; Alice makes her home in Blackman township; Walter is engaged in farming on the old homestead in Rives township, and Alice (1st) died in infancy.

Warren Thorpe, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared and educated in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he had the advantages afforded by the public schools. He was in his sixteenth year at the time of the family removal to Jackson county, and here he remained at the parental home until the time of his marriage, at the age of twenty-three years, after which he located

on the Smith farm, in section 4, Blackman township, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he took up his abode on his present fine homestead, in section 2, same township, the same comprising the original quarter section purchased by his father in 1861. This was known as the Shipman place and the improvements on the farm, which are of substantial and attractive order, were made by Mr. Thorpe, who has shown a most progressive spirit and has bent his energies to his farming enterprise with that discrimination and good judgment whose natural concomitant is definite success. On the farm are raised the various products common to this section and best adapted to the soil and climate, and in 1893 Mr. Thorpe established the Meadow Farm Dairy, which he has developed into one of the most important enterprises of the sort in the county, keeping an average herd of about thirty-five milch cows of graded Durham breed, while he has a number of thoroughbred cows and keeps his stock up to the highest standard of productiveness through effective cross-breeding. The dairy is supplied with the most modern accessories and facilities, and the utmost care is given to the maintaining of perfect sanitary conditions and absolute cleanliness, so that the products, as served to a large and constantly increasing patronage in the city of Jackson, meet with high appreciation.

Mr. Thorpe takes a lively interest in all that concerns the welfare of the community and has been prominent in township affairs. He gives his allegiance to the Democratic party and has served in local offices of trust, including those of justice of the peace and drain commissioner, while for a number of years he was a member of the school board of his district and also served as treasurer of the same. Fraternally he is identified with Pleasant Lake Lodge No. 85, Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Thorpe's first marriage was to Miss Mary Brown, who was born in Rives township, this county, being a daughter of Anthony Brown, who came here from Pennsylvania, and here passed the remainder of his life, Mr. Brown becoming one of the representative farmers of the township mentioned. To Mr. Thorpe's union with Miss Brown four sons were born, namely: Anthony, who is engaged in farming in Blackman township, being still a bachelor; Elmer, who is a cabinetmaker by trade, resides in the city of Jackson. He married Miss Eveline Henry and they have two children; Frank, who is an artist by profession, and resides in Jackson, married Miss Dollie Fisk; Phares, who likewise resides in Jackson, is there engaged in the dairy business, as an associate of his father. The mother of these children died when they were quite young, and on the 27th of October, 1900, Mr. Thorpe chose for a second companion Mrs. Jennie McDonald, having remained a widower a number of years after his first wife's death.

ADELBERT W. DWELLE.

Like his father, Adelbert W. Dwelle has been an important factor in connection with the agricultural industry in his native county, in which he has not only attained a high degree of success, but has also been called upon to serve in positions of trust and responsibility, being at the present time sheriff of the county. His administration has been one of signal discrimination and

ability and in the shrievalty he has made a record which redounds to his credit as an officer and to the prestige of Jackson county as a law-abiding community. His election to the office is significant of the estimate of his integrity and ability by the people, and no further endorsement need be entered as indicating the confidence and esteem in which he is uniformly held.

Mr. Dwelle was born in Grass Lake, on the 27th of July, 1850, being the third in a family of six children, of whom five are still living at the present time. He is a son of Michael and Emeline L. (Hobart) Dwelle, the former of whom was born in Gorham, Ontario county, New York, in 1821. In 1844 they came to Michigan, settling in Grass Lake, where Mr. Dwelle was engaged in agriculture until 1882, when he took up his residence in the village of Grass Lake, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred on the 31st of January, 1889. He was the owner of a fine farm of five hundred and twenty-four acres in Grass Lake township and enjoyed the esteem and friendship of all residents of the community. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Farmers' Bank in Grass Lake. His political allegiance was given to the Republican party and fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order. His parents were Lemuel and Levina (Francisco) Dwelle, both natives of New York, where they passed their entire lives. He was married on the 29th of October, 1845, to Miss Emeline Hobart, and of their children the following brief data is offered: James L. is a successful farmer in the territory of Arizona; Alice S. is the wife of W. H. Hill, a manufacturing chemist of Detroit, Michigan; Adelbert W. is the immediate subject of this sketch; Milton W. is a representative farmer of Grass Lake township; and Flora is the wife of William K. Crafts, of Grass Lake.

Adelbert W. Dwelle was reared to the sturdy discipline of the homestead and received the advantages of the public schools. He began farming in 1872, and in 1885 he secured another farm one mile east of the village of Grass Lake, and of this fine property, which comprises two hundred and nine acres, he still owns one hundred and twenty-eight acres and also sixty acres some miles distant. Mr. Dwelle has ever been a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and has manifested a lively interest in its cause. Of his career as a public officer the following quotation from an article published in a Jackson paper makes reference, while in the same incidental reference is made to his early life and labors: "From a barefoot boy assisting his father in driving cattle to Grass Lake, whence they were shipped to market, Mr. Dwelle has come to be the holder of the highest office in the gift of the people of Jackson county. Last November, when he was re-elected sheriff, he led every man for whom the people voted in the county, receiving the remarkable plurality of sixteen hundred. As a young man he knew what hardships were and, indeed, he has gained the fruitage of the strenuous life. It was not uncommon for him when twelve years of age to ride horseback twenty or more miles into the country and there begin to pick up cattle which his father had purchased and, walking the greater part of the distance, drive the cattle along the partially fenced highway to the village of Grass Lake. These experiences tried the mettle of the

boy and he became a man of self-confidence, fearless in the handling of any reasonable proposition. He became one of the stanch farmers of Grass Lake township and yet he found time to look after the wants of his neighbors in the capacity of auctioneer. He also bought stock and shipped from Grass Lake for many years, and he is today considered one of the best stockmen in the county. For years he was too busy to heed the pressure brought to bear upon him by his friends in the matter of running for office. He did act for several years as a member of the board of review of his township and finally, in 1899, consented to become a candidate for the office of supervisor, being elected by a rousing majority. He was re-elected the next year and in the summer of the same year was nominated for sheriff by the Republican party. His re-election is the best proof that his service as sheriff has been entirely satisfactory to the people. His administration was given a signal indorsement by the re-election, in 1902."

On the 10th of October, 1875, Mr. Dwelle was united in marriage to Miss Orcelia J. Welch, who was born in the village of Grass Lake, on the 11th of July, 1857, being a daughter of James and Susan (Taylor) Welch, and of this union have been born seven children, namely: Frank A., Edith A., Walter J., Alton W., Harold E., Cleora M. and Ruth O. Fraternally the genial sheriff is a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Excelsior Lodge No. 116, Free and Accepted Masons, which he joined in 1878; he was made a Royal Arch Mason in 1890 and a Knight Templar in 1901, also joining the Elks that same year. He has also been a member of the Eastern Star for a number of years, while in 1892 he was admitted to the Knights of the Maccabees.

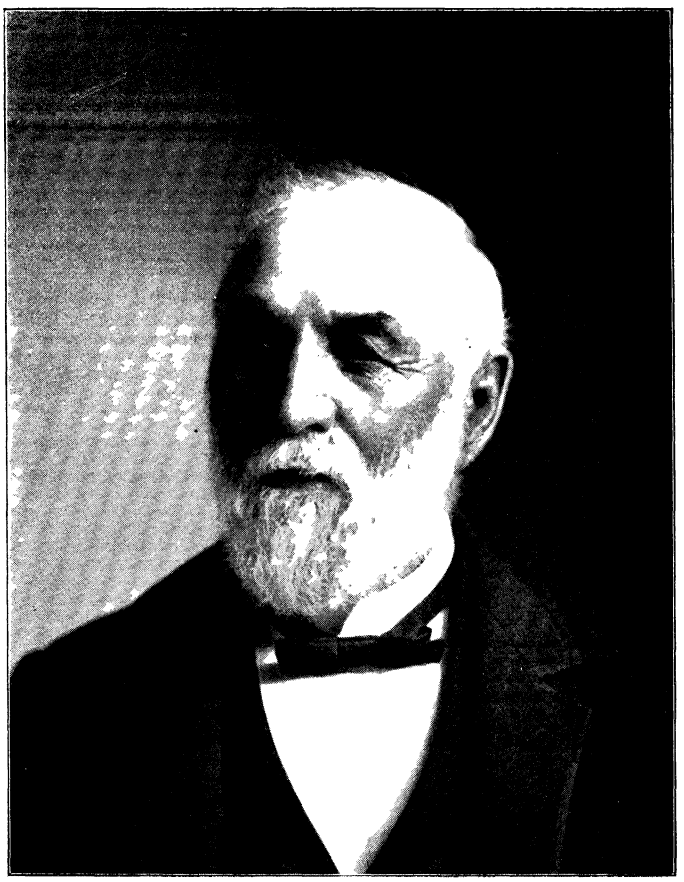
JOHN WALTZ.

Among the men whose sterling character commanded the respect of his contemporaries and who achieved success through his own efforts was the subject of this review, who was numbered among the pioneers of this section of the state of Michigan and who was for more than thirty years numbered among the honored and representative farmers of Blackman township, this county, his death occurring on the old homestead, on the 23d of May, 1896.

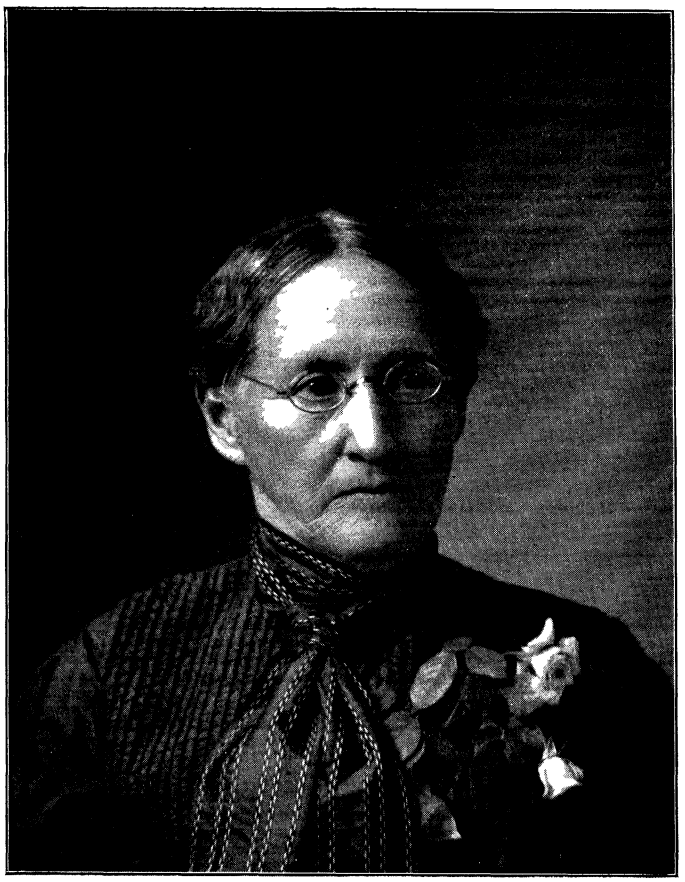
John Waltz was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on the 22d of October, 1831, being a son of Christopher and Barbara (Lehmann) Waltz, who were likewise natives of that place, where he was engaged in farming until 1853, when the family emigrated to America, landing in the city of New York, whence they came westward and located in Washtenaw county, Michigan, where Christopher Waltz was numbered among the pioneer farmers. There the family continued to reside until 1866, when they disposed of their property in that county and came over into Jackson county, where John Waltz, the subject, purchased one hundred and ten acres of land in section 1, Blackman township, and ten acres in Rives township. The land had been partially reclaimed, but there remained many stumps of the original forest trees, and the task that confronted these pioneers was not one to tempt the lover of ease. On the

place was a log house of the primitive type, and this continued to be the abiding place of the family for some time. The property has ever since remained in the possession of the family. As the years passed by the rough fields were cleared of the stumps and placed under most effective cultivation, while improvements were made with that excellent judgment ever characteristic of the German type. The present commodious and comfortable residence was erected in 1876, and in 1891 was effected the erection of the fine bank barn, which is one of the best in the township, the same being thirty-six by fifty-six feet in dimensions and thoroughly well arranged and equipped for the varied uses to which it is applied. In 1878 the area of the farm was increased by the purchase of an adjoining tract of seventy-six acres, in section 2, Blackman township. Christopher Waltz died in the city of Jackson, in 1882, at which time he was in his eighty-fourth year, while his wife was summoned into eternal rest many years previously, passing away in 1860, in Washtenaw county. They had four children, namely: Mary, Frederick and John, who are deceased; and J. Adam, who resides in Jackson.

John Waltz was reared and educated in his native province in Germany and was about twenty-two years of age at the time of the emigration of the family to America, and he was continuously identified with agricultural pursuits in this county until his death, while the esteem and confidence in which he was so uniformly held serves to indicate how sterling a character was his and how honorably he bore himself in the various relations of life. He was twice married, his first wife having been Elizabeth Funk, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and who died in 1855. One son was born of this union, Frederick, who died on the 16th of December, 1902, in Jackson county, Michigan, at the age of forty-eight years. In 1861 Mr. Waltz consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Christina Lang, who was likewise born in Wurtemberg, Germany, being a daughter of John and Catherine (Kuebler) Lang, both of whom died in Germany, their children having been six in number, namely: Lena and John, who are deceased; Christina, who became the wife of Mr. Waltz; Michael, who is deceased; Catherine, who is a resident of Midland county, Michigan, and Martin, who is a resident of the city of Jackson. Of the second marriage of Mr. Waltz were born two sons, John A., who has kindly furnished the data for this brief memoir of his father, and Charles M., who was married, on the 21st of April, 1897, to Miss Annie Chanter, of this county, one son, Carl M., being born of the union. John A. and Charles M. have continued to reside on the paternal homestead since their father's death, and are actively engaged in general farming and stock growing. John Waltz was a man of indomitable energy and much business acumen, and his life was very successful in temporal affairs, while he held a position of prominence as a progressive and public-spirited citizen and as one whose life was lived on a lofty plane of integrity and honor. In politics he accorded a stalwart support to the principles and policies of the Republican party, with which the various members of the family have been identified, and his re-



J. H. HUBBARD.



MRS. J. H. HUBBARD.

ligious faith was that of the German Evangelical church, of which his wife and children also became devoted members.

John A. Waltz, who resides upon the old home farm, is known as one of the representative young men of the township and has well upheld the prestige of an honored name. He was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 27th of June, 1862, and received his education in the public schools of the county. He has been consecutively identified with the basic art of agriculture from his youth up, and his practical experience and excellent mental endowments enable him to carry forward his operations with marked ability and success. He is one of the stanch adherents of the Republican party and takes an active interest in its cause. He was for two years incumbent of the office of township treasurer and for three years of that of township supervisor, while he is at the present time school inspector, of which position he had previously been in tenure for two years.

JOHN H. HUBBARD.

It must be gratifying to the man who has advanced beyond the meridian of a well-spent life to look back and contemplate the work he has accomplished. The men who fifty years ago, in the bloom of youth, settled in the dense forests of Michigan are now well along on the shady side of life, and many of them still live on the farms which by their labors have taken the place of the forests. They have not made much stir, but the world is far better for their modest efforts than it is for the blatant zeal of some who pretend to believe themselves entitled to the laurel wreath of fame. John H. Hubbard, the subject of this memoir, who for fifty-three years has been a resident of Jackson county, is a native of the state of New York, born in Seneca county, June 27, 1828. His parents were John L. and Sarah E. (Booth) Hubbard, she a native of Connecticut and he of New York, and it was in the latter state that they met and were married. By occupation he was a successful, well-known and respected farmer, but he confined his sphere of usefulness entirely to his native state. Both died at the family home in Seneca county, he in February, 1859, and she in February, 1872. They were the parents of seven children, viz: Lewis, George, Elizabeth, Frances, Harriett, Laura and John H., of whom only two are now living, the subject and his sister Harriett. The two older children died young, each of the others growing to maturity, receiving a good education and accomplishing much in life before being called to their eternal rest.

In his native county of Seneca, John H. Hubbard was reared and grew to manhood. When twenty-two years of age he determined to start out in the world in quest of a fortune. Wisely he chose his location, and in the spring of 1850 he arrived in Jackson county, Michigan, having come by way of the lakes to Detroit. He had some money, which enabled him to invest in one hundred and sixty acres of land, parts of sections 25 and 26, Waterloo township. The land was nearly all cleared and some improvements had already been made upon it. The house was the popular farm structure of the period, a log cabin, but one that had been well built and was quite comfortable. His

domestic animals consisted of a team of horses and a yoke of oxen and these served his purpose excellently for all of the farm work. When an opportunity offered he added forty acres to his tract, making it in all two hundred acres. In 1853 he built a neat, comfortable residence and soon afterward a substantial barn.

March 31, 1857, John H. Hubbard was united in marriage to Miss Fannie E. Quigley, a native of Jackson county, born February 3, 1836, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hanna) Quigley, the former being a native of New Jersey, while the latter was a Pennsylvanian by birth. In the latter state they were married and soon thereafter, in 1833, moved to Michigan, locating in Jackson county, and investing in a tract of government land in Napoleon township. They were there only a few years when they sold out and purchased another track near Ackerson lake. There they resided until 1846, when they purchased a farm adjoining the village of Waterloo, in Waterloo township, to which they moved and on which they resided until his death, which occurred November 7, 1860. His wife had then been dead about twenty-one years. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Hubbard was the eleventh. The family was more intellectual and better educated as a whole than most families of the locality at the time. The subject's wife taught school in the vicinity of her home many years and several of her brothers and sisters engaged in the same vocation. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Hubbard was Isaac Quigley, who was born in New Jersey in 1760, though he was probably of Irish ancestry. He was a soldier of the war for independence, entering the Continental army when only a little more than sixteen years of age and served until the close of the war. He came with his son Samuel, father of Mrs. Hubbard, to Michigan in 1833, resided here until his death and his remains found a final resting place beneath the soil of Jackson county. He is probably the only veteran of the Revolutionary war whose remains occupy a place in a Jackson county cemetery. The two leading political parties of his day were Whigs and Democrats and as between those two he chose to be identified with the latter. His son Samuel was also a Democrat and the various members of the family were members of the Baptist church.

A family of seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hubbard, viz: Louis F. married Martha Feidler, and they are the parents of one child, and reside in the city of Jackson; Eunice A. is the wife of Don Beeman, a motorman in Ypsilanti, and they are the parents of two children; Belle married Dillon A. Rowe, a house decorator, of Charlotte, Michigan, and they are the parents of two children; John L., a civil engineer of Jackson, married Minerva Snyder, and they are the parents of three children; Bert E., a conductor on the Pere Marquette road, married Eva Shelly, and they are the parents of one child, and reside in Grand Rapids; Harry W., who lives in Detroit and is railroading, married Miranda Vickory, and they are the parents of two children; May married W. C. Thomas, a carpenter and joiner of Jackson, and they have a family of two children. The children are all well educated, nearly all having graduated from the high school, while Louis, Belle, John and Harry were teachers for a number of years in the public schools of the county. John

is a graduate in pharmacy of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in the class of 1892. All developed a talent for music and in this art the girls have become very proficient. Upon the old homestead, purchased by the subject fifty-three years ago, he and his worthy wife, the partner of his joys and sorrows for forty-six years, are spending the latter period of their life in contentment and comfort. He carries on mixed farming, the work being done under his supervision and direction. He has always been a thorough farmer and results indicate the success which he has attained. Registered Holstein cattle, fine-wool sheep, hogs and horses are the favorite domestic animals of his raising. While belonging to no religious denomination, he is a firm believer in religion as a promoter of a good life and pure morals. Mrs. Hubbard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and the subject is, with her, a regular attendant upon the services of that denomination. He is also a liberal contributor to the support of religion and every other charitable and worthy work. In politics he is a firm believer in the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian principles of Democracy and in his earlier years labored zealously for the success and perpetuity of those principles. For six terms he served upon the county board of supervisors from Waterloo township, was township clerk for a number of terms and is entitled to prefix to his name the title of "Hon." if he chose to do so, by having represented Jackson county in the state legislature during the years of 1869-70. He and his worthy wife are the parents of a splendid family, and their home has always been an ideal American one, every member of it being imbued with the true American spirit.

GEORGE FACEY.

This venerable pioneer and representative agriculturist of Jackson county has lived on the farm which is now his home for more than half a century, and thus he has witnessed and taken an active part in the development of this section of the state from a sylvan wild to its present status as an opulent argicultural and industrial community. From the rude forest lodge of the early days, the primitive schools and the meager advantages of the pioneer epoch, he has seen the varied transitions, and in the golden evening of his life he is enabled to enjoy the rewards of his long years of earnest toil and endeavor. He early began to contribute to the work of clearing the land of its heavy forest, later assisted in the establishing of better schools and better public improvements and facilities, while his course has been so directed as to retain to him the unqualified approval and esteem of the community in which he has so long made his home. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, having come to this country as a stranger in a strange land and without financial reinforcement or influential friends, and thus his success is more gratifying to note.

George Facey is a native of England, having been born in the town of Cullumpton, Devonshire, on the 24th of June, 1819, a son of Samuel and Maria (Sutliff) Facey. The paternal grandfather of the subject also bore the name of Samuel, and he, as well as his three sons and his son-in-law, was an active participant in the battle of Waterloo, one of the sons being killed in the engagement while the father of the subject was badly wounded, never recovering from

the effects of his injuries and passing away in 1821, when his son George was less than two years of age. He likewise was born in Devonshire and was a weaver by trade, as has also been his father, while his three brothers also followed the same vocation. The four sons and two daughters comprise the family of the generation of which he was a representative. His wife was born in the city of London, and she also died in England, about the year 1853. They became the parents of three children, of whom one died in infancy and Thomas and George, Thomas having also came to America and having died in Jackson county, Michigan.

Being deprived of his father when an infant, the subject of this review was early thrown upon his own resources, and thus his educational advantages were limited. At the age of eight years he secured employment in making rope, and later was bound out to a man by the name of William Broom, remaining with this gentleman until the age of twenty-one years. He had for some time made up his mind to come to America as soon as he could save enough money to do so, but having only received his clothing and board from the gentleman to whom he was bound, he was contemplating how he would secure a job after completing his time with Mr. Broom, where he could save enough money to bring him to the new world. At this juncture a gentleman by the name of Elias Baker, who had taken a liking for the lad, secured for him five guineas which had been left in a bank for the boy who could show the best character and had lived the longest at one place. With this and some other help from his friends, he had enough to make the trip. Accordingly in May, 1840, he embarked at Portsmouth on the sailing vessel "President." Six weeks elapsed ere the vessel dropped anchor in the port of New York city, where Mr. Facey landed on the 1st of July. He thence made his way to Utica, New York, and at Frankfort Hill, about six miles distant from that place, he secured work on a farm, remaining two months and receiving twelve dollars a month for his services. Thereafter he took up any honest work he could secure, assisting in the threshing of grain, chopping cord wood, etc. He was employed three years by a man near the city of Utica, and within this period he lost only one and one-half days of time. In 1845 Mr. Facey was married and shortly afterward he went with his wife to Rome, Oneida county, New York, near which place he rented a farm, and there he was engaged in agricultural pursuits and dairying for four years. At the expiration of this period, in 1849, he came with his family to Jackson county, and here he worked on the farm of Thomas J. Kent, in Summit township, for one year, and in the spring of 1850 he took up his abode on his present homestead farm, in section 22, this township, having purchased the tract of one hundred acres in the preceding year. The land was rough and covered to a large extent with the native timber, while the only definite improvement, if such it could be called, was a little log cabin. In this primitive domicile he and his wife took up their residence and he then essayed the task of clearing his land and placing it under cultivation. When he came to the farm no roads had been constructed and neighbors were few and for between. In 1862 he erected his present substantial and commodious barn, and two years later built the present resi-

dence, a comfortable and attractive home. To his original homestead Mr. Facey made additions of contiguous tracts, as prosperity attended his efforts and justified him in this action, and his landed estate was thus increased to two hundred and fifty acres. His present homestead comprises one hundred and seventy acres, of which about sixty are under cultivation. The remainder of the property he has given to his sons. He has been successful in his farming operations, which have been conducted with discrimination and energy, and his fine place affords him a good income, so that he is able to rest in ease and contentment as the shadows of life begin to lengthen. He is well preserved both mentally and physically and is one of the most honored pioneer citizens of the township, where his friends are in number as his acquaintances. Mr. Facey cast his first vote in 1840, in the state of New York, and from that time forward he has been found arrayed as a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He was the first drain commissioner elected in Summit township and later served as pathmaster, while for several years he was director of the school district, ever taking a lively interest in all that has concerned the advancement and moral prosperity of the county and state. He was reared in the faith of the established church of England, and has long been a communicant of the American branch of the same, the Protestant Episcopal church.

On the 17th of March, 1845, Mr. Facey was united in mariage to Miss Maria M. Palmer, who was born in Norfolk, England, and she died on the old homestead in Jackson county on the 19th of May, 1879. Of the seven children of this union four are living, namely: George E., who is engaged in farming in Waterloo township, this county; William, who has charge of the homestead farm, being still a bachelor; Ellen, who is the wife of Walter Purdy, a successful farmer and dairyman of Summit township; and Fannie Jane, who resides in the city of Jackson, being the widow of Harry Vantine. In August, 1880, Mr. Facey consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Fannie Loud, widow of the late Spencer Loud. She was born in Dutchess county, New York, on the 13th of April, 1837, being a daughter of Philo and Tammy (Welling) Pulver, who came from Dutchess county to Michigan in 1846 and located in Summit township, just south of the city of Jackson, where they passed the remainder of their lives, Mr. Pulver having been one of the successful and honored farmers of the county. Mrs. Facey became the mother of four children by her first husband, namely: William, who resides upon and conducts his father's old home farm in this township; and Albert, Spencer and Kittie, all of whom died in childhood.

JOHN E. DEYOE.

From even a cursory glance through the pages of this work it will be seen that there can be no doubt that of all the older states in the Union none made a larger or more valuable contribution to the pioneer settlement of Jackson county than did New York, and this holds good for the old Empire state throughout all the counties of southern Michigan, while New England also sent in her full quota of sturdy and valuable folk.

He to whom this brief sketch is dedicated comes of a prominent old New York family that was established in Jackson county more than a half century ago, and this fact, as coupled with his precedence as one of the sterling citizens and representative farmers of the county, well entitles him to definite consideration in this volume.

Mr. Deyoe, who comes of stanch German lineage in the agnatic line, the original American ancestor having emigrated hither from Germany in the colonial days, is a native of the state of New York, having been born on a farm in Saratoga county, on the 17th of May, 1837, and being a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hart) Deyoe, both of whom were born in the state of New York, the latter being of English extraction. Thomas Deyoe was engaged in farming in New York during his early manhood and there he continued to reside until 1850, when he came with his family to Michigan and cast his lot with the people of Jackson county. The trip was made by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo and thence by steamboat on Lakes Ontario and Erie to the city of Detroit, from which point they came overland to Jackson county, arriving on the 16th of June, 1850. Mr. Deyoe's son, Reuben H., purchased eighty acres of land in section 28, Springport township, the same having been partially cleared and a log house of the primitive type erected. In this rudimentary domicile the family took up their abode, and the same continued to be their home for a number of years, after which the present comfortable and substantial residence on the place was erected. Mr. Deyoe cleared and improved a good farm and upon this homestead he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 31st of July, 1880, at which time he was seventy-eight years of age, while his wife soon followed him into eternal rest, her death occurring on the 5th of April, 1882, at the age of seventy-four years. They had the usual experience of pioneer life and proved equal to the task which they thus faced, living lives of signal usefulness and honor and enjoying the confidence and good will of all who knew them. In politics Mr. Deyoe was a stanch Democrat in his political adherency and was a man of intellect and excellent business ability, while the success which crowned his efforts in temporal affairs was won through his own endeavors. His wife was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their ten children a brief record is offered in the following paragraph.

Sarah Maria, who was born on the 17th of September, 1828, became the wife of Charles McNeil, a farmer of Springport township, and they had six children. She is deceased. James C., who was born on the 6th of December, 1829, died in infancy. Reuben, who was born on the 24th of June, 1831, married Katherine Wellington and they became the parents of two children. Both parents are deceased. Abbie Ann, who was born on the 7th of September 1833, is the widow of Frederick Shaver, to whom she bore four children, and she now resides in Cass county, this state. Daniel B., who was born July 4, 1835, was first married to Mary J. Smith, two children being born of this union, and after her death he married Clara Rice, and four children were born to them. They now reside in La Crosse county, Wisconsin. John E., the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth. James Fowler

Deyoe, who was born on the 11th of May, 1841, married Anna Augusta McNeil and after her death he wedded Chloe Graham. They reside in the state of Oregon and have two children. The other three children of the family died in infancy

John E. Deyoe was thirteen years of age when the family came to Michigan, and thus his early educational training had been secured in his native county in New York. He assisted in the work of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he gave inception to his independent career, by beginning to work for wages on various farms in the locality. In 1861 he assumed charge of the home farm, of which he eventually acquired the ownership and to which he has added until he now has a finely improved landed estate of three hundred and forty-four acres, the major portion of which is under a high state of cultivation, while the permanent improvements are of an order in keeping with his prosperity and with the advanced position Jackson county holds as one of the most opulent agricultural sections of the state. His fine modern residence, recognized as one of the best in the township, was erected in 1874, and the barns and other farm buildings are of substantial order and well equipped for the uses to which they are applied in connection with the operation of a model farmstead. Mr. Deyoe is not only one of the most successful representatives of the agricultural industry in this vicinity, but he has also devoted special attention to the raising of a fine grade of live stock, including the double-standard polled Durham cattle of pure blood and registered in the two authoritative books, and he sells largely for breeding purposes, while through his efforts in this line much has been accomplished in the raising of the general standard of cattle in the county. He also raises horses, swine and sheep and all departments of his extensive farming enterprise receive his personal supervision. He is a thorough and broad-gauged business man, a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and is well known and uniformly respected throughout the county. In politics Mr. Deyoe maintains an independent attitude, exercising his franchise in support of men and measures rather than holding to partisan lines, while he is in sympathy with the specific policy of the Prohibition party. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On the 3d of April, 1864, Mr. Deyoe was united in marriage to Miss Lydia M. Cady, who was born in Jackson county, Michigan, being a daughter of Jarvis and Maria (Hicks) Cady, who were numbered among the honored pioneers of the county mentioned. Mrs. Deyoe was summoned to the life eternal on the 17th of April, 1878, being survived by her two sons, namely: William J., who was born on the 22d of April, 1867, and who is associated with his father in the management of the homestead farm; and Charles, who was born on the 31st of October, 1869, and who is now engaged in the mercantile business in Elmo, North Dakota; he married Miss Harriet Spaulding, of North Dakota, and they have two sons,—Donald S. and an infant. On the 25th of September, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Deyoe to Miss Rebecca J. Wellington, who was born in Hanover township, this county, November 15, 1842, being a daughter of John and Jane (Frasier) Wellington, both of whom

were born near Landsend, Cornwall, England, whence they emigrated to the United States in 1830, remaining in the state of New York for a period of about five years and then, in 1836, coming to Jackson county and settling in Hanover township, where Mr. Wellington, who was a stone-mason, purchased a tract of government land, and became one of the representative citizens of that locality. He passed the remainder of his life in Scipio, Hillsdale county, Michigan, while his wife died in Fairmount, North Dakota. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three are living at the time of this writing, namely: Richard, who is a widower, is a resident of Springport township; Rebecca J., wife of the subject, was educated principally in the common schools in Hillsdale county and later took a teacher's course of study in Hillsdale College, afterwards being employed as a teacher for four years in Hillsdale and Jackson counties; John, a widower, resides in White Lock, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Deyoe have one daughter, Grace, who is the wife of Ralph Pierson, a successful young farmer of Springport township. All of the children of the subject received good educational advantages, his sons being graduates of the Cleary Business College, in the city of Ypsilanti, while Grace, the only child of the second marriage, was graduated in the Springport high school at the age of sixteen years, and also received a good musical education.

BENJAMIN P. BURGESS.

During the pioneer epoch in the history of Jackson county the Burgess family was founded within its borders, and the name has been inseparably identified with the annals of this favored section of the Wolverine state for more than three score of years, while its representatives have figured prominently in promoting its development and material and civic advancement. The pioneers of Jackson county are fast passing away, and soon few will be left to tell the tales of frontier life. The subject of this brief narrative, however, is one of those whose memory links the primitive past with the present era of opulent accomplishment and magnificent prosperity, and here practically his entire life has been passed, since his parents took up their abode here when he was a lad of fifteen years, and aside from the time which he spent in California, whither he went as one of the argonauts who flocked to the Pacific coast at the time of the memorable gold excitement in the state mentioned, he has maintained his home in Jackson county. The traveler of today, seeing the richly cultivated farms, substantial homes, thriving cities and towns, extensive industries and commercial interests, churches, schools and all other evidences of advanced civilization, can scarcely realize that half a century ago Mr. Burgess and his contemporaries were laboring to develop farms in the midst of the forest wilds; that the Indian wigwam was not an unusual feature of the landscape; that forests still stood in their native strength, and that the greater portion of the land had never been furrowed by the plowshare. This great transformation has been witnessed by Mr. Burgess, and thus it may be seen how compatible it is that he be accorded a place of honor in this publication.

Benjamin P. Burgess was born in New

Haven, Otsego county, New York, on the 10th of October, 1825, being a son of James and Grace (Palmer) Burgess, both of whom were natives of that state, where their marriage occurred. James Burgess was a son of Thomas and Sally (Bastow) Burgess, the former of whom was born in Rhode Island, of stanch English ancestry, his grandfather having come to America on the "Mayflower," while a number of the latter's sons were soldiers of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. Thomas Burgess removed to the state of New York when a young man, and there continued his residence until 1837, when he came to Michigan and located on the present Burgess farm, in Springport township, this county, having traded property in New York for the same. Three years later the father of the subject came to the new home in company with the other members of his family, and his father then returned to New York for a visit, and thereafter passed the remainder of his life on the Jackson county homestead, where he died in 1852. He was twice married, and his second wife died in Michigan.

Benjamin P. Burgess, the subject of this sketch, was fifteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal from New York to Jackson county, and his early educational training was secured in the public schools of his native county, while he attended the pioneer schools of Jackson county at irregular intervals until he had attained the age of eighteen years. As a youth he began working by the month for various settlers in the vicinity and continued to be concerned in farming until 1852, when he succumbed to the prevailing gold fever, growing out of the discovery of the precious metal in California in 1849, and, in company with eleven other men, he made the long and perilous journey across the plains to the new Eldorado. They outfitted at St. Joseph, Missouri, and started forth with ox, horse and mule teams. They left the point mentioned in the month of May and did not reach California until October, being fortunate in escaping attack from the Indians while en route, though the menace from this source was constant. Mr. Burgess remained in the gold fields about one year, meeting with fair success, and then he returned to the east by way of the isthmus of Panama, proceeding by boat to New York city and thence returning to Michigan, arriving in Jackson county in October, 1853. Soon afterwards he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in section 20, Springport township, the same being covered with the native timber and entirely unimproved. A few years later he disposed of this property and purchased his father's homestead, in section 5, this township, comprising one hundred and forty-nine acres, and thereafter his father lived with him until he was called to the life eternal, his death occurring October 22, 1885. The mother of the subject passed away in October, 1853. Here Mr. Burgess has ever since continued to make his home, and he has developed one of the fine rural estates of the county, his place being under a high state of cultivation, while he has erected a commodious and substantial residence and other excellent buildings and has one of the attractive homes of this section. Though he is now advanced in years, he still retains a general supervision of his farming interests, the place being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising

of high grades of live stock. Mr. Burgess has been a stalwart advocate of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization, but has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office, though his co-operation has ever been extended in support of all measures and enterprises for the general good of the community. He is broad and charitable in his views and genial and kindly in all the relations of life, and thus he has retained the unqualified esteem and good will of the community in which he has so long maintained his home, while it may be said to his credit that during his entire life he has never been involved in a lawsuit of any description. Fraternally he is identified with both the lodge and chapter of the Masonic order. He and his wife are numbered among the well known and highly honored pioneers of the county.

On the 11th of December, 1851, Mr. Burghess was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Houseman, who was born in Orleans county, New York, on the 5th of November, 1828, being a daughter of Henry and Mary (Petit) Houseman, who came from that county to Jackson county in the year 1837, settling in Parma township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Houseman was a member of the same party as was Mr. Burgess in making the trip across the plains to California, in 1852. To Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have been born five children, namely: Guy, who died in infancy; Josephine, who became the wife of William Stevens, died in June, 1891, being survived by two of her three sons, who have made their home with her parents since her death; Mary is the wife of Arthur W. Hall, a farmer of Eaton county, this state, and they have two children; William has charge of the homestead farm; and Fay B., who is a farmer of Springport township, married Alameda Price, and they are the parents of one daughter.

GEORGE BURGESS.

The sturdy pioneer who braves the hardships and arduous toil involved in opening a new country to civilization is deserving of the highest praise and his name should not be allowed to pass into oblivion nor should he find memorial only in "sculptured urn or animated bust," but rather in the pages of historical compilations of this nature, whose value must be cumulative for all time to come. Deprived of the comforts and conveniences of the older settled sections, in quiet endurance of difficulties and in the overcoming of innumerable obstacles, he works on, day after day, at the task of making the wild land, hitherto unfurrowed by the plowshare, bring forth the harvest that shall provide him and his family with sustenance, while incidentally he lays deep and firm the foundations of future prosperity and opulence of resource. In the work of early development and improvement in Jackson county the honored father of the subject played well his part, and the subject himself was reared under the environments and influences of the pioneer epoch, so that it is needless to say that he too has contributed his quota to the industrial and civic advancement of the county, and he is now the owner of one of the valuable farm properties of Springport township and is honored as a worthy

pioneer citizen and as a man of indubitable probity in all the relations of life. Such are the men signally worthy of representation in a compilation of this nature.

George Burgess is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Oswego county, New York, on the 7th of March, 1834, and being a son of James and Grace (Palmer) Burgess, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, where their marriage was solemnized, and where Mr. Burgess was engaged in farming up to the time of his removal to Michigan, in the year 1840, the family arriving in Jackson county on the 4th of July of that year. He had traded his farm in New York for a quarter section of land in section 5, in Springport township, and here the family home was established. The trip from Buffalo, New York, was made by lake vessel to Detroit, from which point the family came overland to Jackson county by teams and wagons. On the pioneer farm was soon erected a comfortable log house, in which they took up their abode, and soon the sound of the ax was heard ringing among the sylvan wilds, as the giants of the forest were laid low in order that the land might be made available for cultivation, while the sturdy ox teams were brought into requisition in carrying forward the work of reclamation. Wild game of all descriptions was to be found in abundance throughout this section, while the Indian, whose first was the domain, still stalked through the umbrageous forest aisles. At the time when the family took up their residence on the old homestead their nearest neighbor was a mile distant, while the nearest market point was the city of Albion, in the adjoining county of Calhoun, the place at the time having been a mere straggling village in the midst of the forest primeval. Mr. Burgess cleared and improved his farm and the same continued to be his home until the time of his death, which occurred in 1886, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty-six years. He had witnessed within this interval the transformation of this section into one of the most attractive and opulent divisions of the great commonwealth of Michigan and was able to enjoy the advantages and conveniences which ever come with the advancement of civilization. His wife preceded him into eternal rest by many years, having passed away in 1853, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. Burgess was originally a Whig in politics, but espoused the cause of the Republican party at the time of its organization and was thereafter found stanchly arrayed in its support, while he became one of the well known and highly honored pioneers of the county. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Benjamin P., Thomas, Sarah Ann, Phoebe Z. (now deceased,) George, William J., Harriet (now deceased) and Martha.

George Burgess, to whom this epitome is dedicated, was reared on the old homestead and received such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the day, while he early began to contribute to the work of the farm. At the age of sixteen years he started working by the month, being employed on various farms in the vicinity, and contributing his wages to the support of the family, while he thus continued until he had attained his legal majority. In 1860, at the age of twenty-

six years, Mr. Burgess purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in section 5, Springport township, the same having been partially cleared, and here he has developed one of the valuable farm properties of the county, having cleared the remainder of the land and placed the same under effective cultivation and having equipped the farm with substantial buildings and the best of improvements in other lines. He has a commodious and comfortable farm residence, and in 1895 was erected the present fine barn, which was built to replace the one destroyed by fire in that year, as the result of a stroke of lightning. Mr. Burgess has been known as a progressive and industrious farmer and has so lived as to retain the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community in which he has resided during the major portion of his life. He has now practically retired from the active labors which so long fell to his portion, and as the golden days of his later years pass by he is able to enjoy the dignified repose which is the fitting crown of a life of earnest and well directed application. In politics Mr. Burgess is a stanch Republican, but has never sought official preferment, though his interest in educational matters has been effectively shown in his tenure of the office of school director for the long period of twenty years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with Springport Lodge No. 284, at Springport. His farm is devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock, special attention being given to the breeding of full-blooded shorthorn cattle, Lincoln sheep, Berkshire and Ohio Improved Chester swine and Percheron horses. He now rents his farm to his son-in-law, David W. Trine, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this work.

On the 10th of August, 1862, Mr. Burgess was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jane Houseman, who was born in Parma township, this county, on the 6th of November, 1837, being a daughter of Henry and Mary (Petit) Houseman, honored pioneers of the county, whither they came in the year 1835 from Orleans county, New York. Mr. Houseman became one of the successful farmers and representative citizens of Parma township, where both he and his wife passed the residue of their lives. To Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have been born eight children, concerning whom the following brief data is incorporated: Perry, who is a successful farmer of Springport township, married Lucretia Bennett and they have two children; Allen died at the age of eight years; Cora is the wife of William Ford, a farmer of Sandstone township, and they have four children; Grace is the wife of David Altman, who is engaged in farming in Springport township, and they likewise have four children; Irene is the wife of Elmore Peters, a prominent young member of the bar of Eaton county, residing in Eaton Rapids, and they have two children; Ben C. remains on the old homestead; Harriet is the wife of David W. Trine, of whom definite mention is made elsewhere in this work, and George likewise remains beneath the parental roof. The children were afforded excellent educational advantages, Hattie, Perry and Irene being graduates of the Springport high school, while the latter two were successful teachers in the district schools for some time; Cora and George have distinctive musical talent.

HENRY D. GRIFFITH.

The business of farming is one which has always required judgment and a thorough system of economies if the best results be attained and the enterprise placed upon the profitable basis authorized by conditions. It is through the employment of such means that the subject of this sketch has become one of the successful and representative farmers of Jackson county, his finely improved and highly productive farm being located in section 2, Springport township, in which portion of the county he has lived consecutively from his childhood, save for a period of seven years. He is one of the sterling pioneers of the county, where his parents took up their abode in the year which marked the admission of Michigan to statehood and at a time when he was a child of about three years. His genealogical record also bespeaks identification of direct and collateral lines with the annals of American history from the colonial era, and thus there is a wealth of interesting data to which the biographist may have recourse in offering even a cursory, though measurably synthetical, review of the career of this well known and highly esteemed resident of Jackson county.

Mr. Griffith is a native of the old Green Mountain state, having been born in Danby, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 21st of June, 1834, and being a son of Daniel and Harriet (Williams) Griffith, both of whom were likewise born in Vermont, whence they emigrated to Michigan in 1837, settling upon a pioneer farm in Springport township, the property now being owned and occupied by their son George. There the devoted wife and mother died after a decade of experience in connection with the trials of pioneer life in a new state, though there was no dearth of pleasurable circumstances incident to the early days, for the utmost kindliness and good will prevailed among the settlers and each was a friend to the other, the spirit of helpfulness prevailing on every side. She passed to her reward on the 12th of April, 1847, while her husband survived her by more than a score of years, being summoned into eternal rest on the 20th of March, 1868. Of the five children of this union three are yet living, namely: Henry D., the immediate subject of this review; George, who is a representative farmer of this township, and Marshall, who is a resident of Tompkins township. Daniel Griffith was a Whig in politics during his earlier life, but identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its inchoation and ever afterward remained a stalwart advocate of its cause. He and his wife held membership in the Methodist Episcopal church and in their noble lives exemplified their deep Christian faith, which was a faith fruitful in good works. In 1838 Mr. Griffith was appointed postmaster at Otter Creek, this county, and he continued incumbent of the same until the time of his death, with the exception of a period of three months. Mr. Griffith was always active and zealous in the work of the church, his home ever being open to the itinerant clergymen of the early days, while he did all in his power to promote the cause of the 'divine Master among his fellow men. The Griffith Methodist Episcopal church, of Hamlin, Eaton county, was named in honor of this family.

George Griffith, the paternal grandfather of the subject, passed his entire life

in Vermont, as did also his wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Tabor, while there also occurred the death of the great-grandfather, Lemuel Griffith. The maternal grandparents, Hosea and Polly (Adams) Williams, removed from Vermont to Ohio in an early day and there continued to reside until their death. He was a lineal descendant of the historic character, Roger Williams, the founder of the state of Rhode Island, while Mrs. Williams was a cousin of President John Quincy Adams.

Henry D. Griffith, to whom this brief sketch is more specifically devoted, was reared on the old homestead farm in Jackson county, and as a boy he became inured to many of the duties involved in its reclamation and cultivation. After securing such educational advantages as were afforded in the common schools of the locality he continued his studies in Wesleyan Seminary, and later in the Ladies' Collegiate Institute, which was the predecessor of that now magnificent educational institution, Albion College, in the neighboring city of Albion, Calhoun county. At the age of eighteen years he had so improved his opportunities as to be eligible for pedagogic honors, and for a number of years he was successfully engaged in teaching in the public schools of Jackson and Eaton counties, in the meanwhile continuing to be identified with farming. Indeed, it may be consistently said that at no period in his entire business career has he failed to be concerned with this great fundamental industry, and in 1861 he came into possession of his present fine farmstead, which comprises one hundred and forty acres and which is devoted to general agriculture and stock raising, in both of which branches he has so directed his energies as to attain the maximum of success. Mr. Griffith has erected substantial and attractive buildings on his place, having a pleasant home, supplied with modern accessories and conveniences, while the pervading atmosphere of the farmstead is that of peace and prosperity,—the just concomitant of years of earnest toil and endeavor. Mr. Griffith resided in the city during the interim from 1871 to 1878, during which time he was engaged in the marble business. In political adherency Mr. Griffith has been aligned as a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, and an evidence of the esteem in which he is held in the community is that shown in his being called to serve in various offices of trust and responsibility. He was school inspector of his district for a period of about nine years, has also served as highway commissioner, and about 1865 he was first elected to the office of justice of the peace, of which he has now been incumbent for about twenty-five years, ever striving in a personal way and in his judicial capacity to ameliorate enmities and promote peace and good will, while his mature judgment and honesty of purpose give him a strong hold upon popular confidence, his advice been freely sought and as freely given. He is also a notary public, an office to which he was first appointed in 1883. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, holding membership in Sanborn Lodge No. 2, at Onondaga, in the adjoining county of Ingham. Mr. Griffith has been actively interested in the organization of farmers' clubs in Eaton and Jackson counties and

has been honored by selection as president of the Eaton County Horticultural Society.

On the 10th of April, 1861, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Griffith to Miss Amanda Van Gorden, who was born in Orleans county, New York, on the 27th of August, 1838, being a daughter of Abram and Catherine (Freeman) Van Gorden, the former of whom was born in Ulster county, New York, on the 25th of July, 1805, while the latter was born in Galway, Saratoga county, that state, on the 15th of February, 1814. Mr. Van Gorden took up land in Springport township, Jackson county, in 1835, and in 1846 he came with his family and took up his residence on this farm, which is that now owned by his son William. Here he continued to reside until the hour of his death, which occurred on the 10th of December, 1891, at which time he was aged eighty-six years and five months. His first wife entered into eternal rest December 2, 1901, aged nearly eighty-eight years. They became the parents of four children, Emaline, Hannah, Amanda and William, all of whom are living except Emaline. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Griffith were Isaac and Elizabeth Van Gorden, and both died in the state of New York. The maternal grandparents, John and Hannah (McCumber) Freeman, passed their lives in the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith became the parents of three children, the eldest of whom, Harry D., died in infancy. Kate, who was born in the city of Jackson, on the 19th of November, 1874, was graduated in the Springport high school, as a member of the class of 1894, and she is now the wife of Earl C. Wellington, of Springport. Ralph W. was born in the city of Jackson, on the 3d of March, 1878, and was graduated in the Springport high school in 1896. He then entered the Michigan State Agricultural College, at Lansing, where he continued his studies one year, after which he was a student in Albion College for three years. He is at the present time representing the Sun Life Insurance Company, of Canada, and resides in the village of Constantine, St. Joseph county, Michigan.

CALISTA DANIELS.

Calista (Gray) Daniels was born near Brockport, New York, January 6, 1817, and in 1820 came with her parents to Michigan by way of Detroit, then a mere village. They settled at Romeo, a few miles from Detroit. Here they lived for several years, with the Indians for their neighbors, and many are the interesting stories of pioneer life which this lady can relate. She came to Jackson when it was a mere village and lived until her marriage, August 5, 1854, when she became the wife of William K. Bronson, and moved to a farm in Sandstone township. Mr. Bronson was killed in an accident at this place December 6, 1861, and on April 9, 1862, Calista Bronson married Henry Daniels, whose death occurred February 22, 1884. Since that time she has lived on the Daniels farm in Blackman township, and is one of the oldest living residents of the county. She has seen the many changes of succeeding generations, and one by one her contemporaries have passed to the silent shore. Though still wonderfully active, she lives largely in the past, and enjoys meeting an old acquaintance to whom

the tales of other generations are of more than passing interest, and she has many friends who love her for her generous hospitality and sterling qualities.

BENTON G. BROWN.

It has been left to modern civilization to perpetuate by written record the lives and deeds of those who have been prominent factors in the upbuilding of towns, cities, states and nations. Deeds of battle have been the theme of song and story from the earliest ages, but the man who quietly remained in the ranks of industrial and productive activity, promoting the general prosperity through his individual efforts, passed unnoticed. Today the conditions are different, and no publication which gives record concerning those who have wrought to goodly ends may be held in high estimation. In connection with the industrial and business life of Jackson county, as well as in its civic affairs, the name borne by the subject of this review has been one of prominence from the pioneer epoch to the present day, his father having been one of the extensive farmers of the county, while he himself is also numbered among the prominent and substantial agriculturists of this section, having a fine landed estate of nine hundred acres, while he is also the owner and operator of the grain elevator in the village of Springport, representing an enterprise which has important bearing on the commercial prestige of the locality. Thus as a representative citizen and as a native son of the county Mr. Brown is particularly eligible for consideration in this compilation.

Benton G. Brown was born on the parental homestead, in Parma township, this county, on the 28th of January, 1855, being a son of William G. and Lucinda (Landon) Brown, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York, whence they came to Jackson county in an early day, their marriage having been here solemnized. Mrs. Brown's parents, Herman and Betsey (Cranson) Landon, were numbered among the pioneers of Springport township, and here they continued to reside until summoned from the scene of life's endeavors. The father of the subject became the owner of about twelve hundred acres of land and conducted his farming operations on an extensive scale and with marked ability, becoming one of the county's influential citizens. He was originally a Whig in his political proclivities and identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and was afterward a stalwart advocate of its cause for many years, but finally, in harmony with his convictions, he transferred his allegiance to the Prohibition party. He was for seventeen years incumbent of the office of supervisor of Parma township, and in 1867 he was elected to represent the third district in the lower house of the state legislature, serving one term. Both he and his wife died in 1899, his demise occurring in November, 1899, while she passed away in October, 1899. Both were zealous and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their five children three are living at the present time, namely: Mary, who is the wife of Henry Fallass, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Benton G., who is the immediate subject of this review; and Herman L., who is engaged in farming in Parma township.



JESSE E. MOREY.

As a youth, after having availed himself of such advantages as were afforded in the public schools, Benton G. Brown was matriculated in Albion College, in the city of Albion, this state, where he continued his studies until he had completed a portion of the junior year, when he resumed his active association with the farming industry. He remained on the farm for a period of twenty years and is at the present time the owner of a finely improved estate of nine hundred acres, from which he secures large yields of wheat and other cereals, while he is also one of the extensive stock-growers of the county, taking much pride in this branch of his enterprise. In 1899 he erected the elevator in the village of Springport, the same being equipped with modern accessories and conveniences for the facile handling of grain, and he now controls the leading grain business of this locality, also handling beans and seeds. In politics Mr. Brown maintains an independent attitude, exercising his franchise in support of men and measures rather than being guided along strict partisan lines, while he is in full sympathy with the specific policy of the Prohibition party and has often voted its ticket. He has been called upon to serve in various local offices of trust, but has never manifested political ambition of a personal nature. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 10th of February, 1876, Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Polhemus, of Muskegon, Michigan, who was born in New York, in June, 1865, being a daughter of William and Julia (Noble) Polhemus, who are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have had seven children, namely: Ruth, Eudora, Wesley (deceased), Gertrude, Benton G., Jr., Carrie (deceased) and Landon.

JESSE E. MOREY.

In the year 1836, that prior to the one in which Michigan was admitted to the Union, the paternal grandfather of the subject took up his residence in Michigan, whither he came from the old Empire state, which gave so large a number of worthy citizens to the early settlement of southern Michigan, and the name has ever since been inseparably linked with the annals of Jackson county, of which the subject is a native son, while he now has prestige as one of the successful and representative farmers of Waterloo township, which has been his home from the time of his birth. Thus there is found no lack of data in offering a resume of his personal and ancestral record apropos of the province of this publication.

Jesse E. Morey was born on the homestead farm in Waterloo township, on the 10th of October, 1866, being a son of Alexander W. and R. Jane (Robinson) Morey, both of whom were born and reared in the state of New York. The former's father, Jesse Morey, in company with his wife, whose maiden name was Bertha Vaughan, came with their children to Michigan in the year 1836, as previously stated, and took up their residence in Washtenaw county, where they remained a few years and then came over into the adjoining county of Jackson. Here, in the year 1842, Grandfather Morey pur-

chased eighty acres of land in Waterloo township, and later added to its area until his landed estate comprised about one hundred and sixty acres. On this place the family took up their abode in a log house of the type then common to this section, and it was theirs to have the various experiences incidental to the pioneer days and to meet the deprivations which conditions entailed to all who came hither to assist in the sturdy march of progress and the reclamation of the wild land to the uses of cultivation. Jesse Morey here continued to live and labor until his death, which occurred in 1847, at which time he was fifty-five years of age. His sons Alexander W. and Hazzard then assumed charge of the pioneer farm and ably carried forth the arduous work which their father had inaugurated, clearing and improving their farm and adding to the same until its area aggregated at one time three hundred and twenty acres. Eventually the brothers made an amicable division of the property, the father of the subject becoming the owner of one hundred and sixty acres, which he developed into one of the valuable farms of this locality, and here he continued to reside until he was called from the scene of life's endeavors, on the 13th of March, 1894, at which time he was seventy-one years of age. He was a man of sterling character, sincere and straightforward in all the relations of life, and ever commanding the esteem of all who knew him. He gave his support to the Republican party from the time of its inception and was called upon to serve in various township offices. His widow, who makes her home with the subject, on the old place, was born in Allegany county, New York, on the 12th of December, 1824, and came to Michigan in 1843, her marriage having been solemnized on the 16th of January, 1849. She has long been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is held in affectionate regard by all who know her, while she remains as a true type of the noble pioneer women of this section of the great state of Michigan. Alexander W. and R. Jane (Robinson) Morey became the parents of five children, all of whom died in younger years except the subject of this review, who was the youngest. The names of the others, in order of birth, were as follows: Eugene S., Mary Bertha, John M., and Hazzard.

Jesse E. Morey was reared on the homestead farm and received his early educational discipline in the public schools, after which he continued to be associated with his father in the work of the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he assumed the active supervision of the place, while relying upon the kindly advice and counsel of his honored father, who was thus relieved of the more onerous labors which he had so long and ably performed. The subject was but twenty-seven years of age when his father was summoned into eternal rest, and since that time the homestead has been entirely under his control, while he has proved himself equal to the responsibilities and labors devolving upon him and is one of the progressive and successful farmers of the county, well upholding the high standard of the family name, of which he is the only representative in his generation. In politics he has accorded a stanch allegiance to the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority and has been an active worker in its cause in a local way, having also been a delegate to

various conventions of the same. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, being a charter member of Munith Tent No. 475. He is popular in the community in which his life has been passed and is one of the energetic and capable young business men of this section.

The subject's mother is a daughter of Elisha and Mary (Mendal) Robinson, both of whom were born and reared in Saratoga county, New York, whence they came to Michigan in the year 1843, taking up their residence on a pioneer farm in section 8, Waterloo township, this county, where Mr. Robinson developed a valuable farm, while he became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the county, taking an active part in public affairs. He was a leader in the local ranks of the Democratic party and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1850, while he served for eighteen years as township supervisor and for a long period in the office of justice of the peace. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He entered into eternal rest on the 28th of October, 1886, his devoted wife having passed away on the 3d of January, 1883. They became the parents of five children, namely: R. Jane (mother of the subject and the only one of the number now living), John, Sanford, Mary and Hattie.

WALTER A. CUNNINGHAM.

It is indeed a far cry from delving as a farm boy or laboring strenuously in the lumbering woods to the retention of the important and responsible position of clerk of so opulent a county as is Jackson, and yet such are the conditions noted in taking under review the career of Mr. Cunningham, the present efficient county clerk. He is a native son of the county and a representative of one of its sterling pioneer families, and it stands to his credit that he has achieved success and precedence through his own efforts, while he retains the unqualified confidence and regard of the people of the community in which the major portion of his life has been passed.

Mr. Cunningham was born on the old homestead in section 8, Spring Arbor township, on October 23, 1866, being a son of Robert and Jane (Wildey) Cunningham, the former of whom was born in Ontario county, Canada, and the latter in Jackson county, Michigan. Robert Cunningham was reared on a farm, and at the age of twenty-one came to Michigan. He purchased what is known as the Cunningham farm in Spring Arbor, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 2, 1899. In 1865 he was joined in marriage to Jane H. Wildey. There were born to them Walter A. Cunningham; Edward R. Cunningham, whose residence is Des Moines, Iowa, and is at present superintendent of the Des Moines Street Railway Company; Lenna M., who is a resident of the township of Spring Arbor and a teacher in the public school of that place; Floyd, who died at the age of seventeen months, and Gertrude E., now married to Royal Cogswell and residing in the township of Spring Arbor.

The subject was reared under the invigorating discipline of the farm, and continued to assist in its cultivation until he had attained his legal majority, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the district school and the seminary in the

village of Spring Arbor. In the spring of 1888, a few months subsequent to his twenty-first birthday, Mr. Cunningham went to the upper peninsula of Michigan, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of pine land, in Iron county. Here he engaged in lumbering, clearing about half of the property and realizing a profit from his operations. His labors were of the most arduous order, as those familiar with the business well understand, and for three different seasons Mr. Cunningham personally attended to poling and rafting logs down the streams to the mills, so that he became familiar with every practical detail of the business. To this line of enterprise he continued to devote his attention for six years, at the expiration of which, in 1895, he returned to Jackson where he eventually established himself in the grocery business in what is locally known as the Moody hill district of the city. In 1900 he became the Republican candidate for office of county clerk, and at the ensuing election received a substantial and gratifying endorsement at the polls, being elected by a good majority, while his administration proved so discriminating and satisfactory that he was chosen as his own successor in the election of 1902 and is now incumbent of this office, whose manifold details he has handled with signal discretion and ability, having thoroughly systematized the work and having all records in the best of order. At the time of his re-election a local paper spoke as follows in regard to Mr. Cunningham: "He has a faculty for making friends and holding them, and his conduct of the office of county clerk was such that the people considered that he was the man for a second term. He was returned to the office by a large majority." In politics Mr. Cunningham has ever given a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and he has been an efficient worker in its cause in a local way. He is a young man of excellent mental equipment and genial personality and may be consistently said to have "troops of friends" in his native county.

Walter A. Cunningham was married November 5, 1885, to Miss Birdie P. Sidwell, and there have been born to them two children, Cecil C., aged sixteen, and Glen, aged fourteen. Mr. Cunningham is a member of Michigan Lodge No. 50, Free and Accepted Masons, Jackson Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, and Jackson Council No. 32; Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Central City Tent, No. 139, Knights of the Maccabees, and Maple Leaf Camp, No. 2569, Modern Woodmen of America.

CHARLES HUNTOON.

As a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Jackson county, of which he is a native son and in which he has passed his entire life, it is certainly consistent that we enter in this publication a review of the career of Mr. Huntoon, who has long been conspicuously identified with the agricultural interests of the county, having a fine farming property in Summit township and being honored as one of its representative men. Mr. Huntoon is a native of the township in which he now resides, having been born on the old homestead farm, on the 5th of November, 1853, and being a son of Daniel and Almira (Hall) Huntoon, the former of whom was born in the state of New Hampshire and the latter in New York. The mother of the

subject was three times married, her first husband having been Elihu Taylor, her second, Daniel Huntoon, while after his death she became the wife of Alexander H. Latimer, who was a native of Connecticut and who came to Jackson county in a very early day, his death occurring in Summit township, in the autumn of 1883, while his widow survived until May, 1890, passing away at the home of her son, the subject of this review. She was a daughter of John and Dorcas (Sanford) Hall. The father of the subject died in Summit township in May, 1858, at the age of fifty-eight years. Elihu and Almira Taylor became the parents of three children, namely: Emily, who is the wife of Gilson Holcomb, of Dallas county, Texas; Isaac B., who is a farmer of Tompkins township, Jackson county; and Elihu H., a farmer residing near Sioux City, Iowa. The children of the second marriage were as follows: Hannah D., who became the wife of Truman B. Chamberlain, both being now deceased: Daniel F., who died at the age of nineteen years; Laura, who is the widow of Samuel B. Thorn, and who resides in the city of Jackson; Charles, who is the immediate subject of this review, and Bertie, who died at the age of seven years. By her last marriage the mother of the subject had no children.

Charles Huntoon received his early educational training in the district schools of Summit township, and when but twelve years of age he left home, and from that time became dependent upon his own resources. He passed one summer on the farm of his brother-in-law, Gilson Holcomb, and was thereafter employed by the month on the farm of Isaac B. Taylor, with whom he remained one and one-half years. In the meanwhile he continued to attend school during the winter months, as opportunity afforded. He continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits in his native county until he had attained years of maturity, and through energy and close application began to gain independence and definite success. After Mr. Huntoon's marriage he rented land in Tompkins township on which he remained until October, 1883, when he returned to the old homestead in order to care for his mother, and she received from him the utmost filial solicitude during the remaining years of her life, while he has remained ever since her death on the farm on which he was born and of which he is now the owner. His father was one of the early pioneers of this county and became one of the representative men of Summit township, locating on a tract of eighty acres of heavily timbered land, in section 16, and being one of the first settlers in the township. He reclaimed the farm and placed the major portion of the same under cultivation, while he also did a profitable business in the buying and selling of live stock, being one of the first shippers from this locality. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church. He was a man of spotless integrity and held the esteem of all who knew him and had cognizance of his sterling attributes.

Charles Huntoon has devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. His present homestead is located in section 9 and comprises eighty acres, of which fifty-five are under a high state of cultivation, diversified crops being raised, while Mr. Huntoon also gives considerable attention to the raising of live stock of excellent grade. The farm is equipped with good buildings and is pervaded with an air of definite thrift and pros-

perity. Mr. Huntoon is well known in this section and he has so ordered his life as to retain the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who know him, being one of the honored citizens and representative farmers of his native county. In politics, while without ambition for personal preferment in an official way, he has ever been found arrayed as a stanch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party.

On the 15th of August, 1880, Mr. Huntoon was united in marriage to Miss Kitt Botsford, who was born in Tompkins township, this county, January 7, 1863, being a daughter of William M. and Ann (Corey) Botsford, both of whom were born in Yates county, New York. They were married in the old Empire state, whence they came to Michigan some time in the 'fifties, locating in Tompkins township, this county, where Mr. Botsford was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred on the 21st of June, 1882, while his widow passed away on the 29th of January, 1891. Of their ten children the following brief record is entered: Delphine died in infancy; Lee is a successful farmer of Tompkins township; Calvin is a prosperous farmer of Summit township; Delphine is the wife of Orrin Lewis, of Tompkins township; Charlotte, deceased; Anna, deceased; Kitt is the wife of the subject of this review; Susan is deceased; Agnes, deceased; Ann resides in the city of Jackson, being the wife of Harvey Hedden. Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon have five children, namely: Nora, who was born on the 19th of June, 1883; Harvey, who was born March 3, 1885, and who is employed as a brakeman on the Michigan Central Railroad; Ann, who was born November 29, 1888; Charles Jr., who was born January 25, 1892, and Daniel, who was born on the 14th of April, 1894.

MARTIN B. BRADFORD.

The hardy New Englander who comes to seek his fortune in the west rarely fails of success. His courage, endurance and sagacity everywhere meet with some recompense, but in the west those qualities seem to be prized far higher than in the effete east. The New Englander who remains at home may succeed, but it is in the vigorous and active west that he truly thrives. It is a better field for the talent he possesses and it rewards its exercise in proportion. A large per cent of the people of Michigan are New Englanders, and very rarely is one found who has lived in the state any length of time who is not comfortably situated financially and otherwise. The subject of this sketch, Martin B. Bradford, is not a native of New England, his lungs having been first inflated with the breath of life in the state of Michigan, but, as a Hibernian once remarked, "Because a cat has kittens in the oven, you need not think they are loaves of bread." His parents are both New Englanders, his father, Benanewell B. Bradford, being a native of Rhode Island, while his mother, Emily (Crooker) Bradford, was born in Vermont.

Martin B. Bradford was born in Spring Arbor, Michigan, September 4, 1847. As early as 1832 his father made a trip from Chenango county, New York, where he then resided, to the then territory of Michigan,

the entire distance being traversed by him on foot. Today it would be looked upon as a most remarkable feat, though journeys of that distance afoot were then quite common. He remained in this state long enough to satisfy himself as to the desirability of the territory as a habitation, then returned to the east, married the girl of his choice and three years later settled himself down in a comfortable little home in Jackson county, near Spring Arbor Mill. There he resided several years and there the subject of this review was born. Later they moved to Eaton and some time in 1848 the family returned to New York, locating at Bristol, Ontario county. However, he could not resist the fascination of life on the frontier and about seven years later, in 1855, packing up all his effects, he with his family, turned his face westward and before long all were comfortably domiciled in Jackson county. Even at that time Jackson, the county seat, was quite a thrifty village and, deeming it a good location for the conduct of a mercantile business, Benanewell B. Bradford entered into a business partnership with his brother, Daniel Bradford. They were so successful that within two years they had no difficulty in disposing of their business at a remunerative profit. With a portion of what money he had on hand, Mr. Bradford invested in a farm north of Cross Lake, which was the family home during the next five years. An opportunity offering for securing a more desirable place, he moved to a farm, the same on which his son Ed now resides, three and one-half miles west of Jackson on the Spring Arbor road, and there he remained, pursuing his vocation as an agriculturist, until his death. He died September 3, 1881, respected and beloved for the many good qualities of head and heart of which he was possessed. All his life he was a zealous abolitionist and an ardent advocate of total abstinence. He was a man of unselfish nature, ever planning more for the welfare of his fellow creatures than for his own. He and his good wife, Emily, were the parents of the following children; John, a farmer, resides on section 1, Spring Arbor township; Laurie, wife of Rollin Faxon, resides at Trinidad, Colorado; Annette, widow of Levant Wolcott, also resides in Trinidad; Elizabeth, wife of William Connor, a farmer, resides on the Spring Arbor road; Martin B., the subject of this review, and Ed A., who cultivates the old home place on the Spring Arbor road. All are enterprising, prosperous and useful citizens.

When a babe of about one year old Martin B. Bradford was taken by his parents to Ontario county, New York, where the next seven years of his life was spent. He attended school there and laid the foundation for a good common-school education. On the return of the family to Michigan, he continued his studies in the city schools of Jackson, under the direction of Professor Ripley, a man of splendid attainments, but stern and severe in discipline. The subject made his home with his parents and after their removal to the farm helped with the farm work until he was twenty-three years old. August 15, 1870, Martin B. Bradford was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Crooker, a native of New York, born in West Bloomfield, April 22, 1849. Her parents were John S. and Charity Crooker, also natives of the state of New York, where they resided during their entire lives. The first five years of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Bradford were spent on the old home farm, which he

cultivated, receiving for his services a share of the crops. He then purchased the farm which is the present home of the family. It consists of one hundred and sixty-five acres, and is located partly in Summit township and partly in Spring Arbor township. It is well improved, highly productive and one of the most desirable farms in that most fertile and productive section of Jackson county. Martin B. and Fanny Bradford are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, viz: Edith, Ethel, Edgar M. and Alfred J. Edith is the wife of Hiram Holmes, a farmer who resides upon and cultivates a farm adjacent to that of Mrs. Holmes' parents. Ethel is a resident of Colorado, engaged in teaching. Both sons still continue to make their home with their parents. From the farm the family derives a very enviable income. The place is well set out to fruit of all kinds and never fails to produce an excellent crop. Should it fail in one variety, it is generally abundant in another. However, the chief business conducted on the place is dairying, Jersey cattle are the favorite breed of the owner for this purpose and he keeps and cares for quite a herd. A good, substantial and commodious residence is the family home, the place having been for years known as "Maple Row Farm." Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are genial, hospitable people and their latch-string always hangs out to their neighbors and many friends. In politics Mr. Bradford usually votes for the man he deems most eligible to fill the position, regardless of party ties, and while he takes considerable interest in politics, he has no aspirations for public favors, having long ago perceived that it is the most expensive and least remunerative pursuit, either as a regular business or as a side issue, that any man can engage in. The good judgment and wisdom of Mr. Bradford is not only apparent to his acquaintances, but to every reasonable person familiar with his sentiments on politics and kindred subjects.

JOHN ROBSON.

The really successful man must be possessed of sufficient foresight to anticipate the future, make provision for that which may be adverse to his interests and be prepared to take advantage of every opportunity fortune may cast in his way. The man who lives wholly in the present, thinking occasionally of the future but making little if any provision for it, may and often does enjoy many of the blessings of life, but is rarely successful in the fullest sense of the word. The story of the life of John Robson, the subject of this review, is a striking illustration of the thought expressed in the foregoing. Born in the north of England, schooled in the calling of a miner in his native shire, Cumberland, and following that calling for many years after coming to this country, he now, at the age of nearly three score and ten years, finds himself engaged in a business, that of operating a creamery, as diametrically opposite to his former pursuit as one calling could possibly be from another. It was as a miner he came to Jackson county, but while thus engaged he had foresight enough to purchase from his savings a comfortable farm near the county seat, to which he retired when coal mining in Jackson county became an unprofitable industry.

John Robson was born in Cumberland

county, England, August 23, 1834, his parents being Edward and Ann (Blackburn) Robson. His father was a prudent, thrifty coal miner who from his meager earnings saved sufficient to enable the family to come to America, he being convinced that the move would result in the betterment of their condition. They arrived in this country in 1857 and immediately located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where they engaged in mining, but not finding conditions all they desired, continued in the work only about three months. Edward Robson, in company with a younger brother, made a trip through several of the western states, Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, but found nothing satisfactory, as the panic of 1857 had closed nearly all the mines. Coming to Jackson, Michigan, they found parties engaged in the sinking of a shaft on the Jonathan Wood property, with a view of mining coal. It was the first extensive coal mining operation in the county and here they secured employment, Edward Robson being made foreman as soon as the mine was ready for operation, which position he held until 1872, when the mine was closed. In 1859 the family removed from Pennsylvania to Jackson county and here they have since remained. Edward Robson died in 1891, being at the time eighty-one years of age. He was a man who was always noted for his physical strength, good health and vigorous constitution, his fatal illness, which covered a period of but six days, being the first sickness of his life. The children of Edward and Ann (Blackburn) Robson were: John, the subject of this sketch; Edward, who after the Civil war went to Alabama, took up a homestead and there still resides; George, a farmer, who is a resident of Blackman township; Joseph enlisted in the Third Michigan Cavalry, served three years, re-enlisted, and lost his life in the blowing up of a boat, outside Mobile bay, about the close of the war.

The early life of John Robson was spent in his native country. He had the opportunity of only a limited education, but has since added greatly thereto by study and reading. While still a mere youth he entered the Cumberland coal mines and worked at that business the greater part of his life. April 22, 1857, just previous to the embarkation to America, John Robson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Robson. Her father was also a miner and although both families are of the same name, they are not related. Mr. and Mrs. Robson are the parents of three sons, William, Joseph and Edward, all residing on the home place and jointly engaged with their father in the dairy business.

After coming to Jackson county in 1859, John Robson went to work in the mines and finding land in the vicinity of the city very cheap, as he saved from his earnings he invested in real estate. One tract which he purchased in 1861 for seventy-five dollars, he sold two years later for five hundred and fifty dollars. This amount, supplemented with other cash he had on hand, enabled him to purchase forty-seven acres which forms a part of the land he now owns, occupies and operates. This he has added to, year by year, until at this time his farm comprises two hundred and sixty-four acres, seventy-seven of which, purchased in 1898, lies in Spring Arbor township. From the time of his coming to Michigan until 1872, he was steadily employed in the Woodville mines. When they closed down,

he secured employment in the mines at Jackson, in which he continued until 1875, when he was made foreman of the Porter and Big Slope mines. This position he held until 1893, when it was no longer profitable to mine coal in Jackson and the mines were abandoned. During the greater part of the time that he was engaged in mining John Robson was also doing some farming. His chief crops were corn and wheat and, although obliged to hire much of the labor required to plant, cultivate and gather the harvest, it was nearly always done at a fair profit. On the cessation of mining operations in Jackson he turned his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, which, with the assistance of his three sons, he has found very remunerative. Two years ago they decided to engage jointly in the creamery business and have continued ever since to operate a modest plant most successfully. Finding the business quite congenial as well as profitable, they have decided to engage in it more extensively. They have a nice herd of Jersey cows and a number of Durhams, they finding the latter equal to the Jerseys as profit producers. Every feature of the business is conducted by the four brothers in common and at no time has harmony ceased to prevail in every department of the management. The barns and stables for the accommodation of the stock have been built and are equipped in the latest and most approved manner as to sanitation and other conditions for the health and comfort of the cattle. The family home is a handsome, substantial structure, tastefully furnished and supplied with every modern comfort. Mr. Robson is a Mason and Odd Fellow and is interested in the work and welfare of both orders. Physically, despite his nearly three score and ten years, he is as fine a specimen of manhood as one could desire to see, the possessor of a fertile, active mind, a man to whom progressiveness is as natural as life itself.

CLARENCE J. REED.

Two miles from the limits of the attractive little village of Spring Arbor is located the pleasant farm home of Mr. Reed, who is one of the many successful and progressive agriculturists who are here contributing materially to the industrial prosperity of Jackson county, while it should also be stated in the connection that he is a native son of the Wolverine state, where his entire life has been passed. He is well known in this section and has so ordered his life in all its relations as to command uniform confidence and regard in the community in which he makes his home. Mr. Reed was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, on the 8th of May, 1867, being a son of LaFayette F. and Cynthia (Conkwright-Pruden) Reed. The father of the subject was born in the state of New York, being a son of Eli and Cynthia (Thompson) Reed, who emigrated thence to Michigan in a nearly day, settling in Lenawee county, where Mr. Reed passed the remainder of his life, having been engaged in farming and having also conducted an ashery, for the manufacture of potash, this being a profitable industry in the early days. He located in Ohio upon first coming to the west, and thence came to Michigan in 1850. His wife was a daughter of a Baptist clergyman who was numbered among the pioneer ministers of his church in Lenawee county, and she also died in Lenawee county. The mother of the subject was the adopt-

ed daughter of Silas and Sallie (Thompson) Pruden, her own father, whose name was Conkwright, having been a native of Holland, whence he emigrated to the state of New York, where his death occurred when his daughter was a mere child. Of the four children born to the parents of the subject three are living at the present time. Mr. Reed's first wife died on the 3d of October, 1891, and in 1895 he was united in marriage to Miss Deborah Bassett, who is living near Adrian, Michigan. He was one of the successful farmers of Spring Arbor township, where he took up his residence in 1880. He is a Republican in politics and his religious faith is that of the Free Methodist church, of which the mother of the subject was likewise a devoted adherent.

Clarence J. Reed, the immediate subject of this sketch, accompanied his parents on their removal from Lenawee county to Jackson county, being fourteen years of age at the time. He was reared on the homestead farm and after receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools he entered Spring Arbor Seminary, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884. He has been consecutively engaged in farming and stock growing from the time of initiating his independent career, and he is now the owner of a fine farm property of one hundred and sixty acres, most favorably situated at a point two miles from the village of Spring Arbor, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Reed is essentially progressive and public-spirited in his attitude and his franchise is exercised in support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and for the past three years he has served as a member of the board of review.

On the 15th of October, 1885, Mr. Reed was united in marriage to Miss Frankie M. Crouch, who was born in Summit township, this county, being a daughter of David Edwin and Mary E. (Jones) Crouch. David Crouch was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 5th of March, 1835, and came to Jackson county in 1854, locating in Spring Arbor township, where he has ever since been identified with agricultural pusuits. His children were as follows: Mettie E., who died at the age of three years; Frankie M., who is the wife of the subject of this review, and Roy E., who is a farmer of this township. Mr. Crouch is a Prohibitionist in politics. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Jones and to whom he was married in the year 1854, was likewise a native of Steuben county, New York, where she was born on the 11th of June, 1838, being a daughter of John E, and Roxana (Barber) Jones, both of whom were born in Otsego county, New York, while the latter died in 1892, at the age of seventy-seven years, her husband surviving until 1897, when he passed away at the age of eighty-three years, both having been residents of the state of Illinois at the time of death. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Reed we incorporate the following brief record: Raymond C. was born on the 12th of April, 1890; Edwin Percy was born June 4, 1892; Walter C. was born July 22, 1896, and Winifred Mary was born October 25, 1899.

GEORGE S. TEFFT.

The soldier who risks his life on the field of battle for a cause in which he believes, has always received the highest praise of

men: next to him stands the pioneer, who braves the dangers and hardships of the frontier and opens up new districts to the march of civilization. Deprived of the comforts and conveniences of the older settled sections, in quiet endurance of difficulties and overcoming innumerable obstacles, he works on, day after day, at the arduous task of making the wild land bring forth the harvests that shall provide him and his family with sustenance, or else, mayhaps, it is his portion to delve in the solitudes that earth may yield forth her hidden treasures of mineral store, it being inevitable that before the various branches of commercial enterprise can come into evidence it is necessary to subdue or reveal the natural resources. In the work of the early development and improvement of Jackson county the father of the subject took part, and as the latter himself is a native of the county and was born in the pioneer epoch, it is needless to say that he too has contributed his quota to the arduous work, while he has witnessed the great transformation which has been wrought and stands today as one of the prominent and successful farmers and representative pioneer citizens of Spring Arbor township, honored as a citizen and as a man of indubitable probity in all the relations of life. To such persons is it a pleasure and privilege to offer a tribute in this compilation.

George S. Tefft was born on the pioneer homestead, in Spring Arbor township, this county, on the 15th of September, 1839, being a son of Varnum J. and Miranda (Vickery) Tefft, both of whom were born and reared in the state of Rhode Island, where their marriage was solemnized. In the year 1836, one year prior to the admission of the state to the Union, they emigrated to Michigan, and here the father of the subject took up a tract of government land, in Spring Arbor township, Jackson county, where he set to himself the task of reclaiming the same from the forest primeval, earnestly and indefatigably continuing his efforts until his hand was stayed through the inexorable summons of death. He passed away in 1854, his wife having been summoned into eternal rest about three years previously. They became the parents of five sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch having been the second in order of birth. After the death of his first wife Mr. Tefft married Miss Hannah Miller, and their only son, Verner J., who became the editor and publisher of the Ingham County News, in the village of Mason, and later of the Albion Recorder, in the city of Albion, died in the latter city a number of years ago. Mr. Tefft was a stanch supporter of the Republican party from the time of its organization, and it is a matter of historic record that this grand old party practically had its birth in this county, though other sections of the Union have claimed the distinction.

George S. Tefft, whose name initiates this article, early became inured to the strenuous toil involved in the reclamation of the pioneer farm, but he waxed strong in mind and body under the strenuous discipline, while he received exceptional educational advantages for the locality and period, since, after completing the limited curriculum of the somewhat primitive pioneer schools of the subscription or district type, he was enabled to continue his studies in Spring Arbor College, an institution early established in the village of that name in this county

and one that maintained distinctive prestige for a number of years, after which its fortunes waned. He has been identified with agricultural pursuits from his youth up, and through his efforts along this line has attained a success of no indefinite order. In his homestead farm are comprised two hundred and twenty acres, while he is also the owner of a valuable farm of one hundred and thirty acres, lying north of Grass Lake, this county. He gives his attention to general farming and stock growing and has his affairs well in hand at all times, maintaining a progressive policy and being known as an able business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, and the estimate placed upon him in the community is indicated in the preferments which have come to him in the way of public office. He has served as township clerk, of which office he was incumbent for two terms, and he has also rendered efficient service as justice of the peace, ever aiming in his judicial functions to make the office justify its name.

On the 5th of November, 1868, Mr. Tefft was united in marriage to Miss Mary D. Humphrey, who was born in Spring Arbor township, Jackson county, being a daughter of Samuel Humphrey, who was a pioneer of this section, whither he came from the state of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Tefft have three children, Mary D., and Maggie and Mattie, who are twins.

ABRAM K. TUCKER.

The name borne by the subject of this sketch, who is one of the representative young men of the attractive village of Concord, is one which has been prominently identified with the annals of the county for nearly half a century, while on the maternal side he is a scion of one of the earliest pioneers of Concord township. Mr. Tucker has passed his entire life in his native village and has never faltered in his allegiance to the same. Such instances are all too rare in these later days, when the nomadic tendency is in so marked evidence among American people, and it is pleasing to note those cases where the appreciation of home surroundings and advantages do not fall into abeyance as the years of maturity approach.

Abram K. Tucker was born in the pleasant family homestead, on Hanover street, in the village of Concord, on the 18th of May, 1874, being a son of Albert H. and Henrietta (Bigelow) Tucker, the former of whom was born in Essex county, New York, on the 7th of June, 1831, while the latter was born also in the state of New York, on the 10th of November, 1831, being a daughter of the late Joab Bigelow, who came to Jackson county when she was a girl of eight years, in 1839, being one of the first settlers in Concord township, where he passed the residue of his long and useful life, having been one of the distinguished and influential citizens of the county. When a young man Albert H. Tucker came to the west from his native state, and he was for many years a traveling commercial salesman in Michigan and other states, even after he had permanently located in Concord. He took up his residence in this village in 1858 and has ever since been prominently identified with the industrial and civic interests of the community, being now numbered among the pioneer business men of the place and one who is known and honored by practically every

one throughout the territory normally tributary to Concord. For fully fifteen years he conducted a general store, handling drugs, groceries, etc., and then engaged in the hardware and implement business, to which he has ever since devoted his attention. With him the subject is associated in business, under the firm name of A. H. Tucker & Son, and they conduct the principal grain commission enterprise in the village, making large shipments each year and transacting a profitable business and one which does much to facilitate the industrial activities and increase the business prestige of the village in which their headquarters are maintained. Albert H. Tucker is a Democrat in his political allegiance and has been an active worker in the party ranks, while he has been village clerk and treasurer for about twelve years. He is an appreciative member of the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which he was initiated as an Entered Apprentice and raised to the Master's degree in 1852. Of the five living children born to him and his devoted wife four are yet living.

Abram K. Tucker, whose name introduces this review, was reared to maturity in Concord, in whose excellent schools he received his educational discipline. For a period of three years he held a clerical position in the counting room of the Farmers' State Bank, and thereafter was employed as a clerk by his father, being thus engaged until 1901, when he entered into partnership with his father in the grain business, as has been already noted. He is a Republican in his political adherency, and in the autumn of 1900 he was elected to the dual office of township clerk and village treasurer, of which he remained incumbent until 1903. He is identified with Concord Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons; with Gibbs Tent No. 509, Knights of the Maccabees, and with Concord Camp No. 3089, Modern Woodmen of America. He is one of the popular young men of his native town and has the confidence and good will of those among whom his life has been passed. The family hold membership in the Universalist church.

On the 5th of June, 1901, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Emma Carter, of Jackson county, she being a daughter of Anthony and Laura Carter, and of this union has been born a son, Anthony C., who was ushered into the world on the 3d of May, 1902.

WILLIAM A. GIBSON, M. D.

Devoted to the noble and humane work which his profession implies, Dr. Gibson has been faithful and indefatigable in his endeavors and has not only earned the due rewards of his efforts in a temporal way but has also proved himself eminently worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling, by reason of his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His understanding of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive, and the profession and the public accord him a distinguished place among the practitioners of Michigan, while he retains a firm hold on the confidence and affection of the many families to whom he has ministered during the many years of his active practice in the city of Jackson. He is recognized as one of the distinguished physicians of the state, while through original investigation and research and constant study along

technical lines he has kept well abreast of the notable advances made in the theory and practice of both medicine and surgery and has thus won prestige by individual application and practical knowledge.

Dr. Gibson was born in Ypsilanti, Michigan, on the 18th of July, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Piper) Gibson. The former was a son of Robert Gibson, who was a native of Scotland, whence he emigrated to America about the year 1816, Thomas having been born on the sea while his parents were thus en route. They located in the state of New York, where Thomas was reared and educated. About the year 1836 he came to Michigan, resided for a time in Ypsilanti, later removed to Ann Arbor, and in 1845 or 1846 came to Jackson, which was then a mere village, and here passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on the 8th of January, 1900, at which time he was eighty-four years of age. He was a mason and followed this vocation many years, becoming one of the leading contractors in Jackson county. His wife was born at Palmyra, New York, being a daughter of John Piper, who was a soldier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Gibson died at Jackson, in May, 1874, at the age of fifty-five years. This worthy couple became the parents of five children, all of whom attained maturity and of whom four are living at the present time. They were William A., John, Thomas, Maryette and Robert A.

William A. Gibson received early educational discipline in the public schools and at the age of seventeen began to read medicine in the office of Doctor Root, of Somerset Center, Hillsdale county. One year later he entered the medical department of the State University, at Ann Arbor, where he continued until 1863, when he was appointed hospital steward in the government service and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, remaining at the front for a short time, when he was transferred to Camp Blair, at Jackson, where he continued until the close of the war. He continued his medical studies in the university, and was graduated in the class of 1866. It may be noted that the Doctor was graduated in the regular school of medicine and that later, becoming convinced of the legitimacy of the Hahnemann school, he transferred his allegiance, though he has ever been liberal and broad-minded in his profession. The Doctor began the active practice of medicine in Marshall, remaining until 1869, when he returned to Jackson. In addition to his general practice, he has held various positions of trust in connection with his profession. Before the establishment of the county boards of examining surgeons for pensions he served for fifteen years as examiner, and upon the organization of the board he became a member, and has continued to the present, having thus served in this capacity about thirty-five years. He is now president of this board. He was city physician four years and for two years was county physician. In September, 1893, Dr. Gibson was appointed physician and surgeon at the Michigan state prison, and retained this office more than nine years, until resigning in December, 1902. His careful and prompt attention to the inmates of the prison and his economy in the medical department saved thousands of dollars for the prison every year. As physician and surgeon he acquitted himself with honor and it is doubtful whether any other physician ever made in every re-

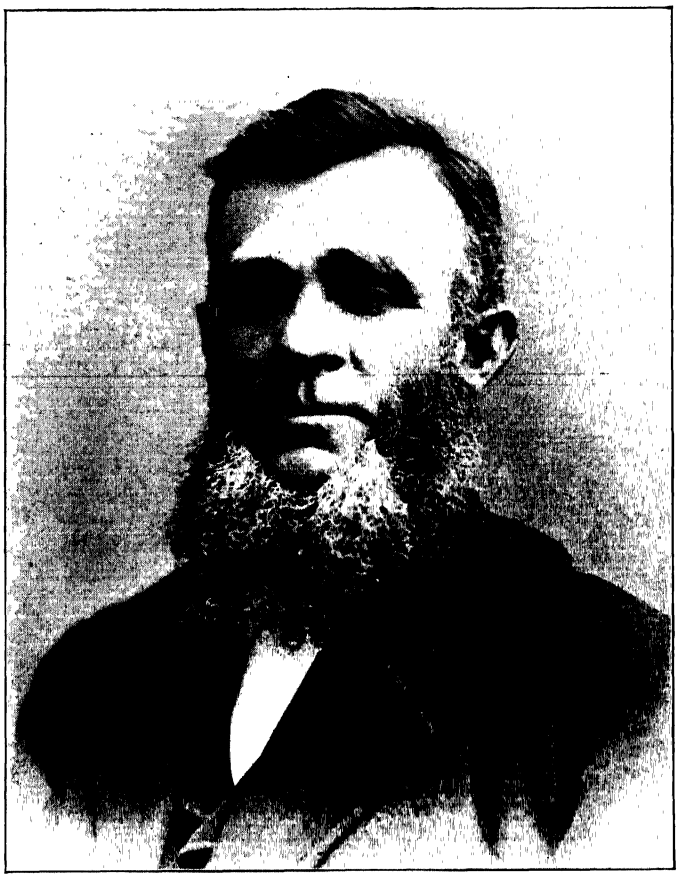
spect such a successful record in the medical department of this state institution. The duties of this office are responsible, since every convict must be examined and from the physician's report is determined the position assigned to the prisoner. During his service of nearly a decade there were more than one hundred cases of typhoid fever among the convicts, and his success in the treatment of this obstinate disease may be recognized when it is stated that out of this large number there were only three deaths. The physician is also held responsible for the sanitary condition of the prison, and Dr. Gibson recommended both the construction of a new kitchen and a new cell block as sanitary necessities, the improvements being made to conform to his suggestions. In 1901 the Doctor attended the meeting of the Prison Reform Association, at Sault Ste. Marie, as a representative of the prison. The Doctor has made a special study of cancerous growths and the methods of most effective treatment, many remarkable cures attesting his skill. He keeps in touch with the investigations, researches and systems of the various schools of practice, and does not hesitate to use remedies and methods which are of definite value, regardless of the source, while he is recognized as a most skillful and successful surgeon.

Dr. Gibson has accorded an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, taking an active interest in the cause, and serving as delegate to numerous state, congressional and county conventions, while he has manifested an interest in all that touches the welfare of the community. He represented the fourth ward as alderman for two years, but has not sought official preferment. He is a Royal Arch Mason. He was for some years the owner of two fine stock farms, and evinced a decided interest in breeding and driving high-grade animals, of which he owned several. He has other real-estate investments and is the owner of valuable property in Jackson. Here he erected two of the best residences in the city, in West Main street.

On the 27th of September, 1866, Dr. Gibson was united in marriage to Miss Laura S. Kirtland, who was born in Jackson, the daughter of Frederick and Betsy L. Kirtland, pioneers of the county. Dr. and Mrs. Gibson have two daughters, Irene, who is the wife of Lewis D. Campbell, a lawyer of Saginaw county, and Isabella, the wife of Benjamin F. Larue, a civil engineer, of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

ROWLAND TANNER, JR.

Among the worthy citizens of Jackson county who have acted honorable parts in life's great drama and gone to their reward, the name of the late Rowland Tanner is deserving of specific mention in these pages. A man of sterling worth, whose strength was as the measure of his days, he lived to noble ends and dying left to his descendants the heritage of an honorable name which they hold as a priceless possession. Mr. Tanner was a native of New York and the fourth in a family of seven children whose parents were Rowland and Betsey (Wilber) Tanner, both born in New England. In an early day Rowland Tanner, Sr., moved his family to New York and from that state, about the year 1836, emigrated to Jackson county, Michigan, set-



ROWLAND TANNER.



MRS. IRENA TANNER.

tling on a tract of land in Henrietta township, for which he afterwards obtained a patent from the government. With the assistance of his sons, he cleared and developed this land, converting it into a good farm, on which he lived until his death in 1853. He was a reputable citizen and served for a number of years as justice of the peace and met with good success as an agriculturist, being in comfortable financial circumstances at the time of his death and leaving a fair estate to his children. Mrs. Tanner has been dead a number of years and of the eight children that once gathered around the hearthstone not one is left to tell the story of their early experiences and struggles while establishing a home in the wilderness of Jackson county. The following are the names of the children born to Rowland and Betsey Tanner: Benjamin, Thomas, Martin, Horace, Rowland, Harvey, Jane and Warren, all of whom married, reared families and became well-to-do, their descendants being now among the enterprising and successful people of the respective communities in which they reside.

Rowland Tanner, Jr., was born July 27, 1821, and when a youth of fifteen was brought by his parents to Jackson county. Reared in the country and being quite strong for his age, he early became inured to hard work and bore no small part in clearing the farm in Henrietta township and cultivating the same. In such schools as the country in the early days afforded he obtained a rudimentary education, but the greater part of his time, both winter and summer, was spent in the woods and fields as his services were greatly needed at home while the farm was being developed.

Mr. Tanner remained with his father until a young man of twenty-seven, at which time he severed home ties and entered the marriage relation with Miss Adelaide D. Gibbins, the ceremony being solemnized some time in the year 1850. After a brief but happy wedded life of about five years duration Mr. Tanner was deprived of his companion, who died January 5, 1855, leaving a daughter by the name of Belle, now the wife of Henry Trinkaus. Subsequently, on the 24th day of August, 1856, the subject was united in marriage with Miss Irena Peak, daughter of Peter M. and Sophia (Parmelee) Peak, both parents natives of New York. The Peak family came to Michigan in 1847 and settled in Ingham county, where Mr. Peak followed the cooper's trade for a number of years, having learned the same before leaving his native state. He did quite an extensive business for some time at the town of Bunker Hill, where he operated a large shop, the first of the kind in the place, giving employment to several additional workmen in order to supply the demand for his product. Later he worked at different places, one of which was at Root's Station, where he lived until retiring to Jackson, in which city he spent his closing years, dying in 1889, his wife preceding him to the grave on January 4, 1882. Mr. Peak was an excellent citizen and a typical representative of the sturdy pioneer class of his day. Originally a Whig, he afterwards became an active worker in the Republican party, and in religion he and his good wife were faithful members of the United Brethren church. They had children as follows: Abby Jane, who married John Gee, Jr., of Jackson; Cevilla Ann, wife of Enos Parker, died December 1, 1892; Mrs. Irena Tanner; Lydia

Emeline, now Mrs. George Southwell, of Munith.

After this marriage Mr. Tanner engaged in the pursuit of agriculture and followed the same with success and financial profit as long as he lived, clearing the greater part of the excellent farm of two hundred and eighty-five acres which constituted the homestead in Henrietta township. He made many substantial improvements on this place, including a large barn erected some time in the 'sixties, a good frame dwelling in 1871, besides such other buildings as are found on good farms, to say nothing of the excellent conditions to which he reduced his land. He was an up-to-date agriculturist, with progressive ideas, labored to advantage, managed well and in the course of time became financially independent. Among his neighbors he was held in high esteem, as he always conducted himself so as to meet their approbation, being a man of kindly disposition, temperate in all things, and honorable in dealings with his fellow men. He stood for law and order in all the terms imply, used his best endeavors to promote a healthy moral sentiment in the community, and lent his influence and material aid to all worthy enterprises for the public good. In politics he was an unflinching supporter of the Republican party, but never became a partisan in the sense the word is usually understood, contenting himself with voting his principles, defending the soundness of his opinions and letting others hold the offices. In his home life Mr. Tanner was a model husband and father, his kindness and consideration endearing him to every member of the family. He lost sight of self in his efforts to promote the welfare of those dependent upon him and in a large measure his daily life was a sacrifice for others. His relations with wife and children were almost ideally beautiful and agreeable and there were few as pleasant homes as the one of which he was so long the loving head. The death of this good man and reputable citizen occurred on the 1st day of March, 1897, and his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of sorrowing friends, who still hold his name in grateful and loving rememberance.

Three children were born to Rowland and Irena Tanner, the oldest being Ella A., wife of Thomas J. Spears. Mr. and Mrs. Spears have two sons, Hart T. and Floyd D. Carrie, the second daughter, died March 13, 1893; she had married John J. Cheney, of Jackson, and bore him one child by the name of Irena B., who is now making her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Tanner. Emma A., the youngest of the family, died May 13, 1897. Since her husband's death Mrs. Tanner has run the farm, in the management of which sound judgment and good business tact have been displayed. She is a woman of good mind, plentifully endowed with that most admirable of qualities, common sense, and has succeeded well in all of her undertakings. In the rearing of her children and looking after their interests she made few if any mistakes, as the esteem in which they hold her abundantly attests. She provided them with exceptional educational advantages, also supplied means for culture in other ways and since they left her she has lavished her wealth of love and affection upon the granddaughter, whose welfare is now one of her chief concerns. Mrs. Tanner dispenses her charities with a free hand to the deserving poor and

her life has long been a blessing to the community. In her pleasant home, surrounded by everything that can minister to her comfort and happiness, she is living to good and useful ends and it is the ardent and oft expressed prayer of her numerous friends that she may yet spend many years in the land of the living.

JOHN J. DANIELS.

The name of the subject of this review is one whose memory links in an indissoluble chain the trend of events from the early pioneer history of southern Michigan to the latter day epoch when peace, prosperity and all the advantages of a high civilization mark the beginnings of a new century. Nearly three score and fifteen years have dissolved in the mists of the past since the first representatives of the Daniels family penetrated the wilderness of Jackson county and, amid all the vicissitudes and dangers attending such an experience, laid the foundation of a home and sought by every means at his command to introduce civilized life into the vast unbroken solitude which at that time was the refuge and hiding place of wild animals and the scarcely less wild red men. It was during the early part of the administration of Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, that John Daniels, who was born in Connecticut in 1788, started from New York on a journey to the west. He in due time reached the town of Detroit, Michigan, from which place he made his way on foot through the dense woods to what is now the township of Sandstone, in Jackson county. The only paths were Indian trails, over which he traveled whenever practicable, but no small part of his trip lay through a country which even the savages had not traversed. After remaining a short time and comparing the advantages of different sections of the country, Mr. Daniels went back to New York. The following spring he again journeyed to Jackson county and located a claim in section 33, Blackman township. An interesting story of the difficulties attending the obtaining of land patents in that day is told in connection with this particular grant. After selecting his location, Mr. Daniels retraced his steps as far as Ann Arbor, making the journey on foot, for at this date the first railroad in the United States had just been opened. At Ann Arbor he gained the required data from the surveyor, and as it was Saturday, decided to remain in that settlement until Monday morning. But the next day he chanced to overhear some remarks which caused him to think that it might be well for him to delay as little as possible. After supper that evening he announced his intention of taking a little walk. He sauntered leisurely along until out of sight from the hotel, then he quickened his pace and turned in the direction of Monroe, where the land office was located. He walked the whole night and arrived at his destination the following morning before the agent opened his office. He sat on the steps when that gentleman appeared and stated his business. While the agent was unlocking the door a man rode up on a horse which showed the effects of very hard riding. The newcomer hastily dismounted and rushed into the office. He threw some papers on the desk, demanding that they be filed at once. The agent said, "Your turn is next after this man. He

made the first application," and proceeded to file Mr. Daniels' papers. The stranger listened with interest and, when the agent turned to him, said, "It's of no use now. This man has the start of me." The speculator had hoped to induce the prospective settler to pay him a bonus to give up the claim, of which he surreptitiously managed to gain a description, rather than make the toilsome journey over again to select a second tract. Subsequently Mr. Daniels purchased other land in the vicinity until his real estate amounted to about five hundred acres, much of which he cleared and otherwise improved. His first dwelling was a small log cabin of the most primitive type, which served as a shelter for his family until replaced by a larger and more comfortable dwelling a few years later.

Mr. Daniels married, in New York, Miss Zilpha Wheeler, a native of Vermont, who bore him three children: Abel W., who died in 1868, and Maria, now Mrs. H. K. Fritts, of Niles, Michigan. Mr. Daniels was a young man when he went to New York from Connecticut and for some years during his residence there he followed agricultural pursuits, also devoting some years to the manufacture of lumber. He appears to have prospered in his business, but the desire to obtain cheaper land and more of it led him in the course of time to leave his home in the east and locate in the newly opened country of southern Michigan.

Henry Daniels, son of the above John and Zilpha Daniels, was born February 26, 1816, in New York, and when a youth accompanied his parents to Jackson county, with the pioneer history and subsequently development of which the remainder of his life was identified. Rugged of body and strong of limb, he bore his full share of the hard work required to clear the farm, and until his marriage, at the age of twenty-four, he remained at home just west of the present city limits, assisting in the support of the family. On the 26th of November, 1840, he married Miss Charlotte A. Denton, who was born April 26, 1819, in Batavia, New York, a daughter of John and Abigal (Woodard) Denton, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. Mrs. Daniels' parents came to Jackson county as early as 1835 or '36, and here spent the remainder of their days. They had children as follows: Charlotte, Clarissa J. (Ketchum), Pauline (Gregg) and John.

Immediately after his marriage Henry Daniels moved to a one hundred and sixty-acre tract of land in sections 29 and 30, Blackman township, which he had purchased in previous years, and later added to his real estate until he became the owner of three hundred and seventy-five acres. Like other early settlers, he set up his first domestic establishment in an old-fashioned log cabin and experienced the usual vicissitudes of pioneer times, but in a few years these conditions passed away with the new order of things which gradually supplanted them. Mr. Daniels became one of the leading agriculturists of his township and, in connection with general farming, devoted considerable of his time to live stock, being especially successful in the raising of fine-wool sheep, having been one of the first to introduce these valuable animals into this part of the state. He was also an influential factor in public affairs, but never asked office at the hands of his fellow citizens. Nevertheless he was made county superintendent of the poor, and as such served for a period of sixteen years.

In business he was quite successful and by good judgment and careful management succeeded in acquiring a handsome estate and a comfortable competence for his declining years. In personal appearance he was large and commanding and impressed all with whom he came in contact as a man of immense physical energy and powerful individuality. Henry and Charlotte Daniels had three children, the first of whom died in infancy; the second was John Jefferson, the subject of this sketch, and the third, the only daughter, Florence A., who was born October 20, 1852, and who died August 30, 1856. The mother of these children died March 10, 1859, and later Mr. Daniels married Mrs. Calista Bronson, of whom a sketch appears in this work. The death of Mr. Daniels took place on the 22d day of February, 1884. He lived well his days, rounded out a full life of good deeds and wholesome influences, and his name is destined always to occupy a conspicuous place among the sturdy pioneers and sterling citizens of Jackson county.

Having thus referred to the antecedents of John Jefferson Daniels, it is fitting that a brief resume of his own life and achievements should follow. Born March 5, 1845, on the family homestead, whose huge cottonwood trees are a landmark for miles around, he spent the years of his minority at home. He attended the school of his neighborhood and the Jackson high school, finishing his school life at Notre Dame, Indiana. About the year 1866 he went on a prospecting tour through Illinois and Wisconsin, but not finding an opening in these states that seemed favorable, he returned to his native county, and took charge of the home farm, on which he has since lived. On May 12, 1869, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Lovina Crawford, of Sandstone township, daughter of Stephen C. and Sarah L. (Ingraham) Crawford, natives of New York and early settlers of Jackson county. Mrs. Daniels was born March 28, 1851, and is the mother of three children, Florence E., now the wife of Frederick T. Lockwood, of Jackson, Myron J., the only son, whose death occurred September 10, 1884, and Sarah C., a member of the home circle.

Mr. Daniels has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and for many years has ranked with the extensive stock raisers and farmers of his section. He is a man of advanced ideas in all that pertains to his chosen calling. Inheriting from a sturdy ancestry a determined will and cool, calculating judgment, he thinks well before engaging in an undertaking, but when he addresses himself to it, seldom stops short of its accomplishment. He is an advocate of the ideas being carried out by the farmers' club movement and is broad in his political views. He votes the Democratic ticket. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, belonging to Central City Tent No.139. As already stated, Mr. Daniels is a representative of one of the oldest and most highly esteemed families in this section of the state, and having spent all his life at or near the place of his birth, he has witnessed much of the growth and development of Jackson county. In his early life the country was comparatively new, and as the years have passed he has taken a commendable interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the region, doing everything in his power for its progress and upbuilding. True to every trust reposed in him, loyal in his friendships, meeting all his obligations with

promptness, and honorable in his relations with the world, it is a compliment to class him with the successful men and leading citizens of his township and county.

In closing this sketch it is proper to refer to a few facts in connection with Mrs. Daniels' family history. Her father was born in Steuben county, New York, October 13, 1815, and there married, September 14, 1836, Sarah L. Ingraham, who was born July 20, 1818. Their children were S. Alfred, a resident of Jackson; Albert W., of Lawton, Oklahoma; Mortimer A., of Mortimer, Illinois; Melissa, wife of James Jones, of Parma; Pauline A., wife of M. G. Carleton, of Grass Lake, who died in 1890; Celicia A., wife of C. H. Markham, of Hanover; Lovina A., wife of J. J. Daniels; Adah L., wife of S. Moser, of Bucyrus, Kansas; Julius A., of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Juan D., of Olathe, Kansas.

As early as 1836 Stephen Crawford and his wife came to this state and, being favorably impressed with the locality, purchased a quarter section of wild land in Sandstone township. Their life was that usual to pioneers of the section, living on this place until they had cleared most of it and established a comfortable home. In 1869 they sold their property and migrated to Johnson county, Kansas, where Mr. Crawford took up two hundred and forty acres, on which he has since lived. For many years he raised stock, corn and other crops, until, having acquired a competency, he turned the management of the place over to his children. Mr. Crawford and his wife revisited several times their old home in Michigan, and in 1886 celebrated their golden wedding at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Daniels. In 1895 Mrs. Crawford died at her western home, regretted by scores of friends who loved her for her many good qualities. Her husband still lives at Bucyrus, where his children minister to his comfort.

VOLNEY MONTELL HARRINGTON.

Among the enterprising farmers and prominent citizens of Henrietta township, who have distinguished themselves by ability to master opposing conditions and wrest from life a large measure of success and an honorable name, the subject of this review stands out clear and distinct. For many years he has been actively identified with the agricultural interests of the county and to him as much as to any one man is due the present prosperous condition of the township honored by his citizenship.

The Harringtons were pioneers of Jackson county, immigrating from New York to this part of the state in the early 'thirties. Charles Harrington, the subject's grandfather, was long a resident of Genesee county, New York, and a farmer by occupation. He earned a gallant record as a soldier in the war for independence and at the close of that struggle married and settled in the county of Genesee, where he lived until his removal to Michigan, about the year 1833. Charles Harrington came west in a wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen and the journey, which was long, tedious and beset with many vicissitudes, tested the courage and endurance of the family. Mr. Harrington entered three hundred and sixty acres of land in what is now Summit township and until a habitation could be prepared the family were obliged to live in the wagon, the experience, the meanwhile, being anything but agree-

able. In due time a log cabin was built, after which the more strenuous labor of felling timber and clearing the land began, in which task the father was ably assisted by his sons, who were old and strong enough to work. In addition to his yoke of oxen, Mr. Harrington brought a couple of horses to the new country, this being one of the first teams in the county. They proved of great value in many ways, facilitating his labor in the woods and fields and enabling him to accomplish much more work with quicker results than could possibly be done by the use of oxen. Mr. Harrington developed a good farm and made a comfortable home, in which he spent the remainder of his life, dying at a ripe old age some time in the 'forties. He was a typical pioneer of the early day, strong in body, resourceful in mind, of great energy and determination, and he seldom addressed himself to any kind of work without carrying it to completion. His good wife was a fit helpmeet and not only did the cooking and attended to the various other household duties, but also spun and wove from wool and flax the strong, coarse cloth which supplied the family with wearing apparel, besides making every article of clothing with her own hands. The family of this excellent couple consisted of nine children, namely: Charles, Betsey, Chester, Morilla, Polly, Serena, Stephen, Henrietta and Morris, all of whom secured homes in Jackson county and became heads of families and well-to-do. Of the large family that once gathered around the hearthstone in the pioneer cabin and made the evenings merry with their laughter and jocund mirth, not one is left to tell the tale, all having passed on to that "mysterious bourne from which no traveler ever returns."

Stephen, the seventh of the above children, was born in Genesee county, New York, and at the age of nineteen accompanied his parents to Michigan. He assisted his father in clearing the farm and providing for the family and remained at home until a young man of twenty-six, at which time he purchased one hundred and twelve acres of land in the township of Summit, one hundred acres of which was in the condition that nature made it. On this place he set up his first domestic establishment in a little log cabin, with the usual modest complement of rude, hand-made furniture, assisted in his efforts by his wife, who before marriage bore the name of Lovina McCain. Stephen Harrington was an industrious, hard-working man, but at intervals he would vary his labors by hunting the numerous wild animals with which the forests bounded, being a skillful shot and exceedingly fond of the sport. He and his brother-in-law, William Worden, in a couple of winters killed sixty-four deer, to say nothing of other game that fell before their rifles, such as turkeys, geese, ducks, squirrel, and at times wolves, the latter being destroyed with peculiar satisfaction as they were destructive to the farmers' live stock and when gaunt with hunger proved dangerous foes to man himself. Mr. Harrington improved a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres and, after living on the same until 1861, sold the place and bought one hundred and eighty-seven acres in section 5, Henrietta township, the latter only partly cleared. In due time, with the aid of his boys, he had his second farm in a high state of cultivation and made it his home during the remainder of his life. He was one of the successful farmers and substantial citizens of the county, active, en-

ergetic and resourceful, and his well-directed labors were rewarded with a comfortable competence for his declining years. While a resident of Summit, he held several township offices and his good judgment gave considerable weight to his opinions and advice in matters of business, especially in the adjustment of differences among his neighbors. Like his father, he was an uncompromising supporter of the Democratic party, and for many years did much to promote its success in township and county affairs. Mrs. Harrington bore her husband seven children and departed this life in 1857, he following her to the grave about twenty years later, dying on the 10th day of February, 1877. Their oldest child, a daughter by the name of Elizabeth, married Almer Farley, of New York, and became the mother of seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Farley spent the greater part of their married life in New York, the former dying there, the latter in Michigan. Volney Montell, of this review, is next to Elizabeth in order of birth and after him is Jack, a farmer and stockman of Henrietta township; he married Miss Emily Ridge, of this county, but, aside from his wife, has no family. Alice, the fourth of the family, is not living; she married Charles Hurd, of Henrietta township, and bore him one son who lived in Henrietta township. Nellie, the next in succession, is the wife of Frank Olney, also a resident of Henrietta and a farmer by occupation; Lovina, who lives in the above township, is now Mrs. Frank Gibbons, her husband being one of the successful farmers and stock raisers of this part of the county; the youngest of the seven children was an infant that died before receiving a name.

Volney Montell Harrington is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born at the old home in Summit township, January 17, 1841. He grew up familiar with the duties of the farm and under its wholesome discipline early developed a strong body, a clear mind and a well-defined purpose to make the most of his opportunities and be of some use in the world. The common schools afforded him a fair education, but he only pursued his studies until a youth in his teens, his service beyond that time being required in the home. When a lad of ten he drove oxen and managed a plow and before reaching the age of twenty-one he was able to make a full hand with a cradle in the harvest field, a kind of labor which only very strong men can perform successfully. On attaining his majority Volney and one of his brothers took charge of the farm, the father turning its management over to them, the better to give his attention to the house of entertainment which he was then keeping. The latter, long known as the Old Log Tavern, stood on the Harrington farm and for many years was a favorite stopping place for the traveling public, especially for people who traveled the Jackson and Dansville road, near which the building was situated. This country inn acquired considerable fame throughout Jackson county and it was seldom without a number of guests, many going long distances out of their way to enjoy its hospitality and good cheer. The elder Harrington was a typical host, and nearly every evening saw a large crowd around the hearthstone, both neighbors and travelers, who frequently spent the greater part of the night in agreeable conversation or listened to the numerous anecdotes which the jovial landlord delighted to tell. The old inn has long since disappeared, but remembrances of it still lin-

ger in the minds of those who in the long ago partook of the bounties with which the board was spread or gently passed into the realms of dreamland beneath its lowly roof.

After the father's death the home farm came into the possession of the subject and his brother and the two ran it jointly until 1894, when the place was divided. Volney M. now has a fine farm of two hundred and sixty acres, the greater part in cultivation, and his beautiful country home is considered one of the most valuable and attractive places in the county. The present fine residence was erected in 1883 and the large, commodious barn, one of the best buildings of the kind in the township of Henrietta, dates from the year 1894. Mr. Harrington has been successful as an agriculturist and stock raiser and at the same time his means have been liberally expended in beautifying his home and supplying it with the comforts and conveniences calculated to make rural life pleasant and desirable. He raises abundantly all the crops grown in this latitude and makes it a point to feed the greater part of his grain, finding live stock much more profitable than the marketing of the product. In the matter of live stock he is careful and judicious, keeping only the best breeds, and to these his attention is especially devoted. His success in raising Durham and Jersey cattle has long been acknowledged and he also has a wide reputation in breeding and rearing fine blooded Poland China hogs, marketing every year a large number of these valuable animals. Of the vegetable crops, potatoes are his favorite and he seldom plants less than ten acres of these prolific tubers, and some years far in excess of that area.

Mr. Harrington is a resourceful manager and a careful, conservative financier, not given to speculation and quick returns, but content with slower but surer gains which come as a reward of legitimate effort. Among his neighbors and friends he is held in great esteem. his integrity being unimpeachable and his character of that strong, virile type which never fails to beget and retain public confidence. A friend and patron of modern improvements, he has done much to interest the people in public enterprises and his energy and activity along these lines have marked influence in the community. Politically Mr. Harrington is firm in his allegiance to the Democratic party, having voted that ticket ever since old enough to exercise the rights of citizenship. When a young man, he was elected commissioner of highways, the duties of which he discharged for two years, and since then he has served his township efficiently and acceptably as treasurer and supervisor, besides filling the varous official positions connected with the local schools.

The domestic life of Mr. Harrington dates from 1868, on March 20 of which year he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Bailey, whose parents, James and Harriett Bailey, natives of England, came to Jackson county in 1849 and settled in the township of Henrietta. Mr. Bailey bought a tract of land, cleared a good farm and in the course of years replaced the diminutive log cabin in which his family originally lived with one of the finest brick residences in this part of the county. He was quite a successful farmer, also a reputable and popular citizen, and his death, on the 10th of April, 1859, removed from Henrietta township one of its leading men. Mrs. Bailey survived her husband until 1873, when she too went to her

reward. Both were members of the Episcopal church and as such wielded strong influence for good among their neighbors and friends, the latter still holding them in loving remembrance. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey reared a family of children whose names are as follows: Eliza, Harriet, Samuel, Sarah, wife of the subject, Samuel and Mary, of whom the last named and Harriet are deceased. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harrington has been blessed with three offspring: Nettie, who died at the age of four: Fred A., who married Miss Ettie Southwell, of this county, and is the father of a son, Gordon W., and Ray, an intelligent young man of nineteen, still a member of the home circle. The two sons were given excellent educational advantages, the younger graduating in 1902 from the business university at Jackson. Mrs. Harrington holds to the Episcopal faith, having been born and reared in that church, and is still an earnest and devoted member. While not identified with any religious organization himself, Mr. Harrington has profound regard for the church and gives liberally of his means to its support. He also keeps in touch with the benevolent and charitable interests of the day, is free-hearted and generous, with a hand ever open to minister to the distress of the deserving poor. No worthy person needing assistance ever appeals to him in vain and all laudable endeavors for the moral good of the community or for the general welfare of humanity are sure to enlist his sanction and material aid.

JOSEPH R. LOWDEN.

Prominent among the representative farmers and stock raisers of Jackson county is Joseph R. Lowden, whose birth occurred in the township of Leoni on the 7th day of April, 1862. The family of which he is a worthy member is of English origin, both of his parents having been born and reared in the isle of Great Britain. His father was Richard J. Lowden and his mother before her marriage bore the name of Sarah Lipscomb. Richard Lowden came to the United States in 1854, settled in Michigan and four years later his marriage with Miss Lipscomb was duly solemnized in the state of his adoption. The same year in which he was married he purchased forty acres of land a short distance south of Eagle Lake, in Jackson county, but after holding it for a limited period sold out and invested his means in a two-hundred-acre tract situated in section 34, Henrietta township. The latter place contained an old log cabin, which had been erected many years before, and the amount of cleared land could hardly be dignified by the term field. Mr. Lowden soon changed the appearance of his land and in due time a beautiful, well-tilled farm, with all the accessories of civilized life, rewarded his faithful and well-directed toil. About the year 1871 he purchased an additional seventy acres in the same section, which he improved, and it was on the latter that he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1873. Mr. Lowden was a stirring man, hard working and industrious, and in the main he met with encouraging success as an agriculturist. He was also an estimable, law-abiding citizen, a great admirer of his adopted country and its institutions and, although quiet and unostentatious in demeanor, his influence did much to promote the moral condition of the community. In politics he advocated prohibition, in religion he was a Methodist and all of his relations with his fellow men were characterized by pro-

bity, justice and a strict sense of personal honor. His marriage was blessed with seven children, whose names are as follows: George, deceased, married Hannah Krofft, and for some years was engaged with the subject in the lumber business; Joseph R., of this review, is the second of the family, and after him comes Frank, a farmer of Henrietta township, who is also a married man, his wife being formerly Miss Belle Reed, their union resulting in the birth of three children; Mary, the next in succession, is the widow of the late George Walters, of this county, and at the present time makes her home with Joseph; Charles, the fifth in order of birth, is not living; Walter married Miss Ella Fought, has a family of four children and resides in Howard City, this state, where he is engaged in business; Anna, the youngest, is the wife of Bert Jewell, of Henrietta township, and the mother of two offspring. Some years after the death of her husband Mrs. Lowden entered the marriage relation with William Garred, of this county, by whom she bore three children, Fred, who died at the age of eighteen, Jane, wife of William Ames, a farmer of Vevay township, Ingham county, and Chloe, who married Clarence Finch, of Jackson county. Mr. and Mrs. Garred live on a farm in Vevay township, Ingham county, and are among the highly respected people of their neighborhood.

The early life of Joseph R. Lowden was spent on the home farm and when quite a young boy he learned by practical experience the true definition of hard work. When a lad of ten years he was able to manage a plow, while his brother, but little younger, drove the ox team, and when twelve years old he made a full hand in the harvest field, binding after a cradler. After her husband's death Mrs. Lowden, with the aid of her sons, managed the farm quite successfully until her second marriage, at which time the subject and a brother purchased the homestead. They ran the farm jointly until about 1883, when they sold out and went to Arkansas, where Joseph bought a large tract of real estate and engaged in agriculture and stock raising. Meeting with severe financial reverses which resulted in the loss of the greater part of his property, he afterwards turned his attention to the lumber trade, his success in which soon enabled him to retrieve his fortune and accumulate a handsome surplus. Mr. Lowden succeeded in building up a large and lucrative business and for several years he had one of the extensive lumber camps in the state of Arkansas, giving employment to from fifty to sixty men and shipping his product to the leading markets of the country. He continued the manufacture and sale of lumber until 1891, when he disposed of the business at a liberal profit and, returning to Jackson county, took charge of the Glenn farm in Henrietta township, which he ran during the three or four years following. In 1896 he bought eighty acres in section 5, of the above township, and since then has added to his holdings at different times, both in this and Ingham county, until his real estate now amounts to two hundred acres, the greater number of which are improved and in a high state of tillage. In 1902 he built one of the best and most convenient barns in the neighborhood and at this writing a fine modern residence of beautiful design is in process of construction, which when completed will be one of the most attractive rural homes in the county of Jackson.

Mr. Lowden has had a varied business experience and fortune has not always been lavish in showering her favors upon him. Possessing a sanguine nature that refuses to yield to discouragements and a determined will that hesitates at no obstacles, however formidable, he has steadily pursued his course onward and upward, winning decided advantages with each step until at last his efforts were crowned with a degree of success such as few under similar circumstances attain. He is now one of the well-to-do, solid men of his township, with an ample competence at his command and a future before him in which much greater things in the way of material results may be achieved. Mr. Lowden carries on general farming quite extensively, but markets little grain, feeding nearly all his crops to stock, which he finds much more profitable than the ordinary way. He pays especial attention to fine Durham cattle and Poland China hogs, in the raising and sale of which he meets with encouraging success, realizing from this source alone quite a liberal income. He also keeps on hand a number of fine horses, for general purposes, satisfied that in the long run it is more economical and satisfactory to raise a superior grade of animals than it is to devote time and attention to poor and indifferent breeds.

Mr. Lowden has demonstrated a commendable public spirit in encouraging modern enterprises and improvements, being one of the prime movers in organizing the local telephone companies whose lines permeate nearly every part of Jackson county. His activity in this enterprise brought him prominently to the front and at one time he was president of eight different telephone lines, in the management of which he displayed judicious tact, keen judgment and executive ability of a high order. He is still connected with the leading telephone interests of this part of the county and by means of this wonderful discovery of modern science maintains close relations with the leading citizens of his own and other counties, conversing with them from his own home, learning daily of the world's doings, and thus keeping in touch with the general trend of current thought and events. Mr. Lowden's political views are represented by the Prohibition party, the principles of which, of practically applied, he believes to be the only true solution of the long discussed and much vexed liquor problem. He has never aspired to leadership or public distinction, much less has he been a seeker after the honors and emoluments of office, contenting himself with voting his principles, defending the soundness of his opinions and living the quiet, independent life of a private citizen. A number of years ago Mr. Lowden united with the Methodist Episcopal church, the doctrines of which he has since upheld and the pure teachings of which have had not a little influence in moulding and developing his well-rounded, symmetrical character. Personally he is popular with all classes and conditions of his fellow men, being liberal in ministering to the necessities of the poor and unfortunate and earnest in upholding all movements for the moral, intellectual and social advancement of the community. He is one of the strong, energetic men of the times, a typical American in the best sense of the term, and his influence has ever been exerted for the good of his kind.

Mr. Lowden has been twice married, the first time, in 1878, to Miss Anna Waite, daughter of William Waite, who came to

Michigan in an early day and figured in the pioneer history of Jackson county. This union was terminated in 1880 by the death of Mrs. Lowden, after she had borne two children, the older of whom, Lulu, became the wife of Truman Randolph, a farmer of Waterloo, their marriage resulting in the birth of a child by the name of Clare; Sarah, the second daughter, married Homer Bentley, a well-known farmer and reputable citizen of Blackman township. May 5, 1889, Mr. Lowden was united in the bonds of wedlock with Anna K. Weippert, of Jackson county, daughter of Fred Weippert, who was among the early settlers and highly respectable citizens of Waterloo township. Mr. Weippert was of German descent, and for many years followed agriculture for a livelihood, having been much more than ordinarily successful in the accumulation of temporal wealth. The subject's second marriage has been blessed with one son, Joseph Earl, a promising lad now pursuing his studies in the county schools.

OWEN HANKERD.

This gentleman stands distinctively forward as one of the leading farmers of Henrietta township, and as a citizen, alive to the best interests of the community, materially or otherwise, his presence has long been an influential force in promoting the public welfare. Owen Hankerd is a native of Michigan and was born February 3, 1843, in the county of Washtenaw, being the son of Michael and Margaret Hankerd, reference to whom will be found on another page of this volume. The early years of the subject of this sketch were spent on his father's farm, under the wholesome discipline of which he learned the lessons of industry and thrift which had such a potent influence in molding his character and shaping his life to useful purposes and noble ends. When a lad of ten he helped break ground by driving a yoke of oxen and a little later was put in charge of five yoke of these animals, which he managed with consummate skill, an older and stronger person holding the large plow which they drew through the rough land of the newly cleared fields. In the winter time he attended school in a little log cabin about three miles from his home, the way to which was through a deep woods, and before a path could be broken "blazed" trees were the only landmarks by which he directed his footsteps. In order to begin his studies at the proper time, he was frequently obliged to leave home before daylight and when the weather was especially bad, which was often the case, considerable time was required, but later he made sufficient advancement to complete the fundamental branches, which, with reading and study at home, enabled him to become quite well informed. Mr. Hankerd remained at home as his father's able and faithful helper until reaching the years of manhood and it was not until the age of twenty-seven that he left the parental roof, though he looked after his own interests from the time of attaining his majojrity. Meanwhile he came into possession of ninety acres of land in section 17, and in 1870 he purchased another tract of eighty acres in section 8, Henrietta township, which he began that year to clear and improve. In 1873 he built a fine frame dwelling, one of the best in the neighborhood, and the following year erected a barn which answered his purposes

until 1881, when the continued growth of his agricultural and live-stock interests made necessary a building of enlarged proportions.

By well directed industry Mr. Hankerd succeeded in clearing and bringing his farm to a high state of cultivation and he has since increased his real estate by one hundred and twenty additional acres, nearly all of which is fine, tillable land. His improvements have kept pace with his prosperity along other lines, one of his latest buildings being a large and commodious barn, a frame structure thirty-six by sixty-eight feet in dimensions, erected in the year 1901 on the place last purchased. On this farm are also a comfortable residence and other outbuildings in excellent condition, everything on the premises indicating the enterprising spirit of an up-to-date American agriculturist, familiar with every detail of the noble calling to which his life and energies are being devoted.

On the 3d day of October, 1877, was solemnized the ceremony which united in the bonds of matrimony Mr. Hankerd and Miss Sarah Maloney, daughter of James and Francis Maloney. Mrs. Hankerd is a native of Jackson county, but her parents were born and married in Ireland; they left that country a number of years ago, settling about 1849 in New York, moving thence to Jackson county, Michigan, where they purchased a farm and spent the remainder of their days. Mrs. Maloney died in 1858, her husband dying some time during the late Civil war, in which he participated. These parents reared a family of five children, the oldest of whom is Thomas, a contractor and builder living in the city of Jackson; James, the second of the number, resides in Troy, New York; Ellen married Thomas Guerin, but is now a widow, making her home in Detroit; William is a business man of Jackson, where he has a large carpet store, the youngest of the living children being Sarah S., wife of Mr. Hankerd, two others having died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Hankerd six children have been born, namely: Frances, William, Eugene, Margaret, George and Genevieve. All are well educated, the two oldest being graduates of the St. John school in the city of Jackson. Frances is a musician of recognized ability and for several years taught the art with marked success. Mr. Hankerd's sons operate the farm and are young men of high character and sterling worth, being much respected in the community for their correct conduct, courteous demeanor and manly principles. Thus far their courses in life have been eminently honorable and the parents manifest a pardonable pride in them, doing all at their command to insure to each a career of usefulness in years to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Hankerd were reared in the Catholic church and have never departed from the faith, being loyal to its teachings and untiring in their efforts to instruct their children according to its precepts. Mr. Hankerd is a Democrat and for a number of years has been an influential force in local politics. He served two terms as township treasurer, held the office of highway commissioner several years, and has always maintained a lively interest in the cause of popular education, being active in behalf of the schools of the township and county. If Mr. Hankerd is noted for one thing more than another it is the generous, unbounded hospitality for which he has long been distinguished. The doors of his attractive home swing open to all and once across the threshold the guest is made to feel at ease, the

several inmates doing all within their power to sweeten the welcome and prolong the entertainment. Of the beautiful character, gentle spirit and sweet disposition of the wife and mother, the presiding genius of this almost ideal home circle, much in the way of compliment might be said. She is exceedingly popular throughout the community, alive to all good works and charitable enterprises and her life has been fraught with great blessings to all with whom she mingles. A sincere Christian, she lives her religion and radiates its influence to everybody within the range of her wide acquaintance. In closing this brief review of the career of an honorable citizen and successful man, suffice it to state that few stand as high in the esteem of the public or have shown themselves as worthy the confidence they enjoy. He does with his might what his hands find to do, attends to duty under all circumstances and always so deports himself as to meet the approval of his fellow men, his conscience and his God. His relations with this world have been free and straightforward, his integrity is unassailable and nothing savoring in the least of dishonor has ever been associated with the good name he bears.

WESLEY SEARS.

Of the present register of deeds of Jackson county, it may well be said that he has been one of the world's workers and that such has been his accomplishment and such his effective labors in the field of education and in official capacity that he is entitled to more than casual recognition.

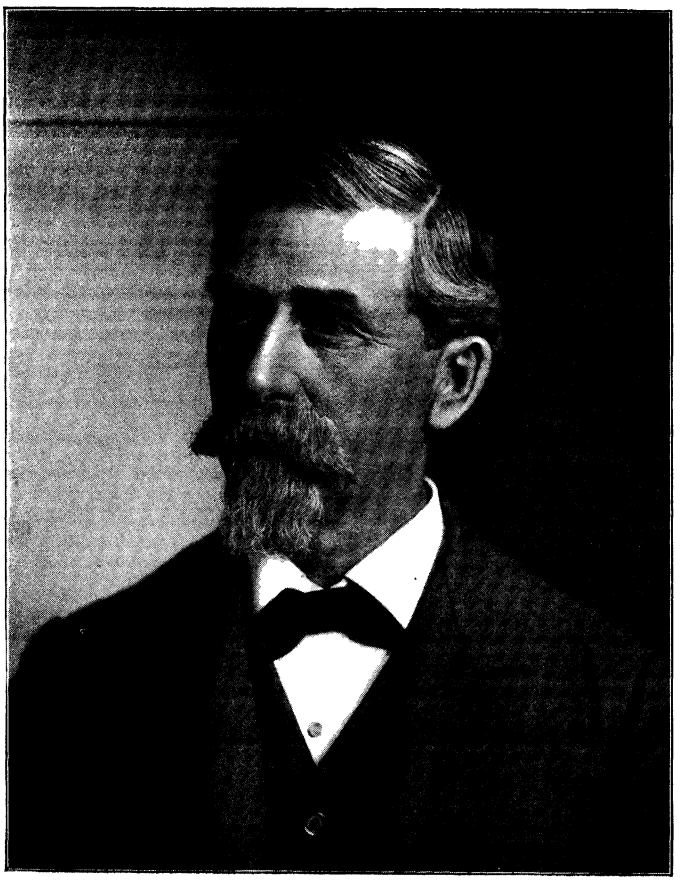
The old Pine Tree state figures as the place of Mr. Sears' nativity, since he was born in the town of Knox, Waldo county, Maine, on the 22d of October, 1852, being a son of David and Sarah M. (Walker) Sears, both representing sturdy old New England stock of English-Scotch extraction. David Sears was for many years engaged in farming in Maine, whence, in 1855, he removed with his family to Wisconsin, becoming a pioneer of Green county, where he was engaged in farming and stock growing until his death, save for an interval of three years passed in the city of Hillsdale, Michigan. He passed away in the year 1880, while his devoted companion died in 1895, both having been members of the Free Baptist church. Wesley Sears remained on the homestead in Wisconsin until he had attained the age of fifteen years, his educational advantages in the meanwhile having been in the district schools. In 1866 he entered the preparatory department of Hillsdale College, and eventually completed the classical course, being graduated with the class of 1874 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the degree of Master of Arts being conferred three years later. Mr. Sears entered the profession of teaching and thereafter, during nineteen years, served as superintendent of various public schools, including those at Eaton Rapids, Mount Clemens, Flint, Hillsdale and Jackson. In 1887 he was made superintendent of the Michigan state public school, at Coldwater, one of the noblest eleemosynary institutions in the state. This position he retained until 1890, and for the ensuing two years he was superintendent of the Jackson city schools. He then entered the insurance business as representative of a leading company and continued in this line of enterprise about six years. In 1896 he was elected from the third ward to the board of aldermen, being chosen as his own successor

in 1898, ever doing all in his power to conserve good government and foster legitimate municipal progress. In 1898 Mr. Sears was elected to the office of register of deeds and has since remained in tenure of the same, having been re-elected in 1900 and again in 1902. He has ever given allegiance to the Republican party, but has held all else subordinate to definite patriotism, his desire ever being to subserve the good of the people and of the country, holding this above mere partisanship. Fraternally Mr. Sears is an appreciative member of the time-honored order of Freemasonry, in which he has completed the round of the York rite, being identified with Jackson Lodge No. 17, Jackson Chapter No. 3, and Jackson Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar. He is also affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, holding membership in Central City Tent No. 139, the banner tent of the state, and he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work he takes an active part, his wife having likewise been a devoted member of the church.

On the 29th of December, 1880, Mr. Sears was united in marriage to Miss Ellen O. Law, who was born in Birmingham, Michigan, on the 1st of April, 1852, being a daughter of Rev. Hiram Law, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church and who fell dead in the pulpit at Moserville, Michigan, when he was preaching to the congregation, to which he had preached years before. Mrs. Sears was summoned into eternal rest on the 30th of March, 1899, and of her four children two are living: Arthur W., midshipman in the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis; and Harold R., a student in the public schools.

ALONZO SHERMAN PIXLEY.

The family of which the subject of this review is an honored representative dates from colonial times and the name was intimately associated with the political history and educational development of New England during the years preceding and immediately following the war for independence. The Pixleys came originally from England and figured prominently in the early annals of Massachusetts, both in civil and military affairs. As stated above, they were among the leaders of educational thought in the colony, also held high public station and during the war of the Revolution several members of the family gained renown in the patriotic army. Silas Pixley, the subject's grandfather, was a native of the old Bay state and there spent his life as a tiller of the soil, owning a large farm in Great Barringtown township, Berkshire county. Among his immediate descendants was a son by the name of Benoni, who was born in the above township and county on the 25th of June, 1808. Benoni Pixley grew to maturity on his father's estate, enjoyed the best educational advantages of his day and when a young man took up carpentry, at which in due time he became a very efficient workman. His son, the subject of this review, has an old volume entitled "New Guide to Carpentry," written by Peter Nicholson and printed in the year 1818. It treats fully on practical geometry as applied to all kinds of carpenter work, contains many valuable hints for builders and was no doubt considered an authority in an early day. It is thumb-marked and time-worn and gives evidence of the great care with which its pages were perused by Benoni Pixley, who



ALONZO S. PIXLEY.

bought the book in his youth and retained it in his possession as long as he lived.

In the year 1833 Benoni Pixley started on horseback for the far west, making his way through Canada to Niagara river, which he crossed near the falls, and from there proceeded by the most direct route to Detroit. Leaving that town, he penetrated the wilderness to the sparsely settled region of Washtenaw county, where he entered a quarter section of land, receiving in due time a patent for the same. Mr. Pixley erected on his land the first frame house in the township, which being completed, he addressed himself to the harder and more exacting labor of clearing and developing a farm. By dint of toil he soon succeeded in preparing between thirty and forty acres for cultivation, on which, in addition to the usual crops of grains and vegetables, he set out an orchard, one of the first successful attempts at fruit growing in the county of Washtenaw. While engaged in making a home Mr. Pixley met the young lady who afterwards became his life companion, Miss Lucinda Hilton, whose father, William Hilton, a native of one of the eastern states, served with an honorable record in the war of 1812. The Hilton family is of English origin and was first represented in America in pre-Revolutionary times. Mrs. Prixley came to Michigan with a half sister by the name of Mrs. Davis and two years after her arrival she was married, the ceremony being solemnized in the month of September, 1833.

After living where he originally settled until the fall of 1838, Benoni Pixley disposed of his farm at a good figure and invested the proceeds in the southeast quarter of section 12, Henrietta township, Jackson county, in addition to which he also purchased forty acres in section 10, of the township of Waterloo. At that time these two townships had not taken their present names, but were designated as East and West Portage, the former being what is now Henrietta, the latter Waterloo. Mr. Pixley's land was purchased from the government in 1837 by Samuel Denton and by him sold to Daniel Denton, who in turn disposed of it in the year 1838, as stated above. The original patents (two in number), bearing the signature of Martin Van Buren, are now in possession of Alonzo S. Pixley, who prizes the instruments as valuable heirlooms of the early times. When Mr. Pixley moved to his home he found the land just as nature had made it; dense forests covered the country and amid their darkened depths and somber silence wild animals made their lairs, while the scarcely less wild red man was everywhere in evidence. Being a skillful mechanic, with a complete outfit of tools, Mr. Pixley soon prepared a comfortable frame dwelling for his family and then addressed himself manfully to the task of clearing away the woods, so that the fertile soil could be cultivated. He brought with him a yoke of oxen and two horses, the latter being one of the first teams of the kind in this part of the county, and with these strong animals he made substantial progress in developing his farm. Among his other improvements was a small log building used for a shop, in which a few years later the first school in the district was taught. Subsequently a frame school house was built on James L. Heald's land, which is still standing, being now used for the same purpose for which the little log structure was originally intended, a shop.

On the 18th of July, 1844, a postoffice by the name of West Portage was established, with Benoni Pixley as postmaster. Prior to that time he received his mail at Henrietta, visiting the office once a week and paying postage on each letter to the amount of three, five and ten cents, according to the distance carried. The Portage Lake postoffice continued for eighteen years, during which period Mr. Pixley was in charge, proving a very capable and obliging official. It was removed in 1861, since which date the people of the community have received the mail at more convenient points. As a farmer Mr. Pixley took high rank and as a public spirited citizen no man in this part of the county stood higher or more popular. He placed himself in comfortable financial circumstances and for many years served as justice of the peace, a position for which he appears to have been peculiarly fitted. He also held various other local offices, including that of township treasurer, and by reason of his good sense, sound judgment and knowledge of the law his advice on matters of business had great influence with his neighbors and fellowmen. A Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Jackson, he early became a leader of the party in the township of his residence and kept himself well informed and in close touch with the leading issues of the day until reaching a very advanced age. Few men of Jackson county were as well known as this typical old pioneer and none lived to better purpose or exercised a more wholesome influence in the community. He squared his life according to the principles of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was for many years a zealous memeber, and his strong individuality and high ideas of manhood and citizenship made his example worthy of imitation of the younger people who came within range of his influence.

Benoni and Lucinda Pixley reared eight children, the majority of whom became heads of families and well-to-do in their various lines of life. Silas, the oldest of the number, married Achsah Weston, was a farmer by occupation and died some years ago, leaving a widow and two children to mourn his loss; Helen, an unmarried lady, is still living at the old home; James E. died November 10, 1863; Alonzo S., of this review, is the next in succession; Albert Byron, the fifth of the family, died September 12, 1863; George, who married Frances Silsbee, and had six children, departed this life in 1896, two of his children also being deceased; he was a merchant at Munith, also postmaster of that town and a man whom to know was to respect and honor. Richard B. is a married man and the father of two sons and the same number of daughters, his wife, Augusta, being a daughter of Henry Reed, of Jackson; Daniel H., the youngest member of the family, is unmarried and lives in the town of Hastings, this state.

Alonzo Sherman Pixley was born December 11, 1845, on the place in Henrietta township where he now lives. After completing the public school course, he pursued his studies for some years in the Jackson high school, the meanwhile, by a wide range of reading, becoming well informed on general topics. Possessing a studious nature, he early manifested a thirst for knowledge, in consequence of which he eagerly read all books that fell into his hands, thus adding day by day to the fund of valuable knowledge for which he has always been dis-

tinguished. In the rugged school of experience he learned the more practical affairs of life, as he grew up familiar with the varied duties of the farm and while still a lad in his teens was able to do an adult's work at almost any kind of manual labor. On leaving school young Pixley returned home and took charge of the farm, later purchasing his brother's interest in the place, finally becoming possessor of the greater part of the estate. Since then he has increased his holdings until he now owns a valuable farm of two hundred and fifty acres, which for fertility, productiveness and all the elements of an attractive rural home is not surpassed by any similar area of land in the township of Henrietta. By a series of improvements he has added greatly to the appearance of the place as well as to the value, the first of which was the building of a residence in 1870. Meanwhile his other buildings have kept pace with what he has done in the way of providing domestic comforts, his barns and other structures being first class and fully up-to-date in all their appointments. At the present time he has in course of construction a fine modern dwelling, a model of architecture which, when completed, will be one of the most imposing as well as one of the most luxurious homes in the township of Henrietta.

Mr. Pixley carries on general agriculture quite extensively, also devotes much attention to the raising of fine horses, blooded cattle, fine-wool sheep and the best breeds of swine obtainable, feeding the greater part of the products of his farm, which he long since found much more profitable than the selling of his grain crops direct. By the exercise of sound judgment in the management of his affairs he has been successful in the accumulation of wealth, being now in independent circumstances with a liberal competence laid up against the day when advancing age and infirmities incident thereto render further manual labor impossible.

In a very large sense Mr. Pixley has been a leader of thought in his community, his general intelligence and excellent judgment in business matters, together with his well-known integrity and high sense of honor, winning the confidence of his fellow citizens of all parties, classes and conditions. Since old enough to exercise the prerogatives of citizenship, he has been an uncompromising Democrat, always active in behalf of his party and contributing greatly to its success in the township and county, to say nothing of his influence in district, state and national campaigns. In 1886 he was elected justice of the peace and as such won more than local repute, much important litigation having come to his court from a distance. He also served eleven years as township supervisor and to whatever public station called, he honored the same by performing his duty ably and fearlessly regardless of consequence. True to every trust and loyal in his friendships, his course has been signally trustworthy and in every relation with the world his dealings have been straightforward and honorable and his name above reproach.

As stated in preceding paragraphs, Mr. Pixley is a great reader, a close and intelligent observer and he spends no little time in keeping himself welll informed on the events of the day, also reads the best literature of the day, his acquaintance with the same being both general and profound. Fraternally he is identified with Pleasant Lake Lodge No. 185, Free and Accepted Masons,

Jackson Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Munith Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, being a charter member of Tent No. 175 of the last named society and for three years its chief executive officer. The subject is still enjoying a life of single blessedness, never having seen fit to assume the duties and responsibilities of the matrimonial state. His personal popularity is only bounded by the limits beyond which he is unknown. Mr. Pixley takes great interest in the history of his neighborhood, his long residence and wide acquaintance enabling him to acquire a knowledge of the locality which otherwise could not be obtained. He has in his possession many interesting family relics and heirlooms, among them the land patent already referred to, old letters bearing date of the early times and his father's commission as postmaster, granted in the year 1844. In business affairs he is exceedingly practical, and his wisdom and forethought enable him to calculate with a high degree of accuracy the future outcome of any undertaking in which he may be engaged. As an example of this may be cited the planting of a large part of his farm a few years ago in beans, being fully satisfied that the crop when matured would command a good price. The result more than justified his expectations as he realized in four years from the sale of his crops the neat sum of forty-five hundred dollars, to say nothing of his income at the same time from other sources.

Mr. Pixley is a gentleman of pleasing presence, easily approachable and possesses in an eminent degree the happy faculty of winning and retaining close and loyal friendships. His genial disposition, proverbial good fellowship and generous hospitality make him a prime favorite in the community and the people with whom he mingles acknowledge his worth and are proud of his citizenship.

PATRICK FARLEY.

The career of Patrick Farley, late successful farmer and worthy citizen of Rives township, was a forcible illustration of what industry and sterling manhood can accomplish in triumphing over adverse circumstances and winning a high place in the esteem of the public. Mr. Farley was a native of the beautiful and historic Emerald Isle, where his birth occurred on the 17th day of March, 1830, his ancestors from time immemorial having lived in that country. He was reared near the place of his birth until sixteen years old, but at that age followed the example of so many of his countrymen by leaving Ireland and coming to the United States, which country he was led to believe held out peculiar advantages to young men desiring to improve their condition and rise in the world. For some years after coming to America he earned a livelihood as a farm hand in Columbia county, New York, and later became the owner of a small tract of land there, which he cultivated until November, 1856, when he sold his possessions and migrated to Jackson county, Michigan, locating in Rives township.

Mr. Farley first purchased eighty acres of land in section 17, which he cleared and otherwise improved, subsequently increasing his holdings from time to time until he had real estate to the amount of two hundred acres, besides other valuable property, ulti-

mately becoming one of the most enterprising and successful agriculturists and stock raisers of the township, as well as one of its most honorable and praiseworthy citizens. He came to this county a poor man as far as worldly wealth was concerned, and for a number of years he struggled heroically against natural obstacles and adverse fortune, experiencing in full measure the vicissitudes which usually attend those of limited means in a new and undeveloped country. To clear his land and fit it for tillage and while doing so provide for the support of his family where even the bare necessities of life were difficult to obtain, required hard work and economical management such as few people of the present generation realize. When he began life in the backwoods a yoke of oxen and an ax, a few rude agricultural implements, with a modest supply of the simplest kind of household furniture, represented the sum total of his capital and under such circumstances his progress was of necessity considerably hampered. What he lacked in wealth, however, was made up by a vigorous constitution, superb health and an energy that hesitated at no discouragement, and with these blessings in his favor he resolutely faced the future with no doubt in his mind as to the outcome. His good wife, whom he had married about four years before moving west, proved a strong and faithful helper, attending not only to her household duties, rearing and providing for the comfort of her children, but spinning and weaving the cloth which supplied the family with wearing apparel, besides frequently assisting with the work in the woods and fields. She bore her burdens cheerfully, co-operated with her husband in every way possible and her whole life was a ceaseless round of patient toil and noble consecration to duty. By well-directed industry Mr. Farley gradually extended the area of his cultivable land, replaced the little cabin dwelling with a larger and much more comfortable and convenient frame structure, erected commodious barns and other buildings and in due time came to the front as one of the leading farmers in his section of the country. He also became widely known and highly respected as a public-spirited citizen, taking an active interest in all enterprises for the material and moral good of the community and assisting his fellow men by every means at his command. He was an uncompromising supporter of the Democratic party and did much to promote its welfare in local affairs, but never aspired to leadership nor sought public office at the hands of his fellow men. In religion he was a zealous Catholic and as such carried Christianity into his daily concerns, making it the standard by which his life was governed. He was born and reared in the church and to the day of his death remained true to its precepts and teachings, also contributed liberally to the support of the local congregation of which he and his family were communicants.

Mr. Farley was a kind and obliging neighbor and his relations with the world were always honorable and free from the slightest suspicion of wrong-doing. A man of sterling integrity and high moral worth, he exercised a wholesome influence among his friends and acquaintances, all of whom bore cheerful testimony to his manly character and never questioned the rectitude of his motives. Mr. Farley departed this life on the 27th of June, 1881, his loss being mourned by the entire community as that of an honorable, upright man and faithful, conscientious Christian citizen, whose place

would be hard to fill. Since his departure, Mrs. Farley has continued to live on the old farm with her son and daughter, who look after her interest in every way possible and spare no effort to make her remaining years free from anxiety and care. She is a kind, large-hearted, motherly woman, whose chief aim has been to do all the good she can to her family and to others with whom she comes in contact. Her home life is and always has been beautiful in its simplicity and hospitality and the gentle influence radiating from her pleasing personality makes better all who come within the range of its power. Her maiden name was Julia Riley, and she was born in Ireland on the 7th day of June, 1825, her marriage with Mr. Farley being solemnized according to the beautiful ceremony of the Catholic church, September 6, 1852. The fruits of this union are nine children, the oldest, Mrs. Mary Cook, living in the state of Dakota, where her husband is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Julia, wife of Patrick Dooling, has a family of three children and lives on a farm in Rives township; John, the third of the number, died in infancy, the fourth being a son by the name of James, whose death occurred at the age of two years; Lawrence married Mabel Hare, of this county, is the father of one child and follows farming and stock raising in the township of Rives; William is also a married man, his wife having formerly been Miss Adelia Deming; he has one child and at the present time is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Dakota. Henry lives at home with his mother and manages the farm, being one of the successful agriculturists and stock raisers of Rives township, also one of its progressive and esteemed citizens; Margaret is unmarried and, with her brother, looks after the mother's interest; she is a young lady of intelligence and culture, a successful teacher and is popular with a large circle of friends; Elizabeth, the ninth in order of birth, is now the wife of A. W. Grandy, and the mother of two children, her husband being in the drug business at Rives Junction.

BENJAMIN F. MILES.

In the first half of the nineteenth century the conditions of life among the people of the northwestern states were very different from those now existing. Daily toil, bread earned by the sweat of the brow—by the unflinching application of the physical or mental faculties from youth to age—was ever the lot of the majority. The toilers in shops, factories or on the farms of today live in the enjoyment of comforts which were held as unattainable luxuries or perhaps were unknown to their predecessors of a half century ago. Yet to them, in their generations, the conditions which seem to us so hard caused no more discontent than attends the lot of man everywhere. They lived their day, made the most of their opportunities and if their environments were circumscribed or unfavorable, their energies and hopefulness enabled them to overcome it or bend it to suit their purposes. The pioneers were a strong, virile people, optimistic in the main, and by nature and training well adapted to the circumstances under which they lived and acted their parts. They builded wiser than they knew, laying broad and deep a solid foundation which renders firm and stable the superstructure erected thereon by their successors

of succeeding years. The majority of the strong-armed, clear-brained, resourceful men of the early times have finished their labors and gone hence, but many of their descendants still remain to reap the benefit of their sowing and profit by the example of their industry, virtue and daring. Among the representatives of a generation that contributed to the material development and general prosperity of Jackson county was the late Benjamin Franklin Miles, of Rives township, a brief review of whose life and achievements is herewith presented. Mr. Miles was born February 19, 1822, in Elmira, New York, of which state his father, Nahum Miles, was also a native, his mother, who bore the maiden name of Abigail Clark, coming from Vermont. The elder Miles was a farmer, in connection with which calling he labored a number of years as an iron worker, the latter pursuit being confined altogether to his native state. In 1837 he disposed of his interests in New York and moved his family to Michigan, making the journey overland by means of wagons, drawn by five yoke of oxen, and bringing with him, in addition to household furniture and a few agricultural implements, sufficient provisions to last until land could be cleared and a crop raised. Buying one hundred and fifty acres of heavily timbered land in Jackson county, he at once began the work of its development, in which he was assisted by those of his sons old enough to be of practical help, all members of the family laboring diligently with the one object in view of making a home. Mrs. Miles, in addition to her general household duties, manufactured the cloth and made the garments worn by her husband and children and one of her descendants states that she frequently shot deer and other wild game, in this way keeping the table well supplied with meat, having been an adept with the rifle and exceedingly fond of hunting. For several years after the family's arrival Mr. Miles had to go as far as Eaton Rapids for flour and meal, while the nearest place where provisions and groceries could be obtained was Detroit, a trip to which and return required several days of slow, laborious travel. Indians were numerous and roamed the country at will, ofttimes stopping at Mr. Miles' cabin, to the no little consternation of the inmates as the red men were not always peaceably inclined, especially when refused anything they demanded. By long continued industry the land of the pioneer was in due time cleared and converted into a good farm, and as years went by he rose to a commanding position in the community. He was noted far and wide for his generosity and charity and his home was long the favorite stopping place of every traveler or passerby seeking entertainment. Mr. Miles was quite popular with his neighbors and by every honorable means within his power sought to gain their esteem and gratitude, not for selfish purposes, but through an earnest desire to make himself useful, being a true lover of humanity. He was deeply religious, but could never reconcile his conception of a kind, merciful Heavenly Father with the horrible doctrine of everlasting punishment, accordingly he subscribed to the beautiful creed of Universalism and lived to the end of his days in that faith. The death of this good man and exemplary citizen occurred March 3, 1849, his faithful wife having preceded him to the other world August 10, 1844. Of the nine children born to Nahum and Abigail Miles,

Benjamin Franklin, the subject of this review, was the youngest. He was a youth of fifteen when the family moved west, and made himself useful on the journey by driving the cattle that were brought along, besides assisting in many other ways to make the experience as pleasant and agreeable as possible. In the work of clearing the farm he proved a strong and willing helper, and when the ground was ready for cultivation it fell to him to manage the two or three yoke of oxen while his father held the plow. Young Miles early became accustomed to toil and right manfully did he bear his part in providing for the family and developing the farm. Growing up in a thickly wooded district, where all kinds of wild game were plentiful, he acquired great efficiency with the gun and when not at work spent his leisure in the woods, becoming one of the greatest and most skillful sportsmen in this part of the country.

On the 8th of October, 1846, Mr. Miles was united in marriage with Miss Harriett Cronkhite, who was born September 15, 1831, in Canada, being the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Sloat) Cronkhite, who moved from that state to Jackson county, in 1844, locating in Rives township. Mr. Cronkhite came to this state with his son Henry, dying the same year of his arrival, August 19, 1844. During the five years following his marriage Mr. Miles was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but at the expiration of that time he decided to go to the far west, where wealth could be obtained by mining more easily than by the slow, laborious process of tilling the soil. Accordingly, in the spring of 1851, he bade his family farewell and, with a company of gold seekers as ambitious and daring as himself, started overland for the far California, a journey at that time fraught with numerous hardships and dangers. It was six months before the little company reached their destination, during which time many vicissitudes were experienced and not a few thrilling adventures encountered, one of the latter being a brush with a band of hostile Indians in the vicinity of Salt Lake. After considerable fighting the red skins proved victorious, the whites sustaining considerable damage to their outfit besides losing nearly all their stock of provisions. On reaching Salt Lake City they laid in a new supply and proceeded on their way until arriving at their destination, meeting with no further opposition from the savages, but experiencing considerable difficulty in crossing the mountains. Mr. Miles spent five years and four months in the west, the greater part of the time in the California gold fields, where he met with only fair success as a miner. He also drove a pack train over the mountains for a while and, coming in contact with all kinds of rough, lawless characters, his experience was not without interesting incidents and thrilling episodes, through all of which he escaped unharmed, though frequently confronted by dangerous situations. Becoming tired of life so far from civilization, Mr. Miles, in the year 1856, returned home via Cape Horn, a long, tiresome, but otherwise uneventful voyage, after which he resumed farming on the home place, following the same until entering the army in 1863. He enlisted the winter of that year in the Third Michigan Cavalry and, with others of the command, was taken from Jackson to Grand Rapids in open sleighs. The weather being bitterly cold and with nothing but their blankets to pro-

tect them from the freezing wind and biting frosts, a number of the soldiers died from exposure, others suffering so much that they were totally unfit for service. Mr. Miles contracted a severe cold during this trying experience, which soon brought on a severe spell of sickness, in consequence of which he was sent home within three months after his enlistment. When sufficiently recovered, he rejoined his command at the front and served with an honorable record until discharged, on March 1, 1866. While Mr. Miles was absent fighting for his country his wife managed the farm and looked after the interests of the family, providing a comfortable living for herself and children, besides attending successfully to a number of business matters, among the more important of which was the selling of the home. Shortly after Mr. Miles' return from the service he purchased a farm of eighty-eight acres in sections 5 and 8, Rives township, which he made his home the remainder of his life and from the cultivation of which a comfortable competence was realized. He was one of the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of the above township and as a neighbor and citizen enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the community, having always maintained a lively interest in public affairs and, to the extent of his ability, encouraged all enterprises for the general good. A man of sterling integrity and moral worth, he exercised a wholesome influence among the people with whom he associated, in consequence of which he had many loyal friends and, as far as known, few if any enemies. His business as well as his social relations were characterized by a freedom from anything of a deceptive nature, all his actions being so straightforward that the motives prompting them could be easily perceived and understood by his fellow men. In a word, he was a good man, upright in thought and conduct just in his dealings, manly in his deportment and his example is well worthy of imitation by those who would make the most of their opportunities and receive from life its general benefits, while disseminating like benefits among others.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Miles resulted in the birth of seven children, of whom Nahum, a farmer of Rives township, is the oldest; he married Miss Kate Winters, a native of Indiana, has a family of six children and is one of the prosperous men of the community in which he resides; Jeannette, the second of the number, is the wife of Jeremiah Bolton, of this county, and the mother of three children, her home being in the village of Leslie; Elizabeth married George Berry, has six children and lives in Courtland county, New York, where her husband is engaged in farming and stock raising; Lester is a contractor for masonry work in the city of Jackson, is a married man and has a family of two children, his wife having formerly been Miss Emma Stout; Erwin, the fifth in order of birth, met a tragic death at the age of twenty-five while digging a well, the sides of which caved in, burying him beneath a mass of earth, so that death almost instantly ensued; he was a popular young man, greatly beloved by all who knew him and almost idolized by his parents, and had he lived would no doubt have achieved an honorable career; Vernon, the next in succession, is married and makes his home in the city of Jackson; Harriett, the last born, is the wife

of Walter Wilson and the mother of three daughters, Gladys, Charlotte and Mary: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson live on a farm in Rives township and are among the reputable people of their neighborhood. All the living children of Mr. and Mrs. Miles are intelligent and well educated and have pleasant homes of their own. They are prospering in their various vocations and stand high in the esteem of the people with whom their lots have been cast.

Benjamin Franklin Miles finished his earthly career and went to his final reward on the 12th day of February, 1889. His death was greatly deplored, as it removed from the community one of its most estimable, enterprising and honorable citizens. In a preceding paragraph incidental reference is made to the praiseworthy manner in which Mrs. Miles provided for the support of herself and her five dependent children during her husband's absence in the army. In addition to managing the farm and attending to her domestic duties, she earned considerable money as a seamstress, doing a great deal of sewing for her neighbors, but devoting her attention chiefly to the making of clothing for the soldiers. She also manufactured a great many overalls and other articles of wearing apparel for workingmen, her pay for the former being one dollar per dozen, a small amount for so much labor, yet by long-continued effort she not only made a comfortable living, but succeeded in laying aside quite a respectable surplus. She kept her family together, looked after the mental improvement of her children as well as to their material wants, and in a business way did much better than a great many men under far more favorable auspices would have done. Since her husband's death she has lived on the home farm, which she still manages, the meanwhile prospering in all of her undertakings, and she is today classed with the enterprising, well-to-do people of the township in which she resides. Although well advanced in years, Mrs. Miles retains in a marked degree the possession of her physical and mental powers, being exceedingly active and alert and appearing very much younger than the large majority of women of her age. She has ever lived with laudable purposes in view, has been faithful to every trust, conscientious in the discharge of every duty and it is not extravagant praise to say that in her the best elements of human nature and the most striking characteristics of noble womanhood find expression. Her life, though filled to repletion with activity and strenuous endeavor, has been beautiful as well as successful; her children have grown up under her kindly, fostering care to call her blessed, and now, in an atmosphere of love and affection, surrounded by everything calculated to promote her comfort and minister to her happiness, she is quietly spending the closing years with no regrets as to the past and no fears as to the future.

ANDREW CAMPBELL, D. V. S.

The profession of veterinary surgery is one which in later years has enlisted the efforts of and called forth the most careful preparation on the part of many men of distinctive ability, and the rank of the vocation has been raised to a high and dignified standard. The city of Jackson is favored in having as an able and progressive rep-

resentative of the profession Dr. Campbell, who has gained marked prestige in his practice and who is thoroughly informed in regard to all details of the science to which he has devoted close study and investigation, and it is with pleasure that a brief review of his career is here incorporated.

Doctor Campbell comes of a stanch old Scottish lineage and shows the sterling characteristics of the true Scotchman, though he is himself a native of the dominion of Canada, having been born in Elgin county, province of Ontario, on the 22d of March, 1862, and being a son of Dugald and Jane Campbell, both of whom were natives of Scotland. The subject received his early educational training in the public schools of his native province and later was matriculated in the Ontario Agricultural College, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. It was largely due to his studies and labors in connection with his course in this institution that he was led to adopt his present profession, and his success has certainly justified his choice of vocation. In 1886 he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, in Toronto, one of the leading institutions of the sort on this continent, and there was graduated in 1889, being thoroughly epuipped for the active practice of his profession. In 1891 he came to Jackson, where he has since been established in practice and where he has gained a support of distinctively representative order, his technical skill, ability and discrimination insuring him precedence from practically the initiation of his professional work in this city, while his practice now extends throughout this and adjoining counties. For the past four years he has maintained his headquarters at 236 West Pearl street, where he owns a well-equipped stable, with accommodations for about fifteen horses, while the sanitary provisions and various hospital accessories are of the best order, and the most scrupulous attention is given to the treatment of the various diseases of the horse by the most approved system of medication, while as a surgeon and doctor he has attained a high reputation. He is a member of the Michigan Veterinary Medical Association, of which he had the distinction of serving as president in the year 1898, and he at all times keeps in close touch with the advances made in his profession, being a close student of the best standard and periodical literature pertaining thereto and also making many personal and original researches in the domain of veterinary science. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but considers his professional work worthy of his entire time and attention and has thus held aloof from active work in the political field and has never desired official preferment. Fraternally he is a master Mason and is also identified with both lodge and uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and his vacations are usually passed in making excursions into the wilds with rod and gun.

In the village of Eaton Rapids, on the 18th of August, 1891, Doctor Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Carrie D. Connor, who was born in Tompkins, Jackson county, being a daughter of Dennis Connor, who is now a resident of Tompkins. Doctor and Mrs. Campbell have one child, Wilbur, who was born on the 6th of June, 1896.

PETER B. LOOMIS, SR.

It is signally consonant that in this work be incorporated at least a brief resume of the life and labors of Mr. Loomis, who has long been one of the prominent and influential citizens of Jackson, and through whose loyal efforts and exceptional administrative capacity the city and county have reaped large benefits. A man of forceful individuality and marked initiative power, he has been well equipped for leadership, while his probity of character and his genial personality have gained to him uniform esteem and friendship in the city in which he has so long made his home and of which he is a distinguished citizen. A previously published estimate of the man, with certain additions and metaphrase, as seems fitting, is as follows: "In his active career Mr. Loomis has been a merchant, manufacturer, banker, railroad manager and editor. Since his retirement from business, about the year 1880, he has diffused variety into his life by a trip to Japan, by serving as a member of the state board of corrections and charities and on the city board of public works, by editing a newspaper and by developing projects to benefit, including the General Welfare Association and the Loomis Park.

"Mr. Loomis is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, on the 14th of April, 1820. At the age of sixteen years he became identified with the dry-goods business in his native town, but his dislike for the all-prevailing credit system then in vogue caused him to withdraw from this line of enterprise. He then joined a government surveying party, with which he went as far to the southwest as the present state of Arkansas, having had headquarters at Little Rock for some time, the place being then a straggling and unpretentious frontier village of only a few rude houses. After spending two years in the wild west Mr. Loomis returned to New York and established himself in the mercantile business in the city of Rochester, where he remained four years; at the expiration of which, in 1843, he came to Michigan and took up his residence in the village of Jackson, becoming one of the early merchants of the now opulent and attractive Central City of the state, which has ever since been his home and of which he may well be termed a pioneer. He was fairly successful in his mercantile business, which he continued for a number of years. In 1850 he purchased the Kennedy grist-mill and by energy and correct business methods he made the enterprise a successful one and through it laid the foundation for still greater individual prosperity and precedence. In 1856 he became associated with S. W. Whitwell in the establishing of a banking business, under the name of Loomis & Whitwell, and by a subsequent change in organization the title of the firm became P. B. Loomis & Company. The bank was later consolidated with the Thompson Bank, in which Mr. Loomis became one of the principal stockholders, and the successor of this institution is the present Jackson City Bank, which is one of the solid financial institutions of the state, controlling a large representative business, Mr. Loomis' son, Peter B., Jr., being cashier of the same.

"When the citizens of Jackson began the agitation of a railroad between Jackson and

Fort Wayne, Indiana, Mr. Loomis took an active part in furthering the project and was made a member of the citizens' committee, while subsequently he became president of the organization and carried to a successful termination the scheme which was placed in his hands. He also had much to do with the building of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw road and the Grand River Valley line, to Grand Rapids, both of these being now divisions of the Michigan Central Railroad system. As a railroad manager he succeeded in effecting the operation of locomotives at less than half the former average cost per mile, while he also secured the hearing for Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, by which peace was effected between the railways and engineers and a formidable strike averted in 1877, when strikes were of general occurrence throughout the country.

"Mr. Loomis has been the popular candidate for public office on several occasions, and his interposition has ever inured to the general good, for his ability and fidelity have proven invariably effective. He served as alderman, and was mayor of Jackson, giving a most able and acceptable administration of the municipal government, and in 1859 he served as representative of the second district in the state legislature. He was also a member of the city board of education for a number of years and in the early days was chief of the local fire department. His unwillingness to make or receive half promises or to stand on shaky platforms explains why he has never been, in the ordinary sense of the term, a politician. His allegiance is given to the Republican party, and in addition to being distinctively a man of affairs he has ever kept well informed on the vital questions and issues of the hour and has formulated his own opinions and been able to successfully maintain them."

MARTIN G. LOENNECKER.

In a recent appreciative editorial touching the German element in our complex social fabric a leading Chicago daily spoke as follows: "The German is thoughtful, deliberate; the nation is fortunate in which he is numerous. His mind, profound, thorough, painstaking and free from sudden emotion, acts as a balance wheel for its environment. Germany has supplied to the United States splendid elements of citizenship." None can doubt the truth of these statements, for in nearly every section of the United States the German-American figures as a valued and potent factor. The subject of this review is a worthy representative of the sons of the fatherland, and his life has been one of signal usefulness and honor, while he has commanded uniform confidence and esteem in the city of Jackson, where he has long made his home and where he has gained prestige as a representative citizen and business man and been honored with positions of public trust and responsibility, among others that of mayor of the city, in which capacity he gave a most able and acceptable administration. He has been dependent upon his own resources from his youth, and through his intelligent efforts and determinate purpose has achieved independence of a high degree of prosperity.

Mr. Loennecker is a native of the Grand

Dukedom of Oldenburg, Germany, where he was born on the 21st of May, 1845, and there he received the advantages of the excellent schools for which the German empire is celebrated, completing what is the equivalent of a high-school education in the United States. In 1863, at the age of eighteen, Mr. Loennecker severed the ties which bound him to home and fatherland and set forth to seek his fortunes in America, landing in the city of New York. He then came to the west and located in the city of Chicago, where he dealt in German books until the great fire of 1871, which so nearly obliterated the city, and he then came to Jackson and established himself in the manufacturing of cigars, beginning operations on a modest scale and by indefatigable industry, fair dealing and the production of superior goods he has built up a magnificent business in the line and is one of the leading cigar manufacturers in this part of the state, controlling an excellent trade in both the wholesale and retail lines and having a reputation for absolute reliability.

In 1889 Mr. Loennecker established the Industrial News, an independent weekly paper devoted especially to industrial and trade interests, and within a short time after the inception of the enterprise the paper was made the official state organ of the Farmers' Alliance, and in the campaign of 1892 the paper espoused the cause of the People's party, becoming an effective advocate of the principles and policies advanced by this organization. Mr. Loennecker was made a delegate to the national convention of the party held that year in Omaha, and took an active part in the furthering of the party interests during the ensuing campaign. In 1896 the News came forth in support of the Democratic party and its candidate, Mr. Bryan, and the subject of this sketch was in that year the candidate of his party for the office of state land commissioner, but met the defeat which attended the party ticket in general throughout the state. The paper, which is most ably conducted and whose policy has ever been liberal and duly conservative, has ever since continued to support the principles exemplified in the Kansas City platform of the Democracy, and of the same Mr. Loennecker continued as editor and proprietor until 1900, when he disposed of the plant and business to the Industrial News Company. He had made the paper a distinctive factor in political and industrial circles and its circulation has reached an aggregate of more than five thousand copies. In 1887, as the candidate on the Democratic ticket, Mr. Loennecker was elected mayor of Jackson, and his administration was a wise, progressive and economical one, while many municipal improvements were made during his regime, including the erection and equipment of the city hospital, in whose behalf he exercised his energies and influence to the utmost, the hospital being secured principally through private subscriptions on the part of the public-spirited citizens. So satisfactory was his administration of the municipal government that he was chosen as his own successor as chief executive in the election of 1888, while in 1896 he was again called to the mayoralty, as a candidate of the Democracy, and was re-elected in 1897 and 1898, thus serving five terms in this important office, his long retention in which offers the best assurance of his able service and his strong hold on popular confidence

and esteem. Through a system of wise economy inaugurated by Mr. Loennecker in his executive capacity the rate of taxation in the city was materially reduced, and that without sacrifice in the way of carrying forward the public improvements demanded. The paving and macadamizing of streets was pushed vigorously forward and the institution of the system requiring the placing of cement sidewalks was introduced, fifty miles of the same having been constructed during his last administration of three years. This plan contemplated and involved the paying of one-half the incidental expense by the property-owner, while the city bore the remainder of the expense, and the citizens were prompt to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded, while the average expenditure made on the part of the city in securing improvements along this line was about fifteen thousand dollars annually. When Mr. Loennecker was inducted into office Jackson was laboring under the burden of a large bonded and floating indebtedness, and largely through his efforts the floating debt was entirely eliminated, while a marked reduction was made in the bonded obligations, his policy in municipal affairs, as in private business, being to make expenditures only when the requisite funds are available, and thus he strenuously advocated the plan of avoiding the extension of municipal credit through the issuing of bonds. In 1900 Mr. Loennecker was the Democratic candidate for congress from the second district, and he made an effective and spirited personal canvass, but he was defeated, owing to normal political exigencies, by the Republican candidate, Hon. Henry C. Smith, who had been nominated for a second term. He is a personal friend of William J. Bryan, and during the campaign of 1900 accompanied the presidential nominee on a portion of his canvass in this district during the memorable campaign of that year. His retirement from the newspaper business was rendered imperative by reason of his impaired health, and he has since given his entire attention to his cigar business. Mr. Loennecker has also become quite largely interested in local real estate, in which he has made judicious investments, and he has erected several excellent residences in the northern part of the city. He is essentially broad-minded and public-spirited and is ever ready to lend his influence and aid in the promotion of all legitimate enterprises for the general good of the community.

Mr. Loennecker married Miss Marie Borchard, who was born in Prussia, and who came to America at the age of seventeen years and was a resident of Buffalo at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Loennecker have five children, namely: Louise; Annie, who is the wife of John W. Weir, of Chicago; Gustave, who is foreman in his father's cigar manufactory; Blanche Amanda, who remains at the parental home, and Julius, who is employed by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company.

JOHN R. ROCKWELL.

The statement that "The poor ye have with you always," needs no verification, and in every community there devolves upon those more prosperous the obligation of making provision for the indigent and

afflicted, while the general character of that community can to a large degree be determined by the care and generosity brought to bear in providing for the imperative needs of the unfortunate. Jackson county has never had reason to be ashamed of the conduct of its eleemosynary affairs, and at the present the important executive duties in this connection are in the efficient charge of Mr. Rockwell, who has entered upon his second term as superintendent of the poor and who has made a record creditable alike to himself and to the county. He was elected to this office in 1899, for a term of three years, beginning January 1, 1900, and so satisfactory was his administration that he was naturally chosen as his own successor at the expiration of his first term, his second term, of three years, having been initiated on the 1st of January, 1903. During the year 1902 more than seven hundred persons received aid from the office of the superintendent,—mainly in the way of food and clothing, entailing an expense to the county of five thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-seven cents, while in addition to this two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents were expended in caring for the insane wards of the county. The superintendent of the poor has devolving upon him the responsible duty of looking to the needs of the poor of the nineteen townships of the county and also to those of the poor of the city of Jackson who have resided within its borders less than one year, after which time the city itself becomes responsible. All orphaned and indigent children are sent to various state institutions provided for their care, but still remain wards of the county from which they are sent. The board of county superintendents of poor for Jackson county at the time of this writing is as follows in its personnel: Burr Tuthill, of Liberty township, chairman; Michael L. Noon, of Leoni township; and John R. Rockwell, secretary, this board being appointed by the board of supervisors of the county. The county farm, which, with the various improvements, is valued at thirty thousand five hundred dollars, is located four miles northwest of Jackson, in Blackman township, and comprises one hundred and sixty acres of highly productive land. In addition to the county house, a substantial and well equipped structure, an excellent hospital building has been provided, so that those who are ill may receive the proper attention, and thus the county has not been unmindful of the precept that "the greatest of these is charity," its provision for the poor within its gates being in harmony with the general prosperity and advanced status of the county. The average number of inmates of the county house is forty-four, while in 1902 the number fell much below that of many years previous. The county farm is nearly self-sustaining and its work is conducted by an experienced keeper, under the direct supervision of the county superintendent. The corps of assistants at the county farm and house is at all times adequate and capable, and the present superintendent has done much to improve the service and systematize the work, while he has gained the confidence and esteem of the people of the county and also of the unfortunate persons who have been placed in his care.

Mr. Rockwell is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born in the town of Sterling, Wayne county, Pennsyl-

vania, on the 6th of September, 1860, and being a son of Samuel Rockwell, who sacrificed his life on the altar of his country during the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted as a member of the Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, being taken to the hospital, where he died shortly afterward, from the effect of his injuries, his remains being laid to rest in the south. His orphaned children, in number seven, were sent to the soldiers' orphan school at Harford, Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch remained from the age of six until the age of sixteen, while his educational discipline in the meanwhile had been of effective order. He taught school for several years and from 1879 to 1883 was principal of the Harford Soldiers' Orphan School. In the meanwhile he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in 1884. He removed with his family to Mitchell, South Dakota, and for five months taught in that vicinity and during the major portion of his residence in that state he was colonel of the Dakota division of the Sons of Veterans. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1888, and in 1889 went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he conducted a general insurance and agency business for a few years, from which city he removed to Jackson and continued the same business until his election to the office which he holds at the present time.

He was united in marriage, in 1883, to Allie S. Finney, of Forkston, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter, Julia S., a student in the Jackson high school.

In politics the subject accords a stanch allegiance to the Democratic party and has been an active worker in its cause, having served as delegate to various county, district and state conventions. He holds patriotism above mere partisanship and thus is broad and liberal in his views as to matters of public policy, and his friends are as numerous outside as inside the party ranks, and as a candidate for office he has received the support of many of opposing political faith.

CHARLES A. BLAIR.

It has been well said that if a son of a great man achieve personal honors it will be through extraordinary effort, since relative comparisons are certain to be made, and to an extent he will stand in the shadow of the colossal dead. He of whom this brief sketch is penned is now incumbent of the office of attorney-general of Michigan and has long held high standing at the bar of the state, while his precedence has come in face of the fact that he is a son of Michigan's distinguished "war governor," the late Hon. Austin Blair, one of Jackson's most honored citizens and one whose services will ever be held in grateful remembrance in the commonwealth in which he held the gubernatorial office during the war of the Rebellion, representing the most crucial epoch in the history of the nation. As a special memoir of Governor Blair appears on other pages of this work it will not be necessary to recapitulate in regard to the genealogical history of the subject at this point. It may be said, however, that the original progenitors of the family in America were Robert and Elizabeth (Rankin) Blair, both of whom were of stanch

Scottish ancestry, though they were born in Londonderry, Ireland, whence they emigrated to New England in 1717. Two generations of the family remained residents of Massachusetts, while representatives of the third generation removed to Caroline, Tompkins county, New York, whence ex-Governor Austin Blair, of the fourth generation, came to Jackson, Michigan, in 1841. On the 16th of February, 1849, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Louise Ford, and they became the parents of five children, of whom four are living at the present time.

Charles A. Blair was born in the city of Jackson, on the 10th of April, 1854, being the third child in order of birth. In the Jackson high school he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1872, after which he was matriculated in the literary department of the University of Michigan, where he completed the classical course and was graduated in June of the centennial year, 1876. He was elected by the members of his class, in the senior year, as a class seer, while by the faculty of the university he was selected as one of the commencement orators. He also received in addition to the regular diploma, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts, a special diploma given in recognition for proficiency in Latin and Greek. After leaving the university Mr. Blair read law under the effective direction of his father, who was still engaged in the practice of his profession in Jackson, and the son was admitted to the bar of Jackson county on the 5th of September, 1878, while he simultaneously was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the state. On February 1, 1897, he was admitted to practice before the federal supreme court. Mr. Blair has ever recognized the fact that the law is a jealous mistress and will permit no divided or lukewarm loyalty on the part of its devotees, and thus he has been thoroughly en rapport with his profession from the time of his admission to the bar and his aspirations have been solely in the line of attaining precedence through the same, and though he has held various official positions of trust and responsibility they have invariably been of an order having direct bearing upon or association with the application of the law. He has made his native city the field of his endeavors and has here gained a large and representative practice, thus setting at naught the application of the aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." In 1882 Mr. Blair was incumbent of the office of city attorney, while in 1885-6 he was assistant prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, and a decade later, on the 31st of December, 1896, Governor Rich appointed him prosecuting attorney. In 1899, when candidate for district attorney, he was highly recommended for the office by the justices of the supreme court, and subsequently he was the nominee of his party for the position of circuit judge, running ahead of his ticket by eight hundred votes, in face of the fact that the opposing candidate had made a most enviable record on the circuit bench and that his own party phalanx in the county was far from being well organized for harmonious and effective work. Mr. Blair has been an ardent and active worker for the cause of the Republican party, whose principles and policies he deems best caculated to foster good government and general prosperity, and for the

past ten years, without personal solicitation, he has been chosen as delegate to the various party conventions. Mr. Blair cast his initial presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden, but since that time he has given an unfaltering allegiance to the Republican party. In September, 1901, Mr. Blair was elected a member of the board of education of the city of Jackson, of which position he is still incumbent. In November, 1902, he was elected to his present dignified office of attorney-general of his native state, assuming the duties of the office on the 1st of January, 1903, and while he devotes a portion of his time to the work involved in this official position, in Lansing, the capital of the state, he still gives his attention to his large private practice in Jackson, and he commands the high regard of the people of the city and state and of his professional confreres, while through his efforts and services he has added new laurels to the honored name which he bears. His religious faith is that of the Unitarian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being affiliated with Jackson Lodge No. 113, of which he is past exalted ruler. Mr. Blair is an enthusiastic devotee of the sports afield and afloat and finds his chief recreation in excursions with rod and gun, visiting the northern portion of the state each year on hunting and fishing trips, while he also is prominently identified with the Jackson Country Club.

As a lawyer Mr. Blair is known to be thoroughly informed in regard to the science of jurisprudence and the minutæ of the law. His careful and systematic method of preparing cases has been a strong element in his success. He does not resort to the arts and tricks of oratory in presenting his cause, but his speeches are ever eloquent in the clearness of statement, force of logic, earnestness and power. He always commands the attention of courts and juries and of his fellow practitioners, and does not fail in that strict courtesy and regard for professional ethics which should ever characterize the members of the bar.

On the 8th of October, 1879, Mr. Blair was united in marriage to Miss Effie C. North, who was born in Blissfield, Lenawee county, March 14, 1861, being a granddaughter of Cyrus D. Hanks, who was one of the descendants of Nancy Hanks. Mr. and Mrs. Blair became the parents of four children, of whom two are deceased. George Fred is a midshipman in the class of 1903 of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, and receives his commission in June of the present year (1903.) Helen Marie remains at the parental home.

LOUIS BLESSING.

It is gratifying in this day and age to meet a man who has the courage to face the battles of life with strong heart and steady hand and to win in the stern conflict by bringing to bear only those forces with which nature has equipped him,—determined purpose, invincible integrity, sturdy self-reliance and that self-respect which is begotten of worthy ambition and a desire to do right under all circumstances. These elemental attributes of character have been signally exemplified in the career of the honored subject of this sketch, who came from the German fatherland and who, without the aid of a capitalistic reinforcement

or influential friends, has gained a notable victory through the normal and legitimate channels of industrial activity, being now one of the prominent manufacturers of the city of Jackson, where he has maintained his home for nearly a half century. He has become one of the representative and influential business men of the Central City and his course has been such as to gain to him not only distinctive prosperity but also the great reward implied in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He has built up a large and important industrial enterprise, in the manufacture of paper and cigar boxes, while he also is engaged in the manufacturing of improved machinery of his own invention, the same being applied to the work of manufacturing boxes, and in this department of his enterprise he has attained a wide prestige, his machines being utilized in the most diverse sections of the Union. As one of Jackson's substantial and honored citizens, it is incumbent that Mr. Blessing be accorded definite representation in this compilation.

Mr. Blessing was born in the beautiful old city of Ulm, in Wurtemberg, Germany, the date of his nativity having been March 6, 1851. He is a son of John and Agatha Blessing, both of whom were likewise natives of that same province, where they were reared and educated and where the father was engaged in brewing until 1851, when he came with his family to America, locating in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where they resided until 1856, when they came to Jackson, where the subject has ever since maintained his home. The father of the subject devoted the major portion of his life to the vocation of brewing, and he died in Jackson, in the year 1900, at the age of eighty-five years, his wife having passed away the same year at the age of seventy-five years. They were of sterling character and ever held the unqualified esteem of all who knew them. They became the parents of nine children, of whom two lived to years of maturity, while of the number but one is living at the present time.

Louis Blessing received his early educational discipline in the Jackson schools, and a few years after coming to Jackson he began to fortify himself for an active business career. In the spring of 1868 he entered upon an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, becoming in due time a skilled artisan, and to this vocation he continued to here devote his attention until the year 1885, having become one of the successful contractors and builders of the city. In September of the year mentioned he began the manufacture of cigar boxes, while two years later he equipped a department for the manufacturing of paper boxes. Through enterprise and good management he soon placed the business on a profitable and substantial basis, and with the passing years the same has been developed into one of the important and extensive manufacturing industries of the city, which has long held prestige as an industrial and commercial center. A close observer and endowed with distinctive mechanical ability, Mr. Blessing became impressed with the inadequacy of certain of the devices utilized in connection with his manufacturing, and this eventually led him into a series of experiments which resulted in the invention of the Blessing straw-board lining and drying machine, upon which he secured letters patent, and the mechanism is now utilized by box manufacturers throughout the most

diverse sections of the Union, its superiority and facility in operation having gained to it the most unequivocal endorsement wherever introduced. Another machine invented and patented by Mr. Blessing is of equal importance and value, the same being a flange-bending machine for boxes, and this likewise has met with most favorable reception. The demands placed upon Mr. Blessing in supplying these improved devices led him to add a machine shop to his box factory in the year 1893, and this branch of the business has proved most successful, as is evident when we revert to the fact that the aggregate sales of the two machines now reaches the amount of more than eighty thousand dollars, while the box factory controls a large and constantly increasing patronage, the trade extending through Michigan and adjoining states.

Mr. Blessing is known as a progressive and able business man and public-spirited citizen, and he ever manifests a lively interest in all that conserves the welfare of the city in which he has so long made his home. In politics he supports those men he considers best fitted for office. He has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office.

In September, 1884, in the city of Jackson, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Blessing to Miss Anna E. Noll, who was born in Pennsylvania, and of this union have been born three children, Anna, Ella and Frank.

ALFRED E. VANDERCOOK.

Henry H. Vandercook became a resident of Jackson county ere yet Michigan had been admitted to the Union, and the farm property which he secured here has remained consecutively in possession of the family for the period of sixty-five years. while Vandercook lake, one of the most attractive of the several beautiful little bodies of water in the county, was named in his honor. He wielded a potent influence in connection with the development of many important lines of industry in the county, was prominent in civic affairs and was held in highest confidence and esteem in the community to whose progress and material prosperity he contributed in so great a degree, while the family name has ever been an honored one in the county and has stood representative of the highest order of citizenship. It is essential that a tribute of honor be paid in this publication to this well-known family, of which the subject of this review is a worthy representative, being one of the influential and public-spirited citizens of Jackson, in which city the major portion of his life has been passed.

Alfred E. Vandercock was born in the family homestead, on North Milwaukee street, in the city of Jackson, on the 10th of May, 1844, being a son of Henry H. and Harriet Louisa (Barnes) Vandercook, both of whom were born in the state of New York, the former being a representative of the stanch old Knickerbocker stock. He was reared and educated in the old Empire state, and there learned the trade of mill-wright, to which he devoted his attention until 1835 or 1836, when he came to Michigan and took up his residence in what is now the city of Jackson, the place at the time being a mere straggling village in the midst of the forest, and bearing the name of Jacksonburg. He worked for a time in the old Aetna mill, which stood near the present site of the

Michigan Central Railroad station, and later he erected the Vandercook mill, located three miles south of Jackson, on the Grand river, having been the first to utilize the water-power of the river in that immediate vicinity. He purchased the Chester Bennett tract of land in Summit township, and developed one of the best farms in the county, and which is still in possession of the family, as has been previously noted. On this had been platted a village, to which was given the name of Hudson, but the place never developed into more than a litle hamlet and the name and town are now recalled only by reference to the public records. After conducting his farm and mill for a number of years Henry H. Vandercook returned with his family to Jackson, where he purchased a woolen and carding-mill, in company with his brother-in-law, Thomas E. Lusk, and which they converted into a foundry and machine shop, the first in the city and which proved the nucleus of the present extensive establishment of Holton & Weatherwax. Mr. Vandercook was an expert patternmaker, and he continued to devote his attention to a great extent along this line, while his forceful individuality was exerted in the promotion of many enterprises and undertakings which had marked bearing on the progress and substantial upbuilding of the city, in whose advancement he took much pride and satisfaction. He became the owner of a considerable amount of real estate in the city, making valuable improvements, and for a time, in company with Esquire Buck, engaged in selling merchandise at the building now used as the Hawks-Anges depot. His late homestead, located at East Main and Van Dorn streets, was one of the most elaborate and attractive residences in the city at the time, the value placed upon the property at the time of his death being twenty thousand dollars. He was permitted to enjoy this home only a few years, but it was a source of marked pride to him and was one of the more elaborate places of the city. About the grounds was constructed an iron fence of ornate design, and stone walks were also a part of the equipment, the stone having been shipped here from Steuben county, Ohio, and were a distinct novelty. The foundry and machine shops of Vandercook & Lusk became one of the best known establishments and the plows manufactured held the highest rank for many years and were in demand in all farming sections of the state. Mr. Vandercook was a member of the old volunteer fire department of Jackson, and every worthy cause and object was certain to receive his support and the benefit of his influence. He was an unwavering advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and both he and wife held membership in the Congregational church. This honored pioneer passed to his reward on the 4th of March, 1866, while his devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 3d of January, 1870. Of their five living children the following is a brief record: Alice is the wife of W. H. Fisher, of Hannibal, Missouri; Alfred E.; Oscar lived in Jackson until 1874 and is now a resident of San Francisco; Charles H. is engaged in the livery business in Jackson, in the firm of Vandercook & Peek; and Jonah T. resides on the old homestead, in Summit.

Alfred E. Vandercook was reared and educated in Jackson, though as a boy he passed a few years on the farm in Summit,

his parents returning to Jackson when he was about nine years of age. His educational advantages were afforded in the public schools, and he early began to assume personal responsibilities, since as a boy he entered his father's office and became familiar with all details of the foundry and machine shops; and, after the death of his father, he and his brother Oscar became interested principals in the business, which was conducted under the name of Vandercook Brothers & Lusk until the retirement of Mr. Lusk, after which the two brothers continued to successfully carry on the industry, finally leasing the plant. Mr. Vandercook personally made the patterns utilized in the foundry, and the manufacturing was confined largely to products made from his designs. For seventeen years Mr. Vandercook was a traveling salesman for the Bennett Sewer Pipe Company, one of the important industrial enterprises of Jackson, and gained a high reputation as a salesman and one who retained the confidence and esteem of his customers in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, and of the concern of which he was a representative.

Mr. Vandercook has accorded allegiance to the Democratic party and has been prominent as a worker in its local ranks, while he has been called upon to serve in various positions of local trust and responsibility, his personal popularity in his native county and city being such as to gain him the support of its people almost regardless of political affiliations. In 1867 he was elected from the third ward on the board of aldermen, and was twice chosen his successor, serving for five consecutive years and doing excellent work in the city's interests, while he states facetiously that his salary was represented principally in the form of show tickets and other extraneous courtesies. The city water-works system was installed during his term as alderman, while his policy in regard to municipal affairs has ever been a broad-minded and progressive one. In 1898 he was made superintendent of public works, in which he continued for three years, retiring in March, 1902. He was selected for this office regardless of political lines, and during his regime much was accomplished in the way of municipal improvements. New wells were supplied for the water-works, and the system was largely extended and improved. Mr. Vandercook ever advocated the policy of bonding the city in a reasonable degree for the purpose of securing needed public improvements of a permanent nature, since the same would be of benefit to the future and the expense be equalized by an extension of the credit of the city.

On the 11th of April, 1867, Mr. Vandercook was united in marriage to Miss Catherine G. Mundy, a daughter of W. E. Mundy, an honored pioneer of Jackson county. Mrs. Vandercook was summoned into the eternal life on the 27th of December, 1887, and is survived by two children, Henry H., who is identified with the People's Telephone Company, and George A., an assistant in the office of the city treasurer. On the 18th of December, 1891, the subject was united to Mrs. Virginia (Kent) Grosvenor, widow of Charles E. Grosvenor, who was a well-known conductor on the Michigan Central Railroad up to the time of his death. Mrs. Vandercook was born in the city of Jackson, being a daughter of Thomas J. and Jane (Sprague) Kent, her father having come to this county from

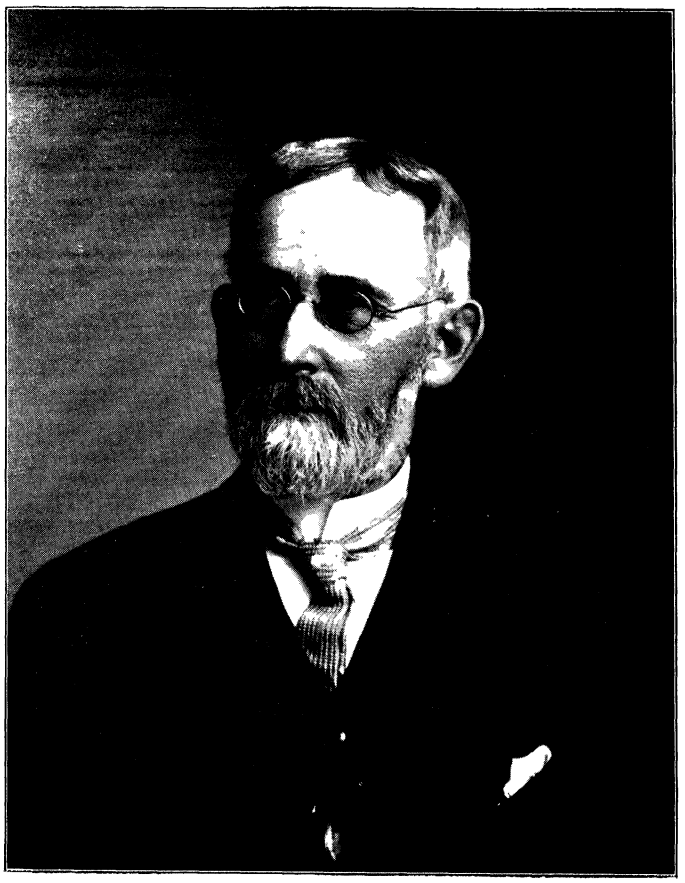
Rome, New York, as a pioneer of the year 1836. He was for years a successful stock dealer and liveryman of Jackson, where he was also engaged in the grocery business for a number of years, and later he removed to Summit township, where he was engaged in general farming until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Vandercook are members of the First Congregational church, she having long been active in the same, taking special interest also in local charities and in the collateral benevolence of the church. She holds well fortified opinions as to the most consistent methods of extending aid along these lines. She is also closely identified with the social life of the city and wherever found leaves agreeable impressions, a beneficent influence modestly emanating from a charming personality.

CHARLES R. DURAND. . .

As the years fall into the abyss of time, even as the autumnal leaves fall in the forest, the pioneers of Michigan are fast passing to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," and thus, for the sake of historical information of an accurate character and in order that permanent record may be made of the vicissitudes encountered and the work accomplished, it is essential that the narrative be written while there yet remain those who were familiar with the scenes and incidents of the pioneer epoch. In view of these conditions a compilation of this nature fulfills a high mission, and in the case at hand it becomes a pleasure to offer a resume of the life of one of the pioneer citizens and representative of two of the earliest families.

Charles R. Durand was born December 5, 1838, on a farm in Blackman township, in the immediate vicinity of the then village of Jacksonburgh. He is a son of John Thomas and Silence (Blackman) Durand, the former of whom was born near Batavia, New York, and the latter near Ithaca, the respective families having come to Jackson county about the same time, her father, Lemuel Blackman, being the original settler of Jackson. It should be noted in this connection that the first marriage solemnized in Jackson was that of the parents of the subject of this review, the ceremony being performed in the year 1833, Judge William R. DeLand officiating. The name of the village was Jacksonburgh until about 1836, when the present title of the city was adopted. Slience D. (Blackman) Durand was the first school teacher in Jackson county. In the year 1831, six years prior to the admission of Michigan to the Union, she taught a small class of pupils in the home of her father, while the next summer she utilized a room in the house of E. B. Chapman, and later, in the autum of 1832, her school was established in an old store building on Main street, this being practically the first public school in the county, while her previous labors had been in the instructing of the pupils in a more private way, payment for her services being made by subscription. At the close of the third term she had about twenty pupils.

John T. Durand became one of the leading men of the county, whither he came as a young man, in the year 1830. He accumulated a considerable amount of real estate in the county and city, and was one of the first to hold the office of county surveyor, as well as that of supervisor of



CHARLES R. DURAND.

Blackman township. He platted the Durand addition to the city of Jackson. John T. Durand did much to advance the prosperity and material progress of the city and county and ever commanded the unqualified confidence and esteem of the people. He was a man of unswerving integrity in all the relations of life and was endowed with marked business ability and a high order of intellectuality. He gave his support to the principles of the Whig and Republican parties and took a prominent part in local affairs of a public nature, while both he and his wife held membership in the Congregational church. He died at the age of seventy-five years, while his devoted wife was summoned into eternal rest in 1889, at the venerable age of eighty-three years, having been revered and held in affectionate regard as one of the noble pioneer women of the county. This worthy couple were the parents of two children, Mary, who married A. W. Green, and who now maintains her home in Los Angeles, California, and Charles R., who is the immediate subject of this review.

Charles R. Durand received his early educational discipline in the pioneer schools of Jackson, having been thirteen years of age at the time when his parents removed from their farm to the village, which then had about two thousand population. He secured his initial business training in the office of his father, who was at the time county surveyor and township supervisor. He was a member of the firm which had the contract for the construction of the east wing of the state prison, and in 1884 he took a contract to construct twenty miles of the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Superior and Ashland, Wisconsin, the work being accomplished under the firm name of Dobey, Richard & Company, of which he and Archibald Richards were the financial backers. The contract proved a profitable one to the interested principles, but the tension involved through the manifold responsibilities and exacting duties devolving upon Mr. Durand was such as to result in his suffering a severe attack of nervous prostration, from the effects of which he did not recover for the period of twelve years. Since then he has devoted his attention principally to farming and to dealing in real estate, owning valuable properties in the county and a considerable amount of well improved realty in the city of Jackson, which has been his home during the major portion of his long and signally active and useful life, while he has at all times retained the confidence and good will of those with whom he has come in contact in either a business or social way, and is known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of his native county. Mr. Durand owns and conducts the Hotel Blackman, which is now the only first-class hostelry in the city, the same catering to a large and appreciative patronage on the part of the traveling public. The hotel block was erected by the father of the subject, in 1859-60, and within the past year has been extensively remodeled by Mr. Durand, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. The name given to the hotel is one of historic interest in the connection and the perpetuation of the name shows on appreciative spirit on the part of Mr. Durand. Russell Blackman, son of Lemuel, erected the first hotel in Jackson, in the year 1831, the same being known as Blackman's tavern, its location being on the site of the present Allen Ben-

nett block. Since that early date the name of Blackman has been identified with the hotel enterprises of the city during the major portion of the intervening years. The first building was a log structure, and after this was destroyed by fire another one was erected on the same site, being of more pretentious character, and this was long known as the Marion House, while the name Blackman was fortunately and consistently revived by the subject of this review in connection with the present fine hotel. At the time of the erection of the first building, in the spring of 1831, a lad of about twelve years, named William D. Thompson, was killed by a falling tree, his being the first death to occur in the village. In addition to the Blackman Tavern the firm of Bennett & Thompson also conducted one of the early hotels of the village, while in 1835 accommodations to the public in the way of entertainment were offered in a house conducted by a man named Bascom, the structure being of logs and but partially completed for some time after it was thus brought into requisition as a hotel.

Mr. Durand gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but is not a strenuous partisan and he has never had political ambition of a personal nature and has never held office. He has lent his aid and influence to the upbuilding of his home city and has been concerned in the establishing of various industrial enterprises here. He was for several years president of the Jackson Driving Club, which was the virtual successor of the Jackson County Fair Association, and the grounds of the association, notable as being among the best in the state, were in part owned originally by the father of the subject and by him sold to the association.

On the 23d of December, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Durand to Miss Francis Porter, who was born in Jackson, being a daughter of Benjamin Porter, who is one of the influential and honored pioneers of the county. Mrs. Durand has distinctive talent and skill in music, and was one of the early and successful teachers of the "divine art" in Jackson, while she has ever held a foremost position in connection with the best social activities of the community, being at the present time a member of both the Tuesday and the Friday Clubs, in connection with which she has been one of the principal factors, being a woman of marked literary ability and appreciation and having done much to vitalize and render of value the work of these and other social organizations, while her popularity in her home city is unexcelled, as she is a woman of gentle and gracious refinement and utmost kindliness. Mr. and Mrs. Durand have no children.

WILLIAM H. LOCKWOOD.

Holding worthy prestige among the successful farmers and stock raisers of Jackson county and enjoying a high degree of popularity as an enterprising citizen, it is signally befitting to class William H. Lockwood, of Leoni township, with the representative men of the community in which he resides. The family which he represents is an old and honorable one and, like many others in this part of Michigan, its history is traceable to

an early period in the annals of New York. The first of the Lockwoods to leave that state and locate in the newly settled country of southern Michigan was Joseph B., the subject's grandfather, who in an early day moved to Jackson county and purchased a tract of wild land in section 14, Leoni township. He cleared a farm, became quite successful as an agriculturist and is remembered as a splendid type of the strong, self-reliant pioneer, being noted for industry, energy and activity, not only in behalf of his own interests but for the common good of his neighbors and fellow citizens as well. He labored diligently to make a home, provided comfortably for those dependent upon him, and in a quiet way did much for the material advancement of his community, having been a conspicuous example of the strong, virile class of people who in the early days lived the strenuous life and let actions rather than words recommend them to the favorable consideration of the world. Joseph B. Lockwood and his wife Ann died on the farm which they originally reclaimed from the wilderness, leaving five children to mourn their loss, all of whom have since lived out their days and gone to their reward. Among these children was a son by the name of David H., who accompanied his parents to this county when a youth, and here grew to mature years, an honor to the family and a credit to the community in which the greater part of his life work was accomplished. David H. Lockwood was reared a farmer and followed agriculture all his life, although at different times identified with other enterprises and frequently holding public positions of honor and trust. As long as his parents lived he remained with them, looking after their interests and in their old age sparing no pains in ministering to their comfort. In due time he rose to conspicuous station as a farmer and stock raiser, in addition to which he also dealt quite extensively in all kinds of agricultural implements and machinery, meeting with financial success commensurate with the enterprise displayed in all his undertakings. He early became prominent in local affairs and such was the confidence reposed in his judgment and general business ability that for a number of years he was seldom without office of some kind, having filled every position within the power of the people of his township to bestow. His experience as a public servant in subordinate capacities, proving eminently satisfactory and he was subsequently honored with a higher official station, that of sheriff, in which he served the county very efficiently two terms. He also filled the office of United States marshal and as such displayed the same ability and strict attention to duty that characterized him in other positions to which he was called. Mr. Lockwood's official career met the high expectations of his numerous friends and admirers and it is not too much to say that for a long period he was easily one of the county's leading public men. Popular with all parties, he never swerved a hair's breadth from the right as he saw and understood it and throughout life he made every other consideration subordinate to the one aim of discharging his duty. In his own township he was in a large degree a moulder and director of public opinion and in matters of business his advice was eagerly sought and his good judgment relied upon. He was twice married, the first time to Miss Elizabeth Watkins, of New York, who died in 1862 after bearing him three children, viz: Bing-

ham W., of Jackson; Clarence E., a farmer and stock raiser of Leoni township, and William H., whose name furnishes the caption of this review. The maiden name of the second wife, who still survives, was Hilah Austin; she is a native of Vermont, and the mother of the following sons and daughters: Stanley, a resident of Lansing, his wife having formerly been Miss Hattie Cook; Amy, now the wife of Frank Wheaton, superintendent of schools at Perry, Michigan; Harriett, who is unmarried, lives with her mother, at Grass Lake; Joseph B. married Zoe Cook and is a bookkeeper in Lansing; Floyd B. also lives in that city; Ruth, the youngest living member of the family, is still at home; Alta, the last born, died in childhood.

David H. Lockwood's useful and eminently honorable career terminated August 12, 1891, when he quietly breathed his last and joined the great majority in the temple whose doors do not outward swing. His death removed one of the notable men of his day and generation in Jackson county and his name will go down to posterity in the hearts of the people, a monument more appropriate and enduring than sculptured marble or granite. Reverting to the personal history of William H. Lockwood, it is learned that he was born May 30, 1860, on the old family homestead in Leoni township and that with little exception his life thus far has been spent within the bounds of Jackson county. Several of his brothers and sisters taught school, but his own education was considerably limited, one of the reasons being the death of his mother, which occurred when he was quite a small lad. After this change in the family he went to live with his grandparents, who it appears were not as careful in the matter of his intellectual discipline as they should have been, notwithstanding which he mastered the elementary branches, besides adding considerably to his knowledge by general reading and home study.

Mr. Lockwood's ancestors for several generations were tillers of the soil and, reared as he was under the wholesome influences of farm life, his liking for agriculture increased as he grew in years and stature. While living with his grandparents he cultivated for a period of five years the home place, and while thus engaged laid the foundation of his subsequent career as a farmer. On February 17, 1884, he chose for a life companion Miss Ida M. Waldroff, of Leoni township, the daughter of Gilbert M. and Cynthia (Barber) Waldroff, the father a native of Tompkins county, New York, the mother born in Michigan Center. Mr. Waldroff came to Jackson county with his parents as early as 1840 and settled in Leoni township where he grew to maturity as a farmer. This vocation he has always followed and he is now one of the oldest living settlers in this part of the country both as to age and continuous residence, also one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the community. Four years after his marriage Mr. Lockwood purchased his present farm, containing one hundred acres. He now has a beautiful and highly cultivated farm, containing many substantial improvements in the way of buildings, fences, etc., and the excellent condition of everything on the premises bespeaks the care and industry with which he prosecutes his labors. The place lies in sections 10 and 13 and is admirably situated for general agricultural purposes and stock raising, being well watered and drained, with a deep, fertile soil on

which are raised abundant crops of all the grains, vegetables and fruits grown in this section of the state. In many respects Mr. Lockwood is a model farmer and for years he has been a close and careful student of agricultural science, being familiar with the nature of soils and their adaptability to the different crops, besides knowing by practical experience how to obtain the most satisfactory results from the labor and time expended. He devotes considerable attention to horticulture, in which his success has been encouraging, and also realizes liberal financial returns from the sale of live stock, especially cattle and horses, in the raising of which he has long enjoyed worthy prestige. Like his father before him, Mr. Lockwood takes a lively interest in public affairs, his good judgment, business ability and tact especially fitting him for official station. He served two years as township treasurer, two years as a member of the board of review, and is now filling the office of supervisor, to which he was re-elected in 1903, and in all of which positions his record has been that of a faithful and conscientious public servant. In politics he is a Republican and for a number of years he has been one of the party leaders in Leoni township, also being widely known throughout the county as an able and resourceful worker while campaigns are in progress. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Lodge No. 4, in the city of Jackson. He has been especially active in the good work of this excellent brotherhood, and endeavors to exemplify its beautiful and sublime precepts in his relations with his fellow men. Personally Mr. Lockwood is an excellent neighbor, a steadfast friend, an enterprising citizen and a liberal supporter of all legitimate movements for the welfare of the community. He advocates a strict enforcement of the law, stands uncompromisingly for good order and his influence has always been on the right side of every moral question. His life has been fraught with much good to the people with whom he mingles and having lived as nearly as possible according to his high ideals of manhood and citizenship, the future and hereafter have nothing in store that he need fear. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood have one daughter, Nellie Grace, a young lady student in the Grass Lake high school.

ABRAM M. CRAWFORD, M. D.

To the subject of this review is accorded the distinction of being one of the oldest as well as one of the most successful physicians in the state of Michigan. He is also an honored representative of one of the earliest pioneer families of Jackson county, the name he bears having been a household word throughout this section of the state for nearly three score and ten years. Dr. Crawford is a native of New York, born in the city of Ithaca, on the 12th day of March, 1828. His father, Abraham Crawford, was a native of Orange county, and his mother, Jane Scott, was born in the county of Stafford. Abraham Crawford was a shoemaker and tanner and currier, being skilled in all three vocations. In 1836 he moved to Michigan, locating in Leoni township, Jackson county, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and engaged in agriculture. Mr. Crawford came here via Detroit, moving from that place to his final destination by

team, a part of the journey requiring a week's time and attended by not a few hardships. The land on which he settled was in the condition that nature had made it, and much labor was required to remove the timber and prepare the soil for tillage. After building a small log cabin of the most primitive pattern, Mr. Crawford addressed himself manfully to the task before him and in due time succeeded in clearing a good farm, on which he subsequently erected a much more comfortable building than the original dwelling, besides making many other substantial improvements. He became one of the leading agriculturists of his township and by successfully managing his business affairs added to his real estate until his holdings amounted to three hundred acres, the greater part of which he reduced to cultivation. As a neighbor and citizen he was highly esteemed, being public spirited and progressive, and to him as much as to any other man is the township of Leoni indebted for the material prosperity which it now enjoys. In politics he was a representative Democrat of the old school and while taking an active interest in the affairs of the county, he never sought office nor aspired to leadership in his party. Religiously he subscribed to the Presbyterian creed, of which church he and wife were for many years faithful and consistent members. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford have long since gone to their reward, leaving the memory of well-spent lives and spotless reputations which their descendants cherish as a priceless heritage. They were the parents of six children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the family and the only one now living. The following are the names of the five deceased: Ann, Margaret, Rachael, Alexander and Elsie.

Dr. Abram M. Crawford was a lad of eight years when his parents left New York and from 1836 to the present time his life has been spent in the state of his adoption. Reared in close touch with nature in the woods and fields, he early learned to dignify honest toil and grew up with the idea ever predominant that true success is only achieved by industry and honorable endeavor. When old enough he bore his full share of farm labor, and by this free, wholesome, out-door exercise developed a strong physique, also learned the valuable lesson of self reliance, both of which served him well in after life. In such schools as the county afforded he acquired a knowledge of the fundamental branches of learning, but being of a studious nature and a great lover of books, his intellectual discipline was continued under his own direction long after he left the school room.

Young Crawford remained under the parental roof until twenty years old, at which time he decided to sever home ties for the purpose of preparing himself for his life work. Having chosen medicine as the profession best suited to his tastes and inclinations, he began the study of the same in 1848, under the direction of Drs. Gorham and McNaughton, of Jackson, in whose office he remained until entering Rush Medical College at Chicago, some time the year following. He was graduated from that institution in the spring of 1850 and immediately after receiving his degree opened an office at Eaton Rapids and two years later went to Lansing, where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. After spending seven successful years in the state capital and winning an honorable reputation in his profession, Dr. Crawford was appointed surgeon

of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, and the better to discharge the duties of the position he changed his location to St. Johns. During his three years' residence at that place, he not only met the high expectations of the management of the road, but enjoyed a large measure of success in general practice, besides taking an active interest in the material prosperity of the community. He built the first brick residence in the town and in many other ways contributed to its growth and development, and he also became in no small degree a moulder of opinion in its intellectual circles.

In 1857 the Doctor resigned his position with the road and engaged in the practice of his profession at Jackson, where he continued to reside until 1890, his business the meanwhile assuming large proportions. He easily stood in the front ranks of the city's successful medical men, earned much more than local repute as a learned and successful physician and became equally prominent as an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. In July, 1890, he left Jackson and moved to Michigan Center, his present location, where he still practices with the success that attended him in former years, though no longer under the necessity of confining himself closely to business.

Dr. Crawford brought to his life work a well-disciplined mind and has availed himself of every means within his power to increase his professional knowledge. He still keeps in close touch with the trend of professional thought and has never ceased to be a student, being thoroughly informed relative to the latest discoveries in medical science and up-to-date in every department of practice. As a surgeon his skill has long been recognized and appreciated by his fellow practitioners and the public and in the more general line of his work he stands among the foremost physicians in this section of the state. His long professional career of over a half century's duration has enabled him to become familiar with every disease to which the human body is heir, and much of his most successful treatment has been the result of original investigation and research. In the sick room his presence at once begets confidence and his large human sympathies and tender feelings, combined with profound knowledge, make him in many respects an ideal family physician. The Doctor is now the oldest practitioner in the county and, as stated in a previous paragraph, one of the oldest in the state, both in point of age and continuous service. Notwithstanding his three score and fifteen years, he still retains much of the buoyancy and alert mentality as in the days of his prime. His professional life presents a series of continued successes such as few achieve and he has also been quite fortunate in a more material way, having, by close attention to business and prudent management, accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to place him in independent circumstances. He has long been identified with the different medical associations of his part of the state and for years was one of the leading spirits in the Jackson County Medical Society, of which organization he is now the oldest living member. The Doctor was made a Mason in 1849, since which time he has been an active worker in the fraternity, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 17, at Jackson. While making every other consideration subordinate to the claims of his profession, Dr. Crawford has not been unmindful of the duties of citizenship. He has ever maintained a lively interest in the

affairs of his county and state, gives his influence to all worthy enterprises for the public good and keeps himself well informed on the great political questions and issues of the day. He is a man of strong convictions, positive in the expression of his opinions, and throughout a long and eminently useful life has ever upheld the right as he sees and understands the right.

Dr. Crawford has been twice married, the first time, in 1850, to Miss Juliette Miller, of Lansing, who departed this life twenty years later; she bore him three children: Charles, who died at the age of two years; Belle also died in childhood, and Mrs. Hattie Moore, of Marshall. The Doctor's present wife was formerly Mrs. Theresa Palmer, a native of New York, the second union being without issue.

LUCIEN A. COOLEY.

Change is constant and general; generations rise and pass away, in view of which fact it is a duty to posterity as well as a present gratification to place upon the printed page a true record of the lives of those now active in the busy affairs of the world. Among the citizens of Jackson county entitled to such specific mention is Lucien A. Cooley, a successful farmer and stock raiser of Leoni township, and a man whom to know is to respect and honor. Like the majority of people in this part of Michigan, Mr. Cooley hails from New York, in which state his ancestors, paternal and maternal, settled in a very early day. John B. Cooley, the father, was a native of Ontario county and the mother, who before her marriage bore the name of Adaline Cooley, was born at Attica, in the county of Wyoming. Mr. Cooley was a farmer and followed that calling all his life in the state of his nativity. He appears to have been quite prominent in local affairs, as he held various town offices besides taking an active interest in promoting the welfare of the community in which he lived. In politics he was a Democrat, in religion a Methodist, and in all that went to make up the honorable, conscientious man and citizen he stood the best and most enterprising of his contemporaries. By his first wife, whose name is given above, he was the father of seven children, namely: Frank, a farmer and stock raiser of Blackman township, this county; Lucien, of this review; Martha, deceased; John, deceased; Frederick, of Ontario county, New York; Lucina, deceased, and Mary, who lives in the county of Ontario. After the death of the mother of these sons and daughters, Mr. Cooley married Catherine Benson, who bore him four children, as follows: Addie, deceased; Nellie, who lives in New York; Catherine, of Ogdensburg, that state, and Orrion J., also a citizen of New York, living in Ontario county.

On the 16th day of September, 1842, in the city of Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, Lucien A. Cooley first saw the light of day. Owing to the limited school facilities where he spent his childhood and early youth, his education was limited, but such opportunities for mental discipline as presented themselves were well improved. Young Lucien remained at home until his eighteenth year, at which time he started out to make his own way in the world, going first to La Salle county, Illinois, where he worked one season on a farm for modest

wages. In less than a year he returned to the parental roof, but after spending a short time there again went in quest of his fortune, this time making his way as far west as Texas and the Indian Territory. On this trip, which occupied about six months, he was with a friend by the name of John W. Taylor, a stock man whose object in going so far was to find a favorable opening for the cattle business. Six months' experience in the wild west appears to have satisfied young Cooley, for at the expiration of that period he again retraced his steps homeward, returning some time in 1861 and remaining until 1864. In the latter year, in company with his brother Frank, he came to Jackson county, Michigan, and being favorably impressed with the country and the indications of its future development, the two purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in sections 5 and 6, Leoni township. Mr. Cooley's place is admirably situated for agricultural purposes, and his buildings, fences, etc., compare favorably with the best of such improvements in the township. In connection with general farming, he raises considerable stock and also devotes much attention to horticulture, especially the smaller fruits and berries, from which he receives every year no small part of his income. Additional to his real estate in this county, he owns a valuable tract of woodland in northern Michigan, the latter consisting of two hundred and seventy-five acres on which is a vast quantity of as fine timber as that region can boast. Doubtless this will prove ere long a source of considerable wealth, owing to the constantly increasing demand for lumber, and it is not at all improbable that from it a valuable fortune will be realized.

Mr. Cooley has borne his full share in the general development of the township of his residence and to him as much as to any other man is due the prosperity which it now enjoys. He has been a willing and active supporter of all enterprises for the public welfare, as a friend of the different agencies for the intellectual and moral improvement of the community, such as schools and churches, and his influence has ever been exerted in behalf of what tends to benefit his fellow men. In politics he is a Democrat and deeply interested in the success of his party, but he has never had any aspirations in the way of office holding or public distinction. He is not identified with any religious organization, but is a believer in Christianity and has a profound regard for the church, which he considers one of the most potent agencies for man's individual good and society's permanent welfare.

On July 24, 1879, was solemnized the ceremony which united Mr. Cooley and Miss Eva P. Scott in the holy bonds of matrimony. Mrs. Cooley is the daughter of Joseph and Maria (Dalton) Scott, the father a native of Jackson county, Michigan, the mother born in the state of New York. For many years Mr. Scott was a well-known farmer and estimable citizen of this county, and his death, some time since, removed one of the leading men of Rives township; his widow makes her home at this time in the city of Adrian. Mr. and Mrs. Cooley have no children of their own, but are deeply interested in the welfare of the young people of their neighborhood, whom they assist and encourage by every means at their command. The subject's domestic life is all that he could reasonably desire, he and his estimable companion striving with mutual interest to make the home an abode not only of content

to themselves, but of a generous hospitality to all who cross the threshold. Mrs. Cooley is a member of the Methodist church, the teachings of which she manifests in a life of faith and good works.

JAMES MYERS.

Prominent among the successful farmers and representative citizens of Jackson county was the late James Myers, of Leoni township, to a brief review of whose long and useful career this article is devoted. For many years he was actively identified with the material growth and prosperity of his community and at his death was one of the county's oldest settlers, as well as one of its public-spirited men. Mr. Myers was a native of Ireland, born December 25, 1829, near the city of Dublin. Owing to the death of his parents when he was quite young, but little of his family history is known, but from the most reliable information obtainable his ancestors for several generations appear to have lived in the vicinity of the above city and to have been eminently respectable people, though in only moderate circumstances. His early years on a small farm and in the rugged school of experience enabled him to acquire a practical knowledge of life and its responsibilities, and while still a mere lad he successfully overcame the many obstacles by which his youth was beset and laid well-matured plans for his future course of action. Left an orphan at an age when boys most need parental love and guidance, he was obliged to rely upon his own resources and when but fifteen he started with a companion of about the same age for the land of promise across the Atlantic. After a long but uneventful voyage on a sailing vessel, he finally landed in New York city and for about one year thereafter supported himself at any kind of manual labor he could find. At the expiration of that time he made his way to Stark county, Ohio, where he worked in a stone quarry until 1859, in January of which year he came to Jackson county, Michigan, and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in the township of Leoni, where his widow now lives. The country at that time was new and thinly populated and with the exception of a rude log house and a small clearing, his land was in the condition that nature had made it.

Mr. Myers early became accustomed to toil, but all his industry and resources were taxed to the utmost to remove the dense forest growth and fit his land for cultivation. With the energy and determination which were ever among his pronounced characteristics, he addressed himself to the task in hand, labored early and late, experienced his full share of the vicissitudes and hardships peculiar to the pioneer period, and at length was rewarded with a fine farm and comfortable home, besides winning recognition as a prominent and enterprising citizen. In due time he replaced the original log dwelling with a large and commodious frame edifice and, as opportunities presented themselves, made judicious investments in real estate until becoming the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land, much of which he cleared and otherwise improved. With rare foresight, he planned well for the future, set out several large orchards, the fruits of which he lived to enjoy, and in many other ways increased the value of his holdings, until he came to be regarded as one of the leading

agriculturists of his township, as well as one of its most fortunate business men. He was more than ordinarily successful in all his undertakings, dealt fairly and honorably with his fellow men and the ample competence he accumulated showed him the possessor of fine ability as a manager and financier.

Mr. Myers came to this country poor in purse and a stranger in a strange land. He began life at the bottom of the ladder, but always had high aims and laudable desires, and never ceased struggling until they were fully and completely realized. The many difficulties in the way of his advancement were, one by one, overcome; adverse circumstances were either surmounted or molded to suit his purposes, and the goal of success finally reached. He could look back over a career of strenuous effort, in which a high sense of honor was ever an influential and controlling motive. As a farmer Mr. Myers adopted modern methods and was always progressive and up to date. He was equally successful as a stock raiser, and in the matter of improvements generally set the example which his neighbors and fellow citizens of any enterprise were not slow in imitating. While always deeply interested in public and political questions, he never aspired to official preferment nor sought honors at the hands of his fellow men, preferring the quiet and contented life of the farm to any such distinction, and desiring to be known only as a citizen. He was decided in his preference for Democratic principles and from his twenty-first year supported the party of that name, but, as stated above, always kept himself in the back ground while laboring for the success of others. Religiously he was reared a Catholic and throughout life remained loyal to the mother church, the teachings of which had no small influence in forming his strong, well-developed character. His wife and family also belong to the same religious body and at the present time are, as he formerly was, among the most liberal supporters of St. Mary's congregation in Jackson.

Mr. Myers was a man of strict integrity, honest and upright in his relations with the world and to a marked degree enjoyed the confidence and high esteem of the people of his community. Measured by the best accepted standards of manhood, his life was successful and rich in beneficial results. He did his work faithfully and well, lived according to his ideals of right, and his example is earnestly commended to the young man with character yet in its formative period and fortune still a matter of the future. He filled out the measure of his days, with a record of which his family and the public feel proud, and departed this life on the 7th of May, 1893, deeply lamented by all who knew him.

Elizabeth McFadden, who, July 29, 1857, at Massillon, became the wife of James Myers, was born in Stark county, Ohio, the daughter of William and Sarah (Camp) McFadden, both native of Wayne county, that state. The father was a farmer, spent the greater part of his life in Ohio, and reared a family of seven children, four of whom survive. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Myers was blessed with two children; the older, a daughter by the name of Mary A., is now the wife of John A. McGraw, a farmer who lives on a part of the Myers homestead. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McGraw, namely: Elizabeth G. and Thomas James. Thomas Bernard, the younger of the subject's chil-

dren, is an expert machinist in the employ of the McCormick Harvesting Company, at Jackson. He also owns a farm in this county and has important agricultural interests, which are looked after by tenants. Since her husband's death the widow Myers has lived on the home place, in the management of which she displays business ability of no mean order. She possesses many excellent qualities of head and heart, is highly esteemed in the community and her genuine worth as a neighbor and friend, together with her long continued residence, has made her widely known and deservedly popular. A lady of intelligence and good judgment, she contributed much to her husband's success in material things, while in social circles and moral and religious work her influence has always been potent and salutary.

CLARK R. FOWLER.

It is always interesting to watch from the beginning the growth and development of a locality, to note the lines along which marked progress has been made and to take cognizance of those who have been factors in the work of advancement and the establishing of a prosperous community. The subject of this review, who is the owner of the Mt. Hope Stock Farm, one of the finest rural demesnes in the county, and who is also associated in the ownership of the Fowler Brothers' telephone line, has been a witness of the development of Jackson county from the pioneer epoch, since he was born on the farm where he now resides, more than half a century ago, and has here passed practically his entire life, which has been one of signal usefulness and honor, while he is a scion of old and honorable families of this now opulent and favored section of the sovereign commonwealth of Michigan, so that a review of his genealogy and personal career is most consistently incorporated in this volume.

Clark R. Fowler was born on his present homestead, in Spring Arbor township, on the 9th of December, 1849, being a son of Justus and Olive R. (Miner) Fowler. Justus Fowler was born in the town of Fabius, Onondaga county, New York, on the 26th of March, 1810, and was there reared to manhood. He came to Michigan in 1838 and secured land in Spring Arbor township. In the following year was solemnized his marriage to Miss Flora M. Lake, at Tully, New York, and who was likewise a native of Onondaga county, New York. Mrs. Fowler's death occurred on the 2d of December, 1846. Of this union were born two sons, Henry H., who was born March 30, 1840, and who died January 15, 1863, of measles, while in the army; and Charles W., who was born September 19, 1842, and who now maintains his home in Jackson. On the 12th of December, 1848, Justus Fowler consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Olive R. Miner, who was born in Wilna, Jefferson county, New York, on the 6th of June, 1824, being a daughter of Anderson and Deliliah (Armstrong) Miner, with whom she came to Jackson county in 1843, her father taking up his farm near Liberty Mills, where he continued to reside until 1872, when he removed to Montcalm county, where he died in 1878, at the age of eighty-three years. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring in the

same county, on the 11th of September, 1893, at which time she had attained the venerable age of ninety-seven years, retaining her faculties in a remarkable degree until within a very short time before her demise. Two sons represent the issue of the marriage of Justus and Olive R. (Miner) Fowler, the elder being the immediate subject of this sketch, while the younger is Frank W., who was born on the 20th of January, 1852, and who is now associated with the subject in the telephone business, while he resides in Horton. Mrs. Fowler is still living with this younger son, being seventy-eight years of age. Her husband died on the 23d of January, 1883, while his memory is revered by all who knew him. He was identified with the agricultural industry until the close of his life and was a man of marked business acumen, becoming one of the influential citizens of the county. In politics he was originally aligned with the Whig party, but later became a stanch adherent of the Republican party, whose cause he espoused at practically the time of its organization. In religion he was a member of the Congregational church, while his widow is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. The names of these honored pioneers well merit a place on the pages of this work, and this incidental tribute is offered with a feeling of definite satisfaction. Justus Fowler, Sr., the grandfather of the subject, also came to Jackson county, when well advanced in years, taking up his residence in section 19, Liberty township, in 1838, and there passing to his reward on the 19th of May, 1858, at the patriarchal age of ninety years. His wife, whose name was Mary Cole, died in the state of New York, in 1832.

Clark R. Fowler was reared on the homestead farm which he now owns and occupies, and secured his early educational training in the public schools of this county. As a young man he learned the carpenter trade, to which he devoted his attention for a period of twelve years, at the expiration of which he again identified himself with the line of industry to which he had been reared. Mount Hope Stock Farm, of which he is the owner, comprises two hundred and fifty acres of as fine land as is to be found within the borders of the county, and here Mr. Fowler has achieved a wide reputation as a successful breeder of the highest grade of Wilkes horses, having many fine specimens of the standard-bred stock in this famous and popular line, while he maintains a thorough system of registration. He also does a profitable business in the cultivation of his farm, raising the diversified products common to this section. In partnership with his brother Frank, Mr. Fowler was associated in the installing of what is known as the Fowler Brothers' telephone line, connection being had with the city of Jackson and other points. In politics Mr. Fowler gives an unwavering allegiance to the Republican party, and for the past several years has been incumbent of the office of justice of the peace. He is a man of marked initiative power and business ability, and his standing in the community is such as true worth always entails.

On the 28th of January, 1874, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Ora E. Culver, who was born at Elk Creek, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 26th of September, 1855, being a daughter of Loren and Rhoda (Peet) Culver, who were natives of New York, whence they removed to

Pennsylvania, where they maintained their home until 1870, when they came to Jackson county, where Mr. Culver died in 1876, at the age of fifty-seven, his wife having passed away in 1870, aged forty-four years. Of their nine children only three are living at the time of this writing. Mr. Culver was a farmer by vocation and in politics was a stanch Republican, while both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are the parents of five children, all of whom were born in the old homestead residence, in which their father was born. Their names are Ola R., Henry H., Justin A., Verne C. and Mabel O. Ola R. Fowler, the eldest of the children, was united in marriage, on the 25th of December, 1895, to Roy E. Crouch, who is a successful young farmer of this township, being a son of David Edwin Crouch, concerning whom individual mention is made on another pages of this work. Of this marriage have been born three children, Edwin C., Helen Fowler and Clara May.

GEORGE D. PRETTY.

In a figurative sense the object of history is to turn the accomplishment of years into an hour-glass, in order that all may be brought within the one view-range, and this holds good in biographical as well as general history, since in reviewing the career of any man who has wrought well in life recourse must be had also to genealogical data, and thus is gained a wide fund of knowledge concerning the individual and those who have preceded him on the stage of life's activities. In the case at hand we have to do with one of the progressive and successful farmers and stock growers of Jackson county and one who has achieved success by worthy means, while there is no dearth of interesting information to be had in connection with his ancestral history, though the data available is not as complete as could be wished.

George D. Pretty is a native son of the Wolverine state and has the distinction of having been born in its metropolis, Detroit, the fair "City of the Straits." The date of his birth was October 10, 1863, and he is a son of Dewitt and Catherine (Collins) Pretty, the former of whom was born in France, while the latter's birth occurred in Michigan. The father of the subject was but one year of age when brought from his native land to Detroit, by a friend of the family, his parents having died in France. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Pretty were William and Elizabeth (Spencer) Collins, the former having been born on the island of Malta and having been a colonel in the British army prior to his emigration to America. He died near the city of Detroit and his wife died in Macomb county. Dewitt Pretty was reared in Detroit, his education being mainly self acquired, and as a young man he became associated with his cousin, August Walker, in the purchase of a tract of land about twenty-five miles inland from Detroit, and later he became a real-estate dealer in the village of Macomb, where he was also engaged in mercantile pursuits. He came to Jackson county in 1876 and for three years was engaged in the mercantile business in Spring Arbor. At the expiration of this period he purchased the fine farm of two hundred and forty acres upon which he re-

sided until his death, January 11, 1903. He was also the owner of one hundred and seventy-five acres at Snyder's Station. He was one of the substantial and honored citizens of the county and his success was to be viewed with the more satisfaction from the fact that it was gained entirely through his personal efforts. In politics he was a stanch Republican and in religion he was formerly a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but latterly identified with the Free Methodist organization, of which his wife also is a devoted member. They became the parents of ten children, all of whom are living except one.

George D. Pretty, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and after completing the curriculum of the public schools prosecuted his studies the farther in the seminary at Spring Arbor. After completing his school work he turned his attention to the vocation to which he had been reared, and he has ever since been actively engaged in farming and stock growing, being the owner of an excellent farm of eighty acres adjoining the homestead and the seventy-five-acre farm at Snyder's heretofore referred to. He is one of the principal stockholders of the creamery in the village of Concord and is chairman of its board of directors. In politics he is an advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party, but is also a stanch supporter of the Prohibition cause, believing, however, that definite reform in the matter of selling intoxicating liquors must come through one of the dominating political parties. He and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Free Methodist church at Spring Arbor.

On the 28th of June, 1898, Mr. Pretty was united in marriage to Miss Susie A. Rauch, who was born in Monroe county, Michigan, a daughter of Henry H. and Mary (Ackley) Rauch, the former of whom was born in the state of Pennsylvania, and the latter in Monroe county, Michigan. In that county Mr. Rauch died, in 1891, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow is still living, being in her sixty-fourth year. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine are living. Mr. and Mrs. Pretty have one child, Margaret Helen, who was born on the 11th of May, 1901.

ENOCH EMERSON, M. D.

Devoted to the noble and humane work which his profession implies, Dr. Emerson has proved signally faithful to the responsible duties devolving upon him and has not only earned the due reward of his efforts in a temporal way but has also proven himself worthy to exercise the important functions of his calling, through his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His knowledge of the science of medicine and surgery is broad and comprehensive, and the profession and public accord him an honorable place and distinctive prestige among the medical practitioners of Jackson county. He has been established in practice in the county since 1886, having his residence and headquarters in the pleasant village of Spring Arbor, while he is also the owner of a fine farm in the same township. His practice extends over a wide radius of country and he is held in the highest esteem both as a physician and a citizen.

Dr. Emerson is a scion of stanch old

English stock and is himself a native of the dominion of Canada, having been born in the county of Essex, Ontario, on the 30th of November, 1858, and being a son of Jonathan and Ann (Dawson) Emerson, both of whom were born in county Durham, England, whence they came to Canada about the year 1850, locating in Essex county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, Mr. Emerson having there been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He died in 1879, at the age of sixty-three, while his widow was summoned into eternal rest in 1897, at the age of seventy-nine. Both were devoted members of the church of England and were of sterling character. They became the parents of five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, and of whom the Doctor was the seventh in order of birth.

Dr. Emerson was reared under the gracious enviroments of a refined home and under the invigorating discipline of the farm, and after completing a course of study in the high school at Leamington, he continued his studies in the Collegiate Institute at St. Catherines, Ontario. He put his scholastic acquirements to practical test when young, engaging in teaching in the public schools of his native province, and he continued to follow the pedagogic profession for a period of five years, in the meanwhile formulating definite plans for his future life work. He took up the reading of medicine under the able preceptorage of Dr. Sutherland, of Leamington, and later entered the Detroit College of Medicine, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1886. In the same year Dr. Emerson established himself in practice in the village of Spring Arbor, and there his efforts have been attended with most gratifying success, while he has gained unmistakable precedence as an able and discriminating member of the profession. He keeps in close touch with the advances made, having recourse to the best standard and periodical literature pertaining thereto, while he also holds membership in the Jackson County Medical Society and the Michigan State Medical Society, taking a deep interest in the work of each. In politics the Doctor gives an allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with the lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America. He and wife are the owners of a fine farm of three hundred and twenty acres, near Snyder's Station, and this is maintained under a high state of cultivation, being devoted to diversified agriculture.

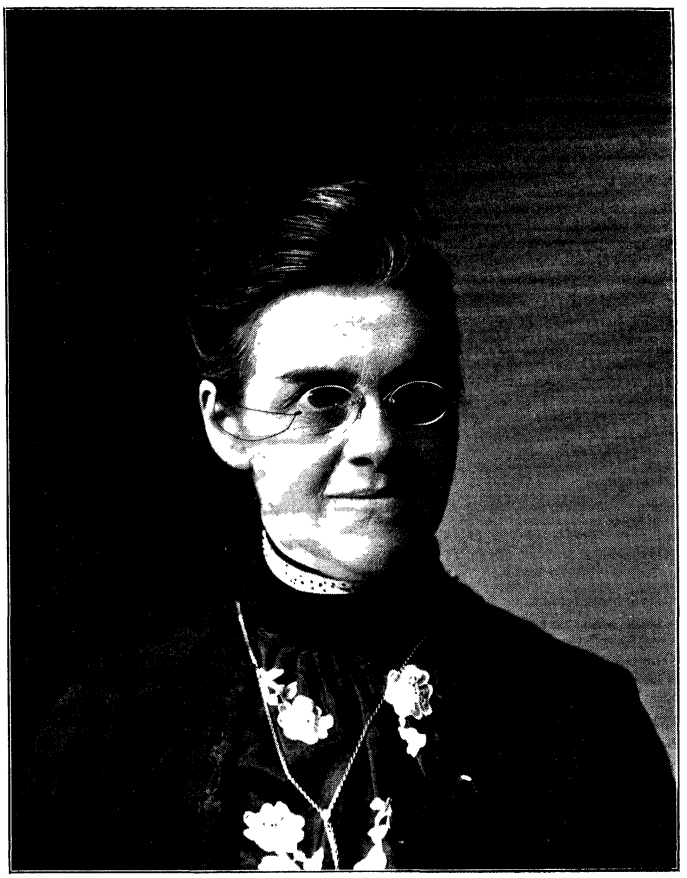
On the 11th of November, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Emerson to Miss Alta McConnell, of Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan, where she was born, being a daughter of Henry A. and Mary (Ellison) McConnell. The Doctor and wife have two children, —Zella A. and Harold E. Both are active in the social life of the community, and in their pleasant home a gracious hospitality is ever in evidence.

JOHN E. CONLAN, M. D.

The physician and surgeon, true to his noble calling and thoroughly devoted to its duties, is one of humanity's greatest benefactors. Fortuitous circumstances, family prestige or the influence of friends may pave the way to a certain amount of public favor



JOHN CONLAN M. D.



MRS. MARGARET CONLAN.

along other lines of endeavor, but in the domain of the healing art, where the law of the survival of the fittest is put to the severest test, merit alone must win the olive wreath of success. The subject of this sketch is one of the favored few to achieve distinction in this most exacting of the learned professions and it is meet that a review of his life and accomplishments be accorded a place in this volume devoted to Jackson county's representative men.

Dr. John E. Conlan is a native of Washtenaw county, Michigan, and the son of Arthur and Ellen (Geraghty) Conlan, both parents born in Ireland. Arthur Conlan came to the United States when a small boy and as early as 1834 made his way to Northfield, Michigan, where he lived about two years with an uncle, his father, John Conlan, joining him at the expiration of that time. The latter cleared a farm near Chelsea and after cultivating it for some years sold out and removed to Dexter township, Washtenaw county, where his death subsequently occurred. When a young man Arthur Conlan took up agricultural pursuits in Sylvan township, Washtenaw county, but four years later disposed of his farm and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in the county of Jackson, to which he moved in the spring of 1853. This land lies in section 13, Henrietta township, and when Mr. Conlan took possession there was nothing on it in the way of improvements, not even a shelter for his family. He hastily constructed a log cabin, and for several years experienced all the vicissitudes of pioneer life, the meanwhile laboring diligently to clear his land and fit it for tillage. In due time he developed a good farm, became a well-known and highly esteemed citizen and remained a resident of Henrietta until his death, which occurred in March, 1864. Mrs. Conlan survived her husband a number of years, departing this life in August, 1886, at the age of fifty-nine years. She came to America in childhood, was married in Washtenaw county, and became the mother of seven children, the oldest of whom is the subject of this review, the second being Catherine, wife of Owen McCann, of Leslie, this state. Mrs. McCann died some years ago, leaving a husband and one child to mourn her loss; Mary, the third of the family, lives in the city of Jackson, the fourth, a son by the name of Thomas, dying when but two years old; Arthur, the next in order of birth, is a resident of Jackson, after whom comes Joseph, whose death occurred at the age of six, Philip, the youngest, dying in his fourth year.

The childhood and early youth of Dr. Conlan were spent on the home place and he received his elementary education in the public schools. He was a lad of fourteen when his father died, after which he assumed much of the responsibility of the farm's management, also looking after his mother's interests until reaching the years of manhood. Actuated by a laudable desire for more thorough mental training than the public schools could impart, he subsequently pursued the higher branches of learning in the Union school at Ann Arbor, where he remained two years, and at the end of that time entered the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor.

Dr. Conlan took the full course in the latter institution, completing the same and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1878. Immediately after graduating he opened an office at Gasburg, where he soon

built up a lucrative practice, remaining in that town until 1889, when he changed his location to Munith, his present field of labor, The Doctor brought to his life work a well-disciplined mind and high professional attainments and from the beginning his career has been a series of continued successes until he now ranks with the ablest and most popular medical men in the county of Jackson. He has a very extensive country practice and he is now the possessor of a competence sufficiently ample to place him in independent circumstances. Dr. Conlan is a close student of medical science, familiar with all the methods and details of modern practice and keeps in close touch with the times in all matters relating to the profession. He possesses many of the qualities of the ideal family physician, not the least of which are the sympathetic nature and genial presence that beget confidence on the part of patients and their friends, to say nothing of his intimate knowledge and successful treatment of the various diseases to which humanity is heir. He is also an accomplished methods and details of modern practice, has performed many operations requiring a moderate degree of efficiency and skill. By the public at large he is regarded with great favor, while the high esteem in which he is held by his more intimate associates shows him the possessor of those sterling qualities of head and heart that never fail to win and retain strong friendships.

On the 8th of March, 1882, Dr. Conlan and Miss Margaret Angevine were united in the bonds of holy wedlock, the union resulting in the birth of three children, namely: Susie, a bright young lady attending St. Mary's Academy, Monroe, Michigan, who will graduate in the Latin course in the class of 1903; Arthur, a student of the Union school in the city of Jackson, and Marguerite, who is pursuing her studies in the schools of Munith.

Dr. Conlan is a Republican in politics and as such has been a prominent factor in party affairs throughout the county. In recognition of his services as well as on account of his fitness for the place, he was appointed in 1901 postmaster of Munith, the duties of which position has since discharged in an able and satisfactory manner, proving in every respect a capable and popular official. He has an able deputy in the person of Miss Ida Angevine, his wife's sister. Fraternally he belongs to Lodge No. 185, Free and Accepted Masons, also to Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Jackson, Michigan, besides being identified with the Maccabees, Woodmen and A. O. O. Gleaners. The Doctor is a most companionable gentleman and wherever known is the soul of good fellowship and the life of the social circle. His genial manners make him popular with all classes and conditions of people and his friendships are strong, loyal and permanent. Few men in the county are as widely and favorably known and no one in his own community has exercised a greater influence for the general good or proved more worthy of public confidence.

Mrs. Conlan, who was born in Jackson county, September 10, 1857, is the daughter of Caleb and Susan (Lyon) Angevine, natives of New York, who came to Jackson county in 1854 and settled in the township of Rives where Mr. Angevine purchased land and became a leading farmer and energetic man of affairs. Mrs. Conlan is the third of a family of five children, the names

of the others being as follows: Sarah, wife of George Griffith, living in the state of Arkansas; Ida, an unmarried lady who makes her home with the Doctor; Nettie, deceased wife of Rev. F. C. Berger, of Grand Rapids, and an infant that died. Mrs. Conlan was educated in the common schools of her township and in the high schools of Jackson and Leslie. She was a popular and successful teacher for a number of years, including two years in the high school at Leslie. She is a member of Hive No. 648, Ladies of the Maccabees, and, with her husband, belongs to the Eastern Star chapter at Henrietta. The following obituary notices, referring to Mrs. Conlan's parents, will undoubtedly be of interest in this connection:

The great reaper has gathered another worthy citizen and pioneer of Jackson county. Caleb Angevine sleeps the last, long sleep, and we feel it a great loss to the brotherhood of the farming public. * * * He died after a year's illness of extreme pain and suffering, at his residence in the township of Rives, October 21, 1886, at the age of sixty-three years. * * * Mr. Angevine was born in Chatham township, Columbia county, New York, November 15, 1823, where his boyhood days were spent, and obtained the rudiments of a country school education, and seed sown in his youthful brain that cropped out in after years to make his an eventful and useful life. He was married to Miss Susan Lyon in 1851, and in 1854 came to Michigan and settled on the farm he has owned for thirty-two years, then a wilderness, but now a garden, with fine buildings and blooded stock, and when he was ready to enjoy the fruits of his labor death's relentless hand beckoned him away. He tenaciously hung to the farm all of this time except a period of about four years, which time he lived in the village of Leslie for the benefit of its educational facilities, and this accounts for his official connection with that township.

Mr. Angevine has been closely identified with the prosperity and growth of Jackson county for thirty-two years. He was supervisor of Rives township for seven years and in Leslie township one year; has at different times held the office of president of the Jackson County Agricultural Society; also president of the Ingham County Agricultural Society; was at the time of his death president of the Jackson County Mutual Fire Insurance Company; was worthy master of the Pleasant Lake Grange; held a prominent position in the Central Michigan Agricultural Society of Lansing, and his health compelled him to resign the presidency of the Farmers' Picnic Association. He always took a very active part in politics, voting with parties as his good judgment dictated.

He leaves a wife and four daughters, two married and two unmarried, and all finely educated. Sarah, the eldest daughter, married George Griffith, of Springport, and Margaret married Dr. John E. Conlan, of Henrietta. Ida and Nettie, the two younger daughters, remain at home.

Susan Angevine, nee Lyon, was born in Dutchess county, New York, February 7, 1831, and died at her home in Leslie, Michigan, September 20, 1899, aged sixty-eight years, seven months and thirteen days. She was united in holy wedlock to Caleb Angevine of her native state, December 8, 1851, which union was blessed with five children, one of whom died in infancy. They came to Michigan in the spring of 1854 and settled in Rives, Jackson county, where they made their home until 1876, when they moved to Leslie, Ingham county, Michigan, in order to educate their daughter. In 1880 they returned to their former home in Rives township, until the decease of Mr. Angevine in 1886, when she again returned to Leslie, where she has since resided.

The funeral services took place at her home on south Main street Saturday afternoon, Sept. 24th, attended by a large concourse of neighbors and friends who thus paid their tribute of respect to one who has always enjoyed the highest confidence and esteem of the community. Interment was made at East Rives cemetery.

ERBERT O. SPRATT,

Mr. Spratt, who is the present supervisor of Spring Arbor township, and who is one of the representative farmers and honored citizens of this section, is a native son of Jackson county, where he has always made his home, being a member of a pioneer family,—in fact he is a scion of pioneer stock in both the paternal and maternal lines.

Mr. Spratt was born in the village of Concord, on the 5th of February, 1855, being a son of Gardner D. and Jane M. (Morrill) Spratt, both of whom were born in the old Green Mountain state. Gardner D. Spratt came with his father, William Spratt, to Jackson county in an early day, and here his parents passed the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandparents of the subject were Nathaniel and Hannah (Martin) Morrill, and they likewise were natives of Vermont, whence they came to Jackson county in 1842, this continuing to be their home until they were called from the scene of life's labors. Gardner D. Spratt became one of the leading farmers and representative citizens of Concord township, where he was the owner of two hundred and ten acres of land, and here he died on the 17th of April, 1856, when the subject of this sketch was a little past one year old. His widow has continued to live in Jackson county and is a well preserved lady of seventy-five years. They became the parents of one child, Erbert O.

Erbert O. Spratt was reared on the homestead farm and after completing the course in the union school at Parma enteded Devlin's Business College, in Jackson, where he took a thorough course of study and well fortified himself for the active duties of life, realizing that success in connection with the art of agriculture demands the enlisting of the same business principles which insure prosperity in other lines. His finely improved farm, which comprises two hundred and sixteen acres, is located in section 16, Spring Arbor township, and is one of the most attractive and well-handled places in this part of the county, the products of the same being the various cereals and other crops commonly raised in the locality. Mr. Spratt is a man of progressive ideas and excellent judgment, and this is conclusively shown in the general appearance of his farm and is also manifested in the co-operation he invariably accords in the support of all measures and enterprises for the general good of the community. He exercises his franchise in support of the principles of the Democratic party, and has served in the office of justice of the peace, of which he was incumbent for several years, while he also served for a few terms as a member of the board of review. The high esteem in which he is held in the community was further manifested at the spring election of 1902, when he was chosen to the position of township supervisor, and in this capacity he rendered most effective and commendable service, his course being such as to command uniform approval and endorsement, he being re-elected in 1903. Fraternally he is identified with Concord Lodge No. 30, Free and Accepted Masons; Jackson Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, while he is also identified with Jackson Commandery, Knights Templar, being an appreciative adherent of the time-honored order. Further than this he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America in the village of Spring Arbor, of which he is worthy advisor at the time of this writing, while he is also a member of Concord Tent No. 509, Knights of the Maccabees, in Concord. In that village he is also a stockholder in the successful creamery company.

On the 3d of July, 1879, Mr. Spratt was united in marriage to Miss Julia O. Bright, who was born in Spring Arbor township, being a sister of George W. Bright, concerning whom individual mention is made

on another page of this work, with incidental reference to the family genealogy. Mr. and Mrs. Spratt have two children, Carrie L., who was graduated in Spring Arbor Seminary, as a member of the class of 1901, and Burr G., who is a student in the same institution.

ALBION K. P. HALL.

The honored subject of this memoir was a representative of one of the sterling pioneer families of Jackson county and was personally identified with the industrial interests of this section of the state for many years, becoming a successful business man and having been the owner of a fine farming property in Summit township, where the closing years of his long and useful life were passed. He was a man of strong individuality, gained a definite success through his own efforts and upon no portion of his career rests a shadow of wrong or suspicion of equivocation in thought, word or deed. It needs scarcely be said that such are the men who particularly merit a tribute of respect and honor in the compilation of works of this nature, and in the present connection it is also gratifying to note the fact that his sons are carrying forward the good work inaugurated by him, retaining possession of the old homestead farm and being worthy successors of a worthy father.

Mr. Hall was a native of the Pine Tree state, having been born in Augusta, the capital city of Maine, on the 2d of September, 1830, and he was summoned into eternal rest on his homestead farm, on the 20th of April, 1901. He was the son of Ephraim and Sophia (Androus) Hall, the latter a sister of Warren D. Androus. The subject was reared in his native state, where he secured a common school education, and as a youth he followed a seafaring life for a time, while later he was engaged in various pursuits,—lumbering, mechanical work, etc. He became a skilled machinist and to this line of endeavor devoted many years of his life. In the early 'fifties Mr. Hall emigrated to what was then considered the far west, coming to Jackson, where he secured employment in the machine shop of Vandercook & Lusk, this being one of the pioneer concerns of the sort in the county. On the 15th of April, 1858, he was here united in marriage to Miss Sarah L. Androus, who was born September 22, 1835, in the town of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, being a daughter of Warren D. and Lorinda (Barnes) Androus, both of whom were natives of Maine, whence they removed to New York, where they continued to reside until abuot 1850, when they came to Michigan and took up their abode in Jackson, where they passed the remainder of their lives, Mr. Androus here following the trade of lathing and plastering for many years. They became the parents of nine children. Her father was born September 6, 1795, and his wife, Lorinda, was born September 21, 1805. Of their nine children the following is a record: Elizabeth R. married Charles Hornbeck and remained in New York; Saphronia is the widow of Thomas E. Lusk, of Jackson; Abbie B. married Edward D. Brown, and both are now deceased; Mary L. died a maiden lady; Sarah L. died on the 24th of August, 1902; Lorinda L. became the wife of Wesley A Jenkins and was living in Jackson at the

time of her death; Hannah O. married Thomas Hoops and now resides in Chicago; Warren S. married Ann Loud, and they are residents of Summit township, and Lucy J. died in childhood.

In 1865 Mr. Hall removed to Tecumseh, this state, where he lived for a number of years, while later he retained his residence in the city of Muskegon, Michigan, until 1870, having devoted his attention to mechanical pursuits during the intervening years. In 1870 he returned to Jackson county and in 1885 located on the farm, where his children now reside, southwest of Jackson, the same having been known as the Kibby farm and comprising fifty acres. He remodeled and greatly improved the residence on the place, while he also erected the present fine barn and made many other permanent improvements of the best order. After taking up his residence here he continued to follow the machinist's trade in the city of Jackson, until 1891, when he retired from his trade and thereafter continued to reside on his homestead farm until his death, commanding the uniform esteem and confidence of the people of the community. Though he was public-spirited and progressive and took a deep interest in the questions and issues of the hour, he never sought the honors of public office. His political support was given to the Republican party, of which he was a stanch adherent.

In 1882 Mr. Hall and his sons purchased of Milo Gallup his dairy business and milk route and this enterprise has ever since been conducted by the sons, under the firm name of Hall Brothers, the products of the dairy being sold in Jackson, where the firm receives a large and representative patronage. They keep a herd of about twenty high-grade milch cows, and in every detail of the business the most scrupulous attention is given to cleanliness and perfect sanitary conditions, while the service is in every way maintained at the highest standard. In connection with general farming and the dairy business, the brothers also raise and place on the market large quantities of small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Hall were the parents of seven children, of whom the following is a record, the family being one of prominence in the community and well upholding the prestige of an honored name: Fred H. was born in Jackson, February 18, 1862, is unmarried and resides on the homestead; Frank K. P. was born on the 30th of August, 1863, and December 20, 1893, was united in marriage to Miss Lucy L. Cooley, their three children being Albion K. P., Clarence K. and Harriet L. Jennie C., who was born on the 16th of November, 1865, died on the 4th of January, 1888. Thomas A., who was born on the 27th of April, 1870, is a machinist in Jackson. He married, May 1, 1902, Miss Nellie S. Daniels. Roy E., who was born February 21, 1872, remains on the homestead. Elizabeth Deborah, who was born February 2, 1875, is also at the homestead, as is Mary Louise, who was born December 3, 1876. Fred H., Frank K. P., Roy, Elizabeth D. and Mary L. reside on the homestead and co-operate in its management. Fred H. is a Republican in politics and fraternally is identified with Jackson Lodge No. 17, Free and Accepted Masons, in Jackson, where he is also affiliated with Central City Tent No. 139, Knights of the Maccabees, and with Jackson Lodge No. 2569, Modern Woodmen. Frank K. P. is likewise a member of

the same Masonic lodge and of the Ancient Order United Workmen, and also holds to the faith of the Republican party.

GEORGE W. ELLISON.

Of the one hundred and fifty thousand people who resided in the state of Michigan in 1837, when it was admitted into the sisterhood of states, not many are now living. Most of those who still survive were mere babies at that time, a few have moved to other localities, but the great majority of those who were here and saw the first birthday of the new state have passed into eternity. It would be interesting to know how many of them are still living and residents of Jackson county. Whether few or many, it is quite certain that the down of youth does not still grace the cheek of any of them. The subject of this review, George W. Ellison, of Summit township, is one of those who was here then and is here yet, but he remembers very little about the admission of the state, being then only about two years old.

George W. Ellison is a native of Ohio, born in Ashtabula, August 21, 1835. His father, Owen Ellison, was born at Penn Yan, New York, April 17, 1810, while his mother, Mary Ann (Bloomingdale) Ellison, was a native of the same place. The grandfather of the subject of this article was also named George W., and was a veteran of the war of the Revolution. In 1834, not long after his marriage, Owen Ellison, accompanied by his wife, left the place of their nativity, in Yates county, New York, and, with a view of bettering their condition, went into Ohio and resided in that state two years. In 1836, with his wife and two children, he came to Michigan and located in Jackson county, on property which he had purchased in the southern part of Summit township. There he remained until 1863, carrying on general farming, when he sold the place to Allen D. Lyon, who is still the owner and occupant of the premises.

At that time it was his purpose to retire from the active duties of life, and with this view he purchased property in the city of Jackson and took up his abode there. One year of life in retirement sufficed to convince him that there was still vitality enough left in him to be useful to himself and to the world, and he determined to utilize it. Accordingly he purchased the Bartholomew farm, adjoining the one he had previously owned, and there he remained, an active, energetic man, sound in mind and body, personally superintending and managing all his affairs, until April 3, 1891, when he died, being then in the eighty-third year of his age. As may readily be suspected from this, he was a man of great vitality and uncommon energy, wisely active, not only in his own personal affairs, but in all public matters arising in the locality. He served as supervisor a number of terms and was for several years a justice of the peace of Summit township. Mr. and Mrs. Ellison were the parents of six children, viz: Jacob B. enlisted in Company C, Eighth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, attained the rank of first sergeant, and served until June 13, 1863, when he was killed at the battle of James Island, South Carolina; George W. is the subject of this review; Owen is a practicing physician of Ironton, Ohio; Benjamin W. is a resident of Gratiot county, Michigan;

Charles died in infancy; Francis M. owns the old homestead.

During the boyhood of Mr. Ellison the facilities for procuring an education in the new state of Michigan were by no means all that could be desired. Nevertheless he succeeded in mastering the common school branches and, being of a studious disposition, he used his leisure to good advantage in the acquisition of learning. He remained on the farm, aiding his father, until his twenty-third year, when he purchased a place of his own, the Reynolds place, on section 35, Summit township.

Life on a farm is dull and monotonous enough at best and is doubly so when coupled with the loneliness of bachelorhood. On the 13th day of June, 1858, George W. Ellison was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Reynolds, with whom he had grown up from infancy, both having often been rocked in the same cradle. She was a native of New York, born in Seneca, Ontario county, June 13, 1835. Her parents were John and Sarah (Ackerson) Reynolds, who were also natives of the Empire state. The Reynolds were of English ancestry, the Ackersons of colonial Dutch stock. The grandfather of Mrs. Ellison, Isaac Reynolds, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was born in East Nottingham, Maryland, in 1775, and died in Seneca county, New York, February 4, 1871. He was a son of Isaac and Ann Reynolds, grandson of Henry and Mary Reynolds, and great-grandson of Joshua Reynolds. The latter was a native of England, but came to America and settled on land belonging to William Penn. Isaac Reynolds married Mary Haynes in 1800, and settled in Seneca county, New York, in 1803, where he reared a family of seven children. Sarah (Ackerson) Reynolds, Mrs. Ellison's mother, was born April 10, 1813, and was married to John Reynolds March 28, 1833. Her parents come to Michigan at about the same time as did the Reynolds family, and settled in Napoleon township, where Mr. Ackerson acquired considerable prominence, the post-office and railroad station being named in his honor. He made a good farm and resided there until past eighty years old, though his death occurred in Tompkins township. Mrs. Sarah Reynolds died on the 4th of July, 1891, aged seventy-seven years, after seeing all her children married and well settled in life. Mr. Reynolds purchased the subject's present farm of a Mr. McCullough in 1837. It comprised one hundred and sixty acres and at that time was entirely unimproved. He soon erected a log house, in which he lived until his death, having converted eighty acres of the place into a valuable farm. Besides Mrs. Ellison, the Reynolds children to reach maturity were Mary N., the wife of Lafayette Bunce, of Liberty township, and Isaac H., a farmer of Pulaski township. In September, 1836, about the time Michigan became a state, the Reynolds family settled in Michigan. Mr. Reynolds was by trade a carpenter and builder and when not employed on his farm, worked at this calling. Through indiscreetly exposing himself in the winter of 1842-3, he took a severe cold, which culminated in lung trouble, from the effects of which he died January 27, 1843. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellison, all of whom are living, viz: William Seward, assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at Battle Creek; Mary Ella is the wife of

Eli Bromley, Onondaga township, Ingham county; Hattie is a dressmaker by trade and is the wife of Eugene Brunley; Nettie N. is the wife of Parker R. DeLand, of Napoleon, and was a teacher for five years.

The farm on which is the home of the Ellisons comprises some two hundred and fifty acres of fine fertile land, and is situated in Summit and Napoleon townships. While he has never engaged very actively in politics, Mr. Ellison is a straight Republican and has been honored by his fellow citizens with various local offices. He has served twenty years as justice of the peace and has been recognized as one of the most efficient occupants of the office in the county. In religion he and his wife are members of and regular attendants on the services of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MARCELLUS VAN GIESON.

The subject of these paragraphs may well take pride in tracing his lineage back to that sturdy old Knickerbocker stock which peopled the eastern part of New York and New Jersey in the initiative epoch of our national history, and among the most patrician families in the two states today are those descended from the Holland ancestry. The subject is one of the representative farmers and honored citizens of Summit township, where he has maintained his home for many years, and it is a pleasure to incorporate in this volume a review of his life, with incidental genealogical data.

Marcellus Van Gieson was born in Pompton Plains, Passaic county, New Jersey, August 3, 1828. His parents, Thomas and Rachel (Provost) Van Gieson, were likewise natives of that county, where they were reared and where their marriage was solemnized, the father having been a shoemaker by trade. In 1852 they emigrated to Michigan, taking up their abode in Washtenaw county, where Mr. Van Gieson purchased one hundred and twelve acres of timbered land, in Bridgewater township, and there reclaimed a good farm and became one of the successful and highly esteemed husbandmen of the county. He and his wife passed the remainder of their lives on this homestead, both their deaths occurring at the age of sixty years. Both were devoted and consistent members of the Dutch Reformed church, with which their ancestors had been identified for several generations, while Mr. Van Gieson gave his allegiance to the Republican party from the time of its organization. This worthy couple became the parents of seven children, a brief record of whom is as follows: Marcellus is the immediate subject of this review; Ann is a resident of Monroe county, New York; David is a resident of Newton, Iowa; Thomas makes his home in the village of Clinton, Lenawee county, Michigan; Mary died at the age of fifty years; George is likewise a resident of Clinton, as is also Albert.

Marcellus Van Gieson passed his boyhood days in his native state of New Jersey, and when he was about five years of age his parents removed to Monroe county, New York, where he was reared to maturity, his educational advantages being such as were afforded in a somewhat irregular attendance in the common schools. He remained at the parental home until he had attained the age of twenty, when he assumed connubial responsibilities and prepared to establish a

home of his own. He and his bride came to Michigan with his parents in 1852 and passed the first winter in Washtenaw county, and in the spring of 1867 they came to Jackson county, where Mr. Van Gieson purchased two hundred acres of land, in Summit township, the same being ever since the scene of his active and well-directed endeavors and his present home. The land, which was known as the George D. Brown place, was rough and few improvements had been made. With characteristic energy and good judgment, Mr. Van Gieson set himself vigorously to the task of improving his farm and bringing it under effective cultivation, and its condition today well indicates how great success attended his efforts, the major portion of the land being eligible for cultivation, while the buildings are all substantial and well adapted for the purposes to which they are applied. In addition to carrying on his operations in the way of raising the various cereals adapted to the soil and climate, together with large crops of hay, Mr. Van Gieson has a fine peach orchard of ten acres and an apple orchard of four acres, both of which give prolific yields, while he also raises a considerable amount of the smaller fruits. On the place are always to be found good grades of live stock. Of his original estate Mr. Van Gieson has disposed of all but one hundred and sixty acres, which constitute his present homestead, one of the valuable places of the township. He has contributed materially to the advancement of the interests and substantial progress of this section of the county and at all times has commanded the esteem and confidence of the community. In politics he has been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party from the time of its inception, but has never manifested any desire for official preferment. He has achieved success through his own efforts and has gained a competency which places him in that position of independence for which every man is justified in striving. He and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work they have taken an active part for many years.

In Monroe county, New York, on the 24th of December, 1848, Mr. Van Gieson was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Madden, who has proved to him an able coadjutor and helpmeet during their married life of more than fifty years, their mutual sympathy tending to make easy the rough places on the journey and to lighten the clouds which must come to us all. Mrs. Van Gieson was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, New York, on the 7th of October, 1830, being a daughter of Silas and Isabel (Johnson) Madden, both of whom passed their entire lives in that county, the family being one of prominence and influence, while the father of Mrs. Van Gieson was a successful farmer of the county. He and his wife had ten children, concerning whom the following is a record: Rev. Loren J. Madden, a clergyman of the Free Will Baptist church, died in middle life; Moses died at the age of forty years; Timothy still resides in Monroe county; Mary M.; Hiram died in California, at the age of forty-five years; Silas is a resident of Leoni township, Jackson county; Lovejoy resides in Meadville, Missouri; John retains his home in Monroe county, New York. and Elizabeth H. and Sophronia E. died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Van Gieson became the parents of eight children, namely: Charles H., who is a contractor and builder in Detroit, married

Miss Carrie Silsby; Elizabeth F. is the wife of Calvin T. Smith, of Albion, Michigan; Arthur E. is a successful farmer of Liberty township and married Miss Hattie Crego; Harry, who is engaged in farming in Summit township, married Miss Frances Judson; Bert, who is likewise a farmer of this township, married Miss Jessie Slawson; Frank and Minnie died in childhood, and Rachel Isabel is the wife of Frank Jennings, of Albion. All of the children received excellent educational advantages and all are an honor to their parents and to themselves.

JAMES C. ELDER.

The subject of this review has now passed the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, and of this period more than half a century he has passed in the state of Michigan, from which fact it becomes evident that he is a representative of one of the pioneer families of this favored commonwealth, while he has long been one of the substantial and honored farmers and stock growers of Tompkins township.

James C. Elder is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born in Medina county, Ohio, on the 30th of September, 1831, and being a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Elder, both of whom were likewise born in Ohio, where the respective families took up their abode in the pioneer epoch in the history of the state. Thomas Elder was a blacksmith by trade and vocation and was a man of strong mentality and mature judgment, possessing in marked degree the sterling attributes so characteristic of the Scottish race, his lineage tracing back to fine old stock of this order. In addition to working at his trade in Ohio he also owned a farm there. In 1852 he removed with his family to Michigan and located on a farm two miles south of the capital city of Lansing, in Ingham county, having there purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in the midst of the virgin forest, where he set himself vigorously to the task of effecting the reclamation of the place. He also erected a log building which he utilized as a blacksmith shop, and through his trade he added materially to the family income, as his services in the line were in much requisition by the settlers in the locality. Wild game was still plentiful, including deer and bear, and through the use of his trusty rifle he did much to supply the family larder from this source. He developed a good farm and became one of the prosperous and honored citizens of Ingham county, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death there occurring in the year 1867, at which time he was fifty-nine years of age. His wife had passed away prior to the removal of the family to Michigan, and he later married Miss Matilda Dearth, who survived him, eventually removing to the state of Kansas, where she died a number of years later. The mother of the subject was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was a woman of noble character, ever mindful of the many duties which fell to her portion in the early days, when it was the part of the average housewife to spin and weave and make the clothing for her family, besides attending to other domestic economies. The father was originally a Whig in his political proclivities, but identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and was ever afterward a stanch advo-

cate of its principles. His first wife bore to him six children, while of the second marriage thirteen children were born, and it is worthy of note that all save one, who died in infancy, attained years of maturity, while of the total of nineteen fifteen are living at the present time.

James C. Elder, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the second in order of birth of the children and was a young man of twenty-two years when the family came to Michigan, his educational training having thus been secured in the common schools of his native state of Ohio. He continued to be associated with his father in the work of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty-six years, and he then purchased a tract of forty-four acres adjoining the home farm, the same being covered with a heavy growth of native timber, and soon after thus providing for the inception of his independent career he also assumed the dignity of a man of family. On the 22d of July, 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Buck, who was born in Tompkins county, New York, December 18, 1838, being a daughter of Levi and Loretta (Packard) Buck, who came from New York to Michigan in 1840, locating in Lansing, where Mr. Buck improved a farm, later becoming a successful farmer of Jackson county, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, honored by all who knew them. Of them more specific mention is made in the sketch of the life of their son, James M. Buck, appearing on other pages of this work. Mr. Elder reclaimed his farm to cultivation and there continued to reside until 1864, when he disposed of the property and came to Jackson county, purchasing seventy acres in section 22, Tompkins township, a portion of the tract having been cleared, while other minor improvements had been made. Here he has since maintained his home, while he has placed the farm under a high state of productivity, has erected a good residence and other substantial farm buildings and made the homestead one of the model farms of this section. The facilities and conveniences which he and his family enjoy today are much differentiated from those available at the time they here took up their abode in the primitive log house, when access to the farm was afforded by ill constructed roads, when the forests in this section exceeded in acreage the cultivated fields and when school facilities were as yet somewhat crude and meager. Today he finds himself supplied with his mail each day by the free rural delivery system, while his attractive home is also connected with the outside world through telephonic service, and other accessories and facilities are of an equally advanced order. Mr. Elder has ever commanded the confidence and high regard of the community and is known as one of the sterling pioneer citizens of the county. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and he has served as highway commisioner of his township, while his interest in the cause of education led to his long retention in various school offices, all of which he has held in his district. Mr. Elder is now practically retired from the active labors which marked so many years of his long and useful life, and the golden evening of his day is being passed in that dignified ease and repose which is a just reward for his effective endeavors in the past. The homestead farm is under the general care and supervision of his son-in-law, George Hawkins.

To Mr. and Mrs. Elder were born three children, viz: Lorette, who was born on the 30th of March, 1858, died at the age of twelve years. Addie, who was born on the 23d of February, 1865, is the wife of George Hawkins, who has charge of the homestead farm of the subject and who is one of the progressive and highly esteemed citizens of this section; he was born in Jackson county January 13, 1862, being a son of Stephen Hawkins, who came to Michigan from New York state in the pioneer days, and he and his wife are the parents of three boys, Guy S., who was born on the 28th of April, 1889; Levi Buck, who was born on the 28th of September, 1891; and James Ward, who was born on the 27th of January, 1893, there also being one deceased, Glenn E., who died aged five months. All of the children are attending school and are bright and active boys. Amy, the youngest of the children, was born on the 21st of February, 1876, and died on the 17th of January, 1899, having been a young woman of gentle and gracious character and having held the affectionate regard of all who knew her. She was proficient in music, as is also her elder sister, Mrs. Hawkins, while both received excellent educational advantages, the latter having been a successful teacher in the public schools prior to her marriage.

FRANK M. SANFORD.

Among those who have proven by practical experience that better places than Jackson county, Michigan, as an abiding place, are hard to find, is Frank M. Sanford, the subject of this review. In 1880 he tried the prairies of South Dakota, near Mitchell, for a short time, having located on a quarter section of government land, and is candid enough to say that he found the place no paradise. He then went to Sanborn, O'Brien county, Iowa, and there spent three years trying to enforce contentment upon himself, but with no very gratifying amount of success. Then, returning to Michigan, he rented his father's farm and felt the first thrill of real contentment for many years, which was also accompanied by a measure of prosperity as agreeable as it was welcome.

Frank M. Sanford was born in Tompkins township, Jackson county, August 9, 1852. His parents were Truman M. and Helen C. (Snyder) Sanford, both native of New York City. The early occupation of the subject's father was that of a commercial traveler for a New York dry-goods house. After his marriage he decided that life could be by no means congenial in the pursuit of the occupation he was following. He therefore abandoned his sample cases and his rollicking companions and determined to settle down to the delights of a rural home on a Michigan farm. Accompanied by his wife, he came by the lakes to Detroit, then overland to Jackson county, where he bought a piece of land partially cleared, half of section 30, Tompkins township, and started in to become an agriculturist. The same industry which had characterized him on the road he displayed in the clearing, with the result that within a reasonably short time his three hundred and twenty acres of land was cleared and under cultivation, and it did not take many years to see the wisdom of his purchase. In 1871 he also invested in two hundred other acres in Springport township, on which he

established his home and there he resided until his death, which occurred in 1875. His worthy wife survived him twenty-six years, expiring in 1901, in her native state, whither she had gone after her husband's death. Nine children were born to Truman and Helen Sanford, viz: Mary married W. H. Chase, and they are residents of Chicago; Frank M. is the subject of this sketch; Lyman D. married Ida Wilcox, resides in Oil City, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of two sons; Seymour H. is a farmer, and was twice married, his first wife being Nellie Baldwin and his second Mabel Gordon; he has a family of three girls and one boy, and resides in Ingham county, Michigan; Helen C. married Richard Peck, and they are the parents of two children and reside in East Bethany, New York; Truman M. married Fannie Townley and resided in Birmingham, Alabama, where they became the parents of two daughters; his death occurred December 30, 1901; Harry T. died in the United States army in 1895; Edward B. married Elizabeth Campbell and resides in Oil City, Pennsylvania, they being the parents of one son and one daughter. All were well educated and are industrious, useful citizens. Both parents were active members of the Presbyterian church. The father was a man of much business sagacity and very enterprising. During the four years from 1864 to 1868 he conducted a dry goods store at Parma with satisfactory success. He was always deeply interested in educational matters and it was at his home the meeting was held which resulted in the organization of the local school district. In politics he was a Democrat of the old Jacksonion school.

Frank M. Sanford was the oldest son of his parents and as such much of the hard work of the farm devolved upon him. His father was a lover of learning and hence was careful to see that whatever else might suffer the boy should not be deficient in education. He varied his time between labor and study and profited satisfactorily by both. Until the time of his father's death, in 1875, he was the assistant and helper on the farm and for six years after the death of the latter he managed and controlled the entire place. November 14, 1878, Mr. Sanford was united in marriage to Miss Minnie G. Townley, a native of Jackson county, born September 1, 1858, her parents being George J. and Ellen (Adams) Townley, natives of New York, who came to Michigan in 1836, and have been residents of the state ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanford seven children have been born, viz: Frank H., born May 18, 1880, is a student at the Michigan State Agricultural College; Helen, born October 22, 1881, died August 12, 1882; Bruce T., born November 15, 1882, still resides beneath the parental roof; Hugh S., born May 21, 1887, died September 8, 1892; Harold D., born July 26, 1890, and Ellen A., born June 27, 1894, are attending school; baby Dorothy, born February 9, 1900, is the pride of the family.

In 1896 Frank M. Sanford purchased two hundred acres of land, in Tompkins township, parts of sections 30 and 31, being half of the tract originally owned by his father. Upon this place he established a home for his family, and there they are at present residing. He carries on mixed farming, always keeping sufficient stock of various kinds on the place to consume about all the farm produces. Grade Jersey cattle, Blacktop sheep, high grade and Poland China

hogs comprise the greater part of his stock. He raises and nearly always has for sale a few Wilkes horses which excel as roadsters. Mr. Sanford is not only a thorough farmer, but a man of education and intelligence. Everything he does is characterized by energy and vital force. He and his worthy wife are members of the Presbyterian church and take an active interest in all religious work. He is a Democrat in politics, but was never so rabidly partisan as to be blind to the interests of the community or the state. He belongs to a number of fraternal societies, among them the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen and the Maccabees. In all that he has undertaken he has been very successful and the record he has made proves the innate worthiness of the man.

JAMES M. BUCK.

This well-known and honored farmer of Jackson county is a member of one of the pioneer families of the state, where he has passed practically his entire life, being now the owner of a fine farm property in Tompkins township and being known as one of the progressive and successful men of the locality.

Mr. Buck is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Tompkins county, on the 26th of July, 1840, a son of Levi and Loretta (Packard) Buck, both representing families early settled in the Empire state, where they were born and reared. In 1841, when the subject was less than a year old, his parents emigrated from New York to the new state of Michigan and located on a tract of wild land near the present capital city of the commonwealth, Lansing, being residents of Ingham county at the time the capital was located in the city mentioned. There the family continued to reside until the autumn of 1859, while in the meantime the father of the subject had reclaimed the major portion of his land and placed it under cultivation. At the time noted he disposed of his property and came to Jackson county. Here he purchased one hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Tompkins township, a portion of the tract having been cleared, and here he continued to reside until 1864, when he traded the property for one hundred and nine acres in sections 17 and 18, same township. In 1872 he sold this farm and removed to Springport township, where he purchased sixty acres, in section 12, and upon which he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring on the 18th of August, 1883, at the age of seventy-one years. His widow survives him and is now (1903) eighty-three years of age, and she finds a home with her children, who accord her the utmost filial solicitude in the golden evening of her kindly and gracious life. In politics Levi Buck was a stanch Republican from the time of the organization of the party, but he never sought official preferment. He was a man of sterling integrity of character, industrious, unassuming and endowed with excellent mental powers and good judgment, and he held the implicit confidence and regard of all who knew him. He and his wife became the parents of four children, concerning whom the following is a brief record: Sally M. is the wife of James C. Elder, a successful farmer of Tompkins township, and they became the parents of three children, of whom two are deceased;

James M., the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Nancy J. is the wife of Frank Brown, who is engaged in agriculture in Tompkins township, and Julia A. is the wife of John J. Brown, a resident of the city of Detroit.

James M. Buck was reared in Ingham and Jackson counties, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded in the public schools of the day and assisting in the work of the farm from his boyhood up. He continued to be associated with his father until the death of the latter and prior to his death had for a number of years had the active supervision of the homestead farm. In 1871 he purchased eighty acres of land in this township, of which he disposed four years later, having rented the place and resided in Lansing during the major portion of this interval. Upon disposing of the property, in 1874, he rented a farm in Tompkins and Springport townships, and continued to devote his attention to the cultivation of the same until 1877, and he then purchased the place, of which he retained possession until April, 1898, when he sold the same and purchased seventy acres in section 18, Tompkins township, and here he has since maintained his home, having one of the well improved, well conducted and valuable places of the county. He rents the farm and is living practically retired from active labors, though he still resides on the place and maintains a general supervision of the same. The permanent improvements are of excellent order, including a substantial and commodious residence, good barn and other requisite buildings, while the advantages of the rural free mail-delivery system and telephonic connection are enjoyed by the subject, these facilities indicating one phase of the many improvements he has witnessed in the county within the four decades of his residence here. He has attained prosperity through his own efforts and has so guided and governed his life at all times as to retain the unqualified confidence and esteem of those with whom he has come in contact. In politics his partisanship is notable only by reason of its absence, and he maintains that independent attitude which implies the exercising of his franchise in support of men and measures rather than following strict party lines. He and his wife are zealous and valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, being identified with the church organization in Tompkins township.

On the 28th of September, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Buck to Miss Rebecca Dunn, a daughter of Jeremiah and Harriett Dunn, both of whom were born in the state of New York, whence they emigrated to Michigan in the pioneer epoch, taking up their residence in Jackson county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, Mr. Dunn having been a successful farmer and honored citizen of this section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. James Buck became the parents of one son, Charles, who died at the age of five months. In 1874 they adopted Mary Ferguson, who was then three years of age, and she was carefully reared in their home and has given them the fullest filial affection and has been as dear to them as an own child. In 1889 she was united in marriage to Fred C. Adams, who is a successful young farmer of this township, and they have two children. Mrs. Adams is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JAMES HOPCRAFT.

Though the subject of this review was born in bonnie old England and has reason to revert with pride to his stanch British ancestral record, tracing back for many generations in Oxfordshire, he has passed practically his entire life in the United States, while a more loyal and patriotic citizen is not to be found within the confines of Jackson county, which has been his home for nearly half a century. Mr. Hopcraft is one of the successful and representative farmers of Tompkins township, and most consistently is accorded recognition in this volume.

James Hopcraft was born in Oxfordshire, England, on the 30th of December, 1848, being a son of Thomas and Hannah (Gardner) Hopcraft, both of whom were born and reared in that same section of the "tight little isle" of England. In 1857 they emigrated thence with their family to America, arriving in due time in New York city, where they remained one year and then came westward to Jackson county, Michigan, at a period sufficiently early to entitle them to be considered pioneers of the county, though the father of the subject did not long survive after his arrival here, his death occurring in July, 1860. He purchased forty-three acres of wild land, in Tompkins township, but his death occurred before he had made material progress in the way of reclaiming the same to cultivation. Though the subject was but twelve years of age when his father died, he sturdily took up the battle of life on his own responsibility, both he and his sisters beginning to work on their own responsibility from that time, while they thus materially aided their devoted mother in keeping the family together. After about five years had expired the family disposed of the original farm, a considerable portion of which had been placed under effective cultivation, and Mr. Hopcraft then effected the purchase of a tract of forty acres, in section 4, Tompkins township, clearing the same from its primitive condition as a heavily timbered tract, and so ably directing his efforts as to make his success cumulative in character. As rapidly as circumstances justified he added to the area of his landed property, and the results of his good judgment and strenuous labors are shown today in his finely improved estate of two hundred and ninety acres, whose well tilled fields and gracious meadows stretch into the pleasing perspective about his attractive residence, which is one of the fine rural homes of the county. The major portion of this land has been cleared by and under the direction of Mr. Hopcraft himself, and he has been in a significant sense the artificer of his own fortune and is deserving of the prosperity which has crowned his efforts. He began his labors with primitive accessories and equipments, his only team for a number of years, being yokes of oxen. Mr. Hopcraft is a man of strong mentality and broad intellectual grasp, and has gained his knowledge to a large degree through personal application, though he had initiated his educational discipline in the schools of his native land and had also attended school in a desultory way after the family came to Jackson county.

The loved and devoted mother was spared to her children for many years after her husband had been summoned to his reward, and she died October 6, 1888, at the age of seventy-seven years, secure in the affectionate regard of all who knew her. She

and her husband were communicants of the church of England, and thus became identified with its American branch, the Protestant Episcopal, after coming to the United States, while of both it may well be said that they "fought the good fight, they finished their course, they kept the faith," and that theirs will ever be the "crowns of righteousness." Of their children the following is a brief record: Sarah became the wife of Zina Dolby, and died at her home in Onondaga, in the year 1900, being survived by her husband and their two children; Ann, the widow of Frank Dack, resides in Tompkins township and has seven children; James, subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Hannah is the wife of George Camamile, a successful farmer of Eaton county, and they have three children.

Mr. Hopcraft devotes his attention to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade live stock, giving preference to the Durham type of cattle and buying and selling a considerable amount of stock each year, while he also raises the Ohio Improved Chester hogs and the Shropshire sheep. During the winter of 1901-2 he fed on his place one hundred and seventeen lambs which proved to be the best placed on the market in Eaton Rapids during that winter. In politics he gives his support to the Republican party, but has never sought official preferment. He has been industrious and unremitting in his application from his boyhood up, and his record has been one which has commended him to the unqualified confidence and regard of all who knew him. He cared for his mother with true filial solicitude until she was summoned into eternal rest, her home and his having ever been one.

On the 18th of March, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hopcraft to Miss Effie M. Hazelton, who was born in Ingham county, February 7, 1857, being a daughter of James and Sarah (Russell) Hazelton, the former of whom was born in Canada and the latter in Ireland, their marriage having been celebrated in Michigan, while they were honored pioneers of Ingham county, where Mr. Hazelton was a successful farmer and where he died; the mother is yet living, aged sixty-seven years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hopcraft still abide beneath the home roof, and the sons render effective aid to their father in connection with the work of the farm. Of the children, record is as follows: Clarence C. was born on the 14th of December, 1879; Herbert J., December 15, 1873; Ida May, August 10, 1888; Frank R., May 1, 1891; and Fred V., April 24, 1893.

FRANK E. DUNN.

Among the distinctively representative farmers and stock growers of Jackson county is the subject of this review, who is the owner of a fine landed estate in Tompkins township, carrying on the various departments of his enterprise with that discretion and energy which are sure to find their natural sequel in definite success.

Frank E. Dunn is a native of Jackson county, which has been his home throughout his entire life, and he is a representative of the third generation of the family in the county, which fact implies that he is a scion of pioneer stock, while the name is one which has ever been held in the highest hon-

or in this favored section of the sovereign commonwealth of Michigan. He was born on the parental homestead farm in the township of Springport, on the 27th of March, 1868, being a son of Robert R. and Laura A. (Emerson) Dunn, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in that of Vermont, while their marriage was solemnized in Jackson county. Jeremiah Dunn, grandfather of the subject, was a successful farmer in New York, whence he came with his family to Michigan in 1840, purchasing a tract of wild land in Bellevue township, Eaton county, and reclaiming the same to cultivation. He eventually disposed of this property and removed over into Jackson county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres in Parma township, remaining there several years and then selling the place and purchasing sixty-seven acres in Tompkins township, where he passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring in November, 1886, at which time he was about seventy years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Schoomaker, died October 3, 1885, at the age of seventy-one years. They were sterling and honored pioneers of the county, retaining the high regard of all who knew them, and of their six children five are living at the present time. Mr. Dunn was a stalwart Democrat in his political proclivities. Robert R. Dunn, the second in order of birth of the six children of this worthy couple, was a young man at the time of the family removal to Michigan, and in the early days he became inured to the arduous toil involved in the clearing of the wild land and in breaking the same for cultivation, having done much of the latter part with the use of a team composed of six yoke of oxen. At the age of twenty-three years he married and then rented a farm in Tompkins township, while he later purchased a small farm in this township, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, being one of the representative citizens of the section and holding the unqualified esteem of all who knew him. In politics he is a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Of their two children the subject of this sketch is the younger. His sister Elizabeth is the wife of Alfred Winegar, a resident of Parma township, and they have one son, Harry. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Winegar was for two years a successful and popular teacher in the district schools, while the career of the subject in the pedagogic profession covered a period of twelve years. Laura A. (Emerson) Dunn, mother of him whose name initiates this review, is a daughter of William Emerson, who came from Vermont to Michigan in an early day, and is a descendant of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Frank E. Dunn was reared on the homestead farm in Tompkins township, and after receiving his preliminary educational discipline in the district school he continued his studies in the public schools of the village of Parma, being a student in the high school as a member of the class of 1886, at which time he was eighteen years of age. He then put his acquirements to practical test by engaging in teaching, while he later continued his studies for a few terms in Cleary's Business College, at Ypsilanti. He continued to follow the pedagogic profession for twelve years, and his services in this capacity were attended with most gratifying success, while he was known as one of the popular and able

teachers of his native county. While thus engaged Mr. Dunn also devoted his attention to the study of law in the city of Jackson during his leisure hours. In 1894 he purchased forty acres of land in sections 6 and 8, Tompkins township, while two years later he purchased an adjoining tract of sixty-six acres, and his wife owns forty acres, so that the area of his fine farm is now one hundred and forty-six acres. The major portion of this land is under a high state of cultivation and of marked productivity, being devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high-grade stock, in which latter department of his enterprise he gives his preference to the short-horn type of cattle, Blacktop sheep and Chester White swine. Mr. Dunn added to his modern frame residence, which is of attractive architectural design and much larger than the average rural home in the county, and his barns and other buildings are fair, the entire farm being regarded as a model place. In the year 1898 Mr. Dunn resumed teaching, being an instructor in the public schools of the village of Parma for a period of six months, and at the expiration of this time he applied for a position as an official in the Michigan state prison, which is located in the city of Jackson, where he remained a short time and then returned to his farm. Two months later he was given his official appointment in the prison, where he remained two and one-half years, renting his farm during this interval and making the change in vocation with the primary object of affording his children the advantages of the excellent public schools of the city. In 1901 he returned to the farm, to whose cultivation he has since given his attention.

In politics Mr. Dunn gives an unequivocal allegiance to the Republican party, and he has long been active in its local ranks, while he is each year a delegate to the county and state conventions, having attended his first state convention in 1890, in company with Col. Charles V. DeLand, the honored editor in chief of this work, said convention having been held in the city of Detroit. During the year 1889 Mr. Dunn was in the employ of the American Book Company, in whose interests he traveled throughout all sections of northern Michigan, doing most effective work for the concern. Fraternally he is identified with Jackson Camp No. 2569, Modern Woodmen; Jackson Tent No. 139, Knights of the Maccabees, and the Masonic order, Lodge No. 194, and Chapter No. 50. He and his wife attend the Unitarian church in Jackson.

On the 3d of June, 1892, Mr. Dunn was united in marriage to Miss Louise B. Griffith, who was born in Marshall, Michigan, May 18, 1868, being a daughter of Hosea and Emma (Bashford) Griffith, who came to this county from Vermont in the early days, he being one of the honored and influential pioneer farmers of this section. Coles E. Bashford, an uncle of Mrs. Dunn on the maternal side, was the first Republican governor of the state of Wisconsin, and another uncle, Levi Bashford, was a prominent and influential citizen of Arizona. Mrs. Dunn was a successful teacher for some time prior to her marriage. It may be said that the home is a center of gracious and cordial hospitality, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn enjoying the most unqualified popularity in the county where they have passed their entire lives. They have three children, Zesto

B., who was born on the 12th of October, 1893: Coles E., who was born on the 1st of April, 1898, and Frank E., Jr., who was born on the 16th of October, 1900.

ALEXANDER C. BANISTER.

The subject of this sketch is a representative of the third generation of the Banister family in Jackson county, where he was born and reared and where he has gained prestige as a successful teacher in past years and as a successful business man and honored citizen of the village of Tompkins, where he conducts a general mercantile enterprise and where he was incumbent of the office of postmaster for seven years.

Alexander C. Banister was born on the old farm homestead, in section 16, Tompkins township, on the 26th of August, 1863, being a son of Charles L. and Margaret (Fenton) Banister, concerning whom more specific mention will be made in appending paragraphs of this sketch. The subject was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and received his educational training in the public schools and in the normal schools at Fenton and Flint, in which two places he continued his studies for several terms, making so good use of his advantages as to become well equipped for the pedagogic profession. He remained on the homestead until he had attained his legal majority and thereafter was successfully engaged in teaching for a period of ten years. His next undertaking was that involved in the establishment of his present mercantile enterprise in the village of Tompkins, where he opened his store on the 1st of March, 1895, and where he has built up an excellent trade through fair dealing and enterprising methods. In April, 1895, Mr. Banister was appointed postmaster at this point, and in this capacity he gave efficient and acceptable service during seven years of consecutive tenure of the office. From the time of reaching his majority he has taken an active interest in the cause of the Democratic party and he served several years as a member of the township central committee of his party, of which he was further honored with the position of chairman. In 1901 he was elected township clerk and is now serving his third term in this office, while he has also been school inspector and township treasurer of his district and been shown other marks of popular confidence and regard. Fraternally he holds himself as an affiliate of Tompkins Camp No. 9596, Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 31st of October, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Banister to Miss Jennie M. Westren, who was born in Tompkins township, June 27, 1870, being a daughter of Samuel W. and Harriett (Whitney) Westren. Her father was born in England, whence he emigrated to America when a young man and became one of the honored pioneers of Jackson county, where he took up his residence in the 'thirties, building a grist-mill in Tompkins Center and operating the same for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Banister have two children, both of whom are attending school. Norwood was born on the 17th of August, 1895, and Gyneth on the 17th of May, 1897.

Charles L. Banister, the father of the subject, was born in Orleans county, New York, on the 29th of January, 1828, being a son of Asa and Lavina (Lennon) Banis-

ter, both of whom were likewise born in the state of New York, the former having been a shoemaker by trade and vocation prior to his emigration to Michigan, in 1832. He located in Lenawee county, purchasing sixty acres of wild land in Fairfield township. He reclaimed the major portion of this tract, where he continued to reside until 1839, when he disposed of the property and purchased one hundred acres in section 16, same township, the same being still covered with the native timber and practically no improvements made, while the nearest mill was at Albion, twenty-two miles distant. He cleared this farm and developed a valuable property prior to his death, in 1872, at the venerable age of eighty-four years. He died at the home of his son Jacob, in Dearborn township, Wayne county, where he was visting at the time. His wife was summoned into eternal rest in 1867, at the age of about sixty-eight years. They encountered all the experiences incidental to pioneer life and were folk of noble and earnest characters, commanding the esteem of all who knew them. In politics Grandfather Banister was a stanch Democrat. Of their nine children brief record is as follows: Phoebe is the wife of John Lewis, of Tompkins township, and they have one son; John, who married, was a farmer in Texas, where he died in 1902, having reared eight children; Charles L., father of the subject, will be mentioned at greater length in another paragraph; Alexander, who was a successful farmer and fruit grower in California, died in 1900, being survived by his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Rush, and by their four children; Roann is the widow of George Gould and resides on her farm in Tompkins township, having two children; Christine is the widow of Henry Clay and resides at Dearborn, Wayne county, having had four children, of whom one is deceased; Edwin and Edward are twins, the former residing on the old homestead farm, in Tompkins township, while the latter is engaged in farming in Rives township; Edwin married twice, first to Miss H. Hewett and last with Miss Adelia Trefri, and has six children; Edward married Miss Julia Raymond, who has borne him seven children, and Altha, who married Charles Hatfield, survives her husband, as do also their four children.

Charles L. Banister, father of him whose name initiates this sketch, was but four years of age at the time when his parents removed from New York to Michigan, and here he was reared under the scenes and conditions of the pioneer epoch, remaining at home and assisting in the work of the farm until he had attained his legal majority, when he gave inception to his independent career, securing work on a neighboring farm and receiving in compensation for his services twelve and one-half dollars a month. In 1850 he purchased sixty-three acres in section 16, Tompkins township, reclaiming the same from the forest and later adding thirty-eight acres to his place, which is now one of the valuable and well-improved farms of the county. On the 16th of October, 1860, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Margaret Fenton, who was born in Monroe county, New York, on Christmas day, 1836, being a daughter of Peter and Grace Ann (McWilliams) Fenton, both of whom were born and reared in Scotland, whence they came to the United States within a few years after their marriage. Mr. Fenton, who was a stone-cutter by vocation, died in the state

of New York, and in 1856 his widow came to Jackson county, passing the remainder of her life in Tompkins township, where she died in the year 1866. Both she and her husband were devoted members of the Presbyterian church. To Charles L. and Margaret (Fenton) Banister have been born eight children: William L. remains at the parental home and has the practical management of the farm. Alexander C., subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Maggie Jane died at the age of twenty-two years; Annie is the wife of Walter E. Gould, a farmer of Tompkins township, and they have one child; John, a farmer of Springport township, this county, married Miss Jessie Ferguson and they have two children; Frank, who resides on a farm in Tompkins township, devotes his attention to teaching through the winter months, and is now township supervisor, while for five years he served as township clerk. He married Miss Ada Curtis; Marriette is the wife of George E. Van Camp, of Jackson; and Hattie is the wife of Burr Town, a farmer of Tompkins township. All of the children received good educational advantages and four of the number have been successful school teachers, while three of the daughters became proficient in music. Charles L. Banister, the father of these children, is one of the honored pioneer citizens of the county and has always been found true and loyal in all the relations of life. In politics he has ever accorded a stanch support to the Democratic party but has never sought official preferment. In starting out for himself in the pioneer days he earned the money with which to purchase his first ox team by splitting rails with an ax, at the rate of fifty cents per hundred and cordwood at twenty-five cents a cord. While he now has the facilities of the rural free mail-delivery system, when he located on his present farm mail was secured only once a week, and frequently longer intervals elapsed. This indicates only one of the many changes and advancements he has witnessed in the county during the years of his long and useful life, while he has done his part in the development of this now favored and wealthy section of the Wolverine state.

NORMAN WILCOX.

Mr. Wilcox is known as one of the representative farmers and stock growers of Jackson county, where he has resided from his boyhood days, the family being one of prominence in the middle pioneer epoch in this section, while the name has ever stood for the utmost honor and for usefulness in connection with the active duties of life.

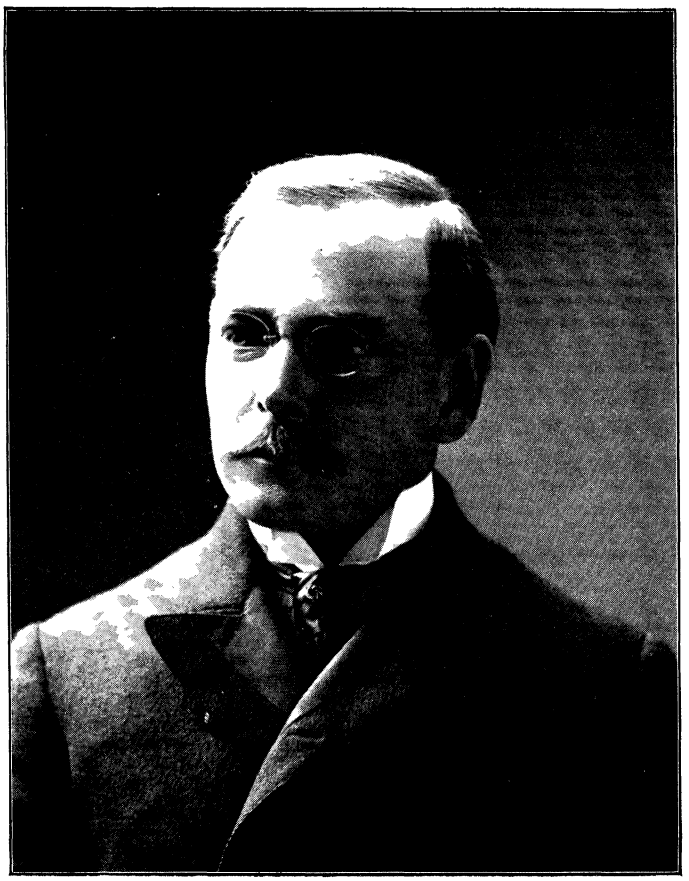
Mr. Wilcox is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in the city of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio, on the 14th of December, 1840, and being a son of George and Azubah (Graves) Wilcox, natives of the state of New York. Their marriage was solemnized in New York, and the father was engaged in canal work in Massillon until 1848, when he came to Jackson county and took up his residence on a farm in Springport township, reclaiming the same and placing it under cultivation, and in this county he thereafter continued to make his home until death, both he and his devoted wife having passed their declining years in the home of the subject, who accorded to them the most unqualified filial solicitude.

Here the father died on the 27th of January, 1888, at the age of eighty-two years, while his wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 27th of January, 1892, at the age of eighty-four years. Both were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics the father gave his support to the Republican party from the time of its organization until he was called from the scenes of life's labors. He was a man who ever held a trust as inviolate, was true and loyal in all the relations of life, and commanded the confidence and regard which such a character always begets in an objective way.

Norman Wilcox, the immediate subject of this review, was a lad of eight years at the time of his parents' removal to Jackson county, and here he was reared to manhood, receiving his educational discipline in the public schools and assisting his father in the work of the homestead farm from his boyhood until he had attained years of maturity. In 1865 he purchased eighty acres of land in section 6, Tompkins township, the same being still covered with the native timber and no appreciative improvements having been made. He cleared this land, to which he subsequently added by the purchase of an adjacent tract of one hundred and twenty acres, and he now has one of the model farms for which this section of the state is so well known, having erected an attractive and commodious residence, good barns and other outbuildings and having brought the land up to the maximum of productivity, being ably assisted in its cultivation and management by his eldest son, who is a young man of marked energy and business ability. In addition to diversified agriculture Mr. Wilcox also raises a high-grade of draft and standard-bred horses for sale, as well as the Durham type of cattle, Blacktop and Shropshire sheep and Poland China swine. In politics he gives a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for public office, though he is at all times loyal to the duties of citizenship, in whatever phase they are presented.

On the 13th of October, 1878, Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hazelton, who was born in Ingham county, Michigan, on the 21st of August, 1861, being a daughter of James and Sarah Hazelton, the former being a native of the dominion of Canada and the latter of Ireland, their marriage having been solemnized in the state of Michigan. Mr. Hazelton was numbered among the pioneer farmers of Onondaga township, Ingham county, whence he later removed to Tompkins township, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives, he having been a successful and highly respected farmer of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox became the parents of three children, namely: Asa, who is associated with his father in the work of the homestead; William, who died at the age of eight years, after having been an invalid for four years, requiring much of the attention of his devoted mother until death released him from his suffering; and Homer, who is also at the paternal home, being now ten years of age, while the elder son is twenty-four years old.

There were seven brothers and two sisters in the Wilcox family,—only two of whom are living: Daniel, a resident of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and the subject. Elisha was killed in the siege of Atlanta, Georgia, and Harvey B. was killed at the



WILLIAM P. FARRAND.

battle of Franklin, Tennessee, being a member of the Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Asa died in the service at Natchez, Mississippi: George enlisted in California and was a prisoner of war, and received his death wound at Atlanta, Georgia.

WILLIAM P. FARRAND.

A stranger driving through Jackson county has his attention frequently attracted to beautiful groves, handsome residences, well-kept grounds, massive farm buildings and beautiful scenery, but the real feast for his vision does not come until after he enters Henrietta township and looks upon the superb and almost palatial residence of William P. Farrand, who is the subject of this biography. There he sees a home whose equal is seldom seen in the rural districts. It is elegantly situated in the midst of spacious grounds covered by a grove of handsome spruce trees, surrounded by a broad driveway, the whole enclosed by a well-built stone wall. The grounds are the largest in the township and probably the best kept in the county. It is a home not soon forgotten by those who have once seen it,—indeed it is looked upon as one of the landmarks of the state. It is supplied with all modern conveniences, including telephone and rural free delivery. Particularly is it noted for its hospitality, its owner being recognized as one of the best entertainers in the west.

William P. Farrand, who is the owner of this home, with the more than five hundred fertile acres which surround it, is a native of the state of New York. He was born on the farm of his parents, adjoining the city of Hudson, the county seat of Columbia county, September 10, 1866. His parents were Joseph S. and Helen (Peake) Farrand; she was a native of Hudson, but of English ancestry, while he was a native of England. He came to America when a young man, engaged in business in the city of New York and was twice married, his second wife being the mother of the subject and four other children. Frank, the twin brother of the subject, grew to manhood, married Helena Alger and they are now living on the island of San Domingo, where he is the manager of an extensive sugar plantation. It is owned by the Porvenir Sugar Company, who own their own sugar works, of which Frank Farrand also is the manager, and they convert their crops and those of several other plantations, each year, into sugar. The past year the factory turned out upwards of eleven million pounds of sugar. He has resided on the island since 1885 and his wife has been with him ever since their marriage. They have one son, whom they have named Carl. Arthur, the third son of the Farrand family, is one of the best known and most prosperous business men in Hudson, New York. He is the owner of the old homestead purchased by their father nearly sixty years ago. It adjoins the city of Hudson, the limits of the city extending on three sides of a portion of it. Its owner is treasurer and manager of the Commercial Storage Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the Empire state, with a capacity of storing twenty thousand bales of cotton. He is also engaged in other lines of business, is the owner of much valuable property and possessed of an annual income that most people would consider a fortune. Caroline Louise, the oldest daughter, married Heinrich Schumacher, a capitalist and banker of

San Domingo, West India. He was born in Bremen, Germany, and went to San Domingo as consul. Miss Farrand was there visiting her brother's family and their meeting resulted in their marriage. The youngest daughter, Helen, is the wife of Louis Coart Du Bois, who is a graduate of Harvard College. They are now living in Lake City, Colorado, where he is an assayer and mining engineer. They have one son, Paul. Expense was not considered in the rearing and education of the family. The boys are thrifty and progressive and each of the girls is not only endowed with natural talent but possessed of many accomplishments. The parents were people of refinement, learning and wealth. The father had been twice married, his first wife having been Elizabeth Carroll, whose death occurred after having borne him seven children. She died in 1860 and it was some three years after when he again married. His second wife, the subject's mother, died on the 2d of August, 1891. Her husband, after having lived many years, retired from all business cares, also expired at the family home in Hudson, January 20, 1882. Both were members of the Episcopal church, religiously inclined, and very much devoted to religious work. He had been a resident of New York since 1840, most of the time engaged in the hay and grain business in New York city and amassed a large fortune before his retirement. He was the owner of six large vessels which were used in the exportation of his goods and although the business was one of much magnitude he was always familiar with it even to the most minute detail. He was reputed to be one of the best buyers on the New York board of trade.

The early years of William P. Farrand were spent in the place of his nativity, Hudson, New York, When sixteen years of age he made his first visit to Michigan and was so favorably impressed with the commonwealth that he remained an entire year in Jackson county. Returning home at the end of that time he took charge of his father's estate and managed it very successfully for some years, when in 1890 he again returned to Jackson county, Michigan, and purchased the splendid farm which he now owns and upon which he resides. It comprises five hundred and sixty acres, parts of sections 1 and 12, Henrietta township, and is known as the "Old Belknapp Farm." The property was owned by the subject's uncle and has been in the Farrand family for more than forty years. On this place the subject carries on general farming, giving special attention to the raising of live stock of all kinds, in which he deals extensively buying, selling and shipping. Large flocks of sheep are pastured upon his place in summer and fed and sheltered in winter. He has a splendid herd of Durham cattle and raises a good many general-purpose horses, always having a few for sale. In connection with the management of his farm, ever since taking possession of it, he has dealt extensively in hay, shipping out each season many hundreds of tons. He is a shrewd, careful business man, watching the markets closely and almost intuitively deducing correct conclusions from prevailing conditions. The different lines in which he is engaged bring him in an annual income that is greater than the entire possessions of some other people who pride themselves on possessing a comfortable estate. His private library consists of many hundred volumes and is one of the finest in the county.

The maternal grandparents of the subject had a family of twelve children, of whom Helen Peake, the subject's mother, was the youngest child. One maternal uncle of the subject was William I. Peake, a prominent merchant of New York city, who previous to the Civil war had acquired a national reputation. The Peake family is English and traces its ancestry back to the reign of King Edward I, in 1284. During the reign of Elizabeth, in 1598, a coat of arms was granted to the Peake family, the design of which is still preserved by the members of the family in this country. In 1668 Sir William Peake, one of the subject's maternal ancestors, was lord mayor of London and the progenitors of the family in America came here about 1760, just previous to the breaking out of the French and Indian war, at the close of which France relinquished to England the possession of Canada. At that time two brothers named Peake came over, one of them locating in Connecticut, the other in Virginia, and it is from the first of the two that the subject's mother's family sprang. A massive seal, solid gold and hand-engraved. bearing the coat of arms of the Farrand family, is in the possession of the subject and one of his highly-prized family treasures. It is such an heir-loom as few residents of this country can own.

The home of the subject is presided over by Mrs. Amelia G. Farrand, an aunt, a lady of many accomplishments and the most unbounded hospitality. She is the widow of Frederick Farrand, who died in 1893, after having been a resident of Jackson county perhaps twenty-five years. They had one son, Fredrick, born in 1862, who lived to his fifteenth year and died in 1879. The various members of the family belong to the Episcopal church. In politics Mr. Farrand is a Republican, but no office could tempt him to seek it. His own private business occupies all of his time and attention and he is very willing to let others do "the saving of the country" who have the leisure and taste for unselfish sacrifices of that character. The only fraternal society to which he belongs is the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 113, Jackson. From the above it will be seen that William P. Farrand is not only an intelligent, capable and thorough business man, but that his ancestry, both paternal and maternal, is all that could be desired. Henrietta township is proud of him as a citizen and Jackson county has long ago shown its appreciation of the family of which he is a member.

PAUL J. DARLING.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated is a worthy scion of sterling pioneer stock and is one of the successful and progressive young farmers of Tompkins township, where he has a fine property and where he is held in the popular esteem which bespeaks the genuine worthy of the subjective character.

Paul J. Darling was born on the parental farmstead, in Tompkins township, this county, on the 22d of August, 1867, being a son of Amasa H. and Sophia (Blair) Darling. The father of the subject was born in Concord township, this county, on the 26th of November, 1844, a son of Lewis and Jane (West) Darling. Lewis Darling was in turn a son of Amasa Darling, who was born in the state of New Hampshire, the family

having been founded in New England in the colonial epoch of our national history, while the original American ancestors came hither from England. Amasa Darling, the great-grandfather of the subject, was reared to maturity in the old Granite state, where he married and reared his children, eventually removing to the vicinity of Lockport, Niagara county, New York, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. His son Lewis, grandfather of him whose name initiates this review, came to Michigan in the year 1833, making the long and weary overland trip with an ox team. He located a tract of government land in Concord township, Jackson county, and then returned to his home in New York, whence in the following year, 1834, he came again to Jackson county, being accompanied by his father and all the other members of the family, and all located in Concord township, in the midst of the virgin forest, where they began life in true pioneer style, setting to themselves the task of clearing the land and rendering it available for cultivation. Here Amasa Darling, the patriarch of the family in the county, passed the remainder of his life, being eighty-four years of age at the time of his death.

Lewis Darling purchased large tracts of land in Concord township, where he established a saw-mill in the early days, conducting his operations on a scale considered extensive for the locality and period, and the maximum of success attended his efforts, so that he became exceedingly wealthy. In 1857 he met with business reverses, entailing the loss of the major portion of his property, and he then came to Tompkins township and effected the purchase of an entire section of wild land, upon which he valiantly started the battle of life anew. With the assistance of his sons one hundred and seventy-five acres of the land were cleared and broken the first summer, and eventually he effected the reclamation of the entire tract with the exception of one hundred and twenty acres. Here he continued to make his home until he was called upon to obey the inexorable summons of death, passing to his reward on the 6th of January, 1875, in the fullness of years and well earned honors and being known as one of the ablest business men and most upright citizens who wrested success from the hands of fate by grappling with the primeval forests of this section of the Wolverine state. He was a man of indefatigable energy and spared himself no toil, no matter how strenuous, while he had the most supreme regard for the dignity of honest endeavor and an equally insistent contempt for the man who endeavored to shirk the responsibility which canopies every human life. He was a Republican in politics and both he and his wife were prominent Spiritualists. She was summoned into eternal rest in the spring of 1868. Of their six children three died in infancy, while those who lived to maturity were Horace, Amasa and Martha Jane. The last mentioned is the wife of J. B. Christie, who lives in Rives Junction, Michigan, and of their nine children all are deceased except two. After the death of their father Horace and Amasa Darling assumed charge of the homestead farm, eventually making an equitable division of the property. Amasa, father of the subject, secured one hundred and twenty acres of the old farm, and to this nucleus he continued to add from time to time, as prosperity attended his efforts, until he became the owner of a finely improved landed

estate of six hundred and thirty-six acres, while like his father he exemplified day after day the potentialities and results of hard and consecutive toil and endeavor, realizing that from the same must ever spring the only true and worthy success in connection with temporal affairs. In 1890, through normal exigencies, he likewise encountered a modicum of misfortune in his operations, and at that time he disposed of a portion of his land in Jackson county. In the year 1888, when the Dakotas were attracting so many settlers and when the enthusiasm as to the future development of that great division of our national domain was at its height, he went to North Dakota and there purchased six hundred and forty acres of land, later returning to his home in Jackson county, where he remained until 1900, when he took up his abode on his extensive farm in North Dakota, leaving the Michigan property in charge of his sons, who now own the same. The father has since maintained his home in Dakota, where he is being signally prospered in his business affairs. He is independent in politics. His devoted and cherished wife was summoned into the land of the leal in June, 1896, at the age of sixty-three years. She was born in Republic, Ohio, being a daughter of Thomas Blair, an honored pioneer of Jackson county, where she was reared and educated. Amasa H. and Sophia (Blair) Darling became the parents of three children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. Clare D. married Miss Rose Rossman, no children having been born of this union. He is the owner of the old Darling homestead in Tompkins township, the same now comprising two hundred and thirty acres, while the place is well improved and under most effective cultivation. He carries on diversified farming and makes a specialty of raising and dealing in live stock, while he is known as one of the alert and energetic farmers of this section and as one who is in every way upholding the high standard of the family name. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, while fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. The third of the children is Mahala, who became the wife of Lyman J. Mitchell, who died in 1900. She has one son, Hugh D., and they reside in St. Joseph county, this state. Each of the children received good educational advantages in the excellent public schools of their native county, and all were students for a time in the Michigan state normal school, at Ypsilanti, while Clare also prosecuted his studies for one term in the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business College, at Valparaiso. The subject of this sketch put his scholastic acquirements to practical test, and was a successful and popular teacher in the district schools during several winter terms.

Paul J. Darling has passed his entire life in Jackson county and has never swerved in his loyalty to the same nor in his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture, under whose influences he was reared. Both he and his brother continued to be associated with their father in his farming operations for twelve years after our subject had attained his legal majority, all working together under essentially partnership relations and with the utmost harmony and reciprocal helpfulness. In 1900 the homestead was divided, and the father removed to North Dakota, as has already been stated, and after this time our subject and his broth-

er continued to work together with the same unity of interest even after the division of the farm property, while they exemplify the ideal fraternal relationship. Mr. Darling is now the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of as fine land as is to be found in this section of the state, while the improvements are of the most substantial and modern description and our subject has brought to bear a thorough system in carrying forward his farming and stock industries, realizing that the best results are conserved not by falling into the beaten path but rather by availing himself of the most scientific methods and the most careful business principles. His entire farm is eligible for cultivation and is maintained under the highest state of productivity under his effective management, the various cereals and other crops common to this locality being raised, while he also gives special attention to the raising and feeding of live stock. During the winter of 1902-3 he fed on his place five hundred head of native lambs, having provided exceptional facilities for the handling of sheep. He has erected a commodious sheep stable, giving great care to its sanitary provisions, while he utilizes in the connection a unique device of his own invention, this being an elevated car which runs through the stable from the silo and above the pens, thus saving materially in time and labor. In the spring of 1902 he sold a car-load of steers whose average individual weight was fourteen hundred and thirty-four pounds, and he received from the same one thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars. He not only has given careful attention to the status of the stock markets at all times, so that he may avail himself of the best opportunities for placing his stock, but he has also made a study of the most available methods of feeding and otherwise caring for his stock. In the line of swine he gives preference to the Duroc type, while he raised Percheron draft horses and a high grade of cattle. In politics Mr. Darling has preferred to exercise his own judgment and to utilize his franchise in harmony with his convictions, voting for men and measures rather than being guided along strict partisan lines. His independence is prompted by a spirit of true patriotism and by a desire to insure the greatest good to the greatest number. He takes an active interest in local affairs but does not permit the consideration of his name in connection with public office, although several years ago he was elected to the office of township supervisor, of which he remained incumbent for the period of five years, indicating beyond peradventure the popular estimate placed upon his services. During four years of this time he had the distinction of being the youngest member of the board, having been but twenty-seven years of age at the time of his first election. Fraternally he is identified with Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Rives Tent No. 868, Knights of the Maccabees, while he also holds membership in the Grange and the Farmers' Club of Tompkins township. In December, 1902, Mr. Darling purchased a half interest in an agricultural implement and machinery business in the village of Leslie. He took up his residence in Leslie in 1903, and while he will still maintain a general supervision of his farm he will operate the same by lease to a responsible man. He is well known in his native county and

here he has so lived as to command as his own the unqualified confidence and regard of all who know him.

An important event in the career of Mr. Darling was that which marked the observance of Washington's birthday in the year 1890, since on that anniversary he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Ingalls, who was born in Columbia township, this county, being a daughter of Aaron T. and Marietta (Annis) Ingalls, both of whom were born in the state of New York, where they continued to reside until 1852, when they came with their family to Michigan, locating in Columbia township, this county, where Mr. Ingalls was engaged in farming until about 1856, when he removed to Ingham county, where he has since been successfully engaged in the same line of enterprise, his wife having passed away in 1896. They became the parents of three children, Emma, Minnie and Aaron T., Jr., all of whom are living and well established in homes of their own. Mr. and Mrs. Darling became the parents of one son, Lewis, who was born on the 3d of April, 1892, and who died on the 24th of May of the following year. Mr. Darling is a Spiritualist in his religious belief.

HORACE W. DARLING.

Among the alert and progressive farmers of the younger generation in Jackson county is the subject of this sketch, whose fine property is located in Tompkins township and who exemplifies in his methods that keen business acumen and advanced policy through which alone can the maximum returns be secured. He is a native son of Jackson county and a scion of one of its honored pioneer families, and thus there are many salient points which render compatible a consideration of his life history in this work.

Horace W. Darling was born on the parental farmstead, in Concord township, this county, on the 26th of October, 1843, being a son of Lewis and Jane (West) Darling, both of whom were born in the state of New York. In the year 1834, while yet Michigan was under territorial government, Lewis Darling came hither and purchased a quarter section of wild land in Spring Arbor township, this county, securing the same directly from the government. He then returned to New York where he remained until the following year, when he once more set forth for his new home in the sylvan wilds of Michigan. He soon afterward disposed of his original claim and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Concord township, this tract likewise being in its primitive condition, covered with a dense growth of magnificent burr oak and other native timber. He cleared the major portion of this place, upon which he made improvements of the order common to the locality and period, and there he continued to reside until 1857, when he came to Tompkins township, where he had secured eight hundred acres of wild land, so that it may be seen that he was a pioneer of pioneers and that he contributed materially to the development of this favored section of the state. He reclaimed four hundred acres of this large landed estate and became one of the extensive and influential farmers of the county. In 1868 he disposed of his farm and removed to the attractive village of Concord, where he thereafter lived retired until his death, which occurred on the 6th

of January, 1876, his devoted wife, who had been his able coadjutor and helpmeet during all the experiences and labors of the pioneer days, having passed away on the 6th of May, 1867, at the age of forty-seven years. He was sixty-four years of age at the time of his demise, and was a man who had ever commanded unqualified confidence and esteem. In politics he was originally a Whig, but identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterward remained a stalwart advocate of its cause, though he never sought or held public office. To this worthy couple were born three children, namely: Horace W., the immediate subject of this sketch; Amasa, now a successful farmer in North Dakota, married Sophia Blair, and they have three children; Martha is the wife of Joseph Christie, of Rives Junction, this county, and they have two children. Each of the children received excellent educational advantages, our subject having completed his scholastic discipline in Albion College, while his brother Amasa was a student in Notre Dame College, at South Bend, Indiana.

Horace W. Darling was reared under the beneficent influences and surroundings of the home farm, and thus his knowledge of all practical details and methods has been gained through experience extending from his boyhood to the present day, while his alert mentality and good judgment have been brought into play in such a manner that he has never fallen into beaten paths but has been ready to adopt those means and methods which his judgment prompted as entailing the best returns from the efforts put forth. He attended the district schools in his boyhood and thereafter supplemented this discipline by a course of study in Albion College, as has already been intimated. He continued to assist in the work of the home farm until he had attained his legal majority, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 12, Tompkins township, the greater portion of the same being unreclaimed. He cleared and otherwise improved this farm and there remained until 1872, when he sold the property and forthwith effected the purchase of three hundred and twenty acres in section 11, same township, half of the same being still covered with the native timber. He has placed the entire tract under effective cultivation and has developed one of the best farms in the township, while thrift and prosperity are in evidence on every side, indicating the control of a model farmer. In 1881 he erected his present spacious and attractive brick residence, one of the best farm domiciles in this section, while the barns on the place are large and substantial and all other buildings and minor improvements of a permanent nature are in harmony therewith. In connection with diversified agriculture Mr. Darling devotes special attention to the raising of high-grade live stock, particularly the shorthorn type of cattle, in which line he has made a number of importations from Canada, having pure-blood, registered cattle and growing the same for breeding purposes. He has shipped cattle for this purpose into all of the adjoining states and as far west as the Dakotas, his average sales of pure-blood stock in this line each year reaching an aggregate of fifty head, while he annually feeds many grade cattle. In April, 1902, Mr. Darling sold two car-load of beef cattle, the average weight of which was fifteen hundred pounds a head, the shipment being

sufficiently notable to call forth mention in the Chicago stock report. He also raises coarse-wool sheep and formerly had a large flock of the merino type. In the raising of swine he gives preference to the full-blood Duroc Jersey type, finding by experience that the same are more prolific and fatten more easily than other breeds customarily grown in this section of the Union. He also raises draft horses, usually having a few for sale each year. Mr. Darling predicates that much of his success in the raising of farm produce and live stock and selling the same to advantage has resulted from the close attention which he has given to the market reports. His fine residence is equipped with telephone and has the facilities afforded by the rural free delivery of mail, so that he may well consider that his lines have fallen in pleasant places, when account is taken of his attractive home, his marked success and the many advantages enjoyed. Though never an aspirant for political office, Mr. Darling is thoroughly loyal to the duties of citizenship and takes a public-spirited interest in all that touches the general welfare of the community. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, supporting the policies and candidates meeting the approval of his judgment. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, at Onondaga, Michigan.

On the 5th of May, 1865, Mr. Darling was united in marriage to Miss Martha Blair, who was born in Rives township, this county, being a daughter of Thomas Blair, who was one of the prominent farmers of that locality, whither he came from Ohio in the year 1850. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Darling the following is a record: Lewis B., who is a prosperous farmer residing near Eaton Rapids, Eaton county, married Miss Addie Harwood, and they have two children, and Mary is the wife of Moses Rossman, of Toledo, Ohio, and they likewise have two children. Both children were afforded the best of educational advantages, Mrs. Rossman being a graduate of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and also being a talented musician. She taught school successfully for a few terms prior to her marriage.

MILLARD F. SOUTHWORTH.

The name borne by the subject of this sketch is one which has been long and honorably identified with the annals of Jackson county, and here he has passed his entire life, giving a constant allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture, through which he has won success and precedence, being one of the representative farmers and highly esteemed citizens of Tompkins township.

Mr. Southworth was born in Tompkins Center, this county, on the 16th of February, 1851, and thus he has witnessed the marvelous changes which the last half century has brought in the county, while he has contributed his quota to the work of development and progress. He is a son of John C. and Jeanette (Harris) Southworth, both of whom were natives of the state of New York, where the former was born on the 18th of November, 1812, and the latter on the 16th of August, 1816, while their marriage was solemnized on the 4th of May, 1837. John C. Southworth came to Michigan in 1836, and after remaining here a short time he returned to New York, where

he was soon afterward married. In 1839 he came to Michigan once more, on this occasion being accompanied by his wife, and they located on a tract of land in Tompkins township, this county, Mr. Southworth having purchased, in 1840, eighty acres of wild land in section 21. Wild game was to be had in abundance without wandering far from the little pioneer cabin, and the Indians were more numerous in the locality than were the white settlers, while the nearest grist-mill was at Ann Arbor, forty miles distant. In clearing and breaking his land Mr. Southworth at first utilized an ox-team, and he was the first to bring a team of horses into the township. He reclaimed his original homestead of eighty acres and as prosperity attended his efforts he purchased additional land until he had accumulated two hundred and thirty acres, the major portion of which he placed under cultivation, being materially assisted by his sons. Here he continued to reside, a sterling and honored pioneer of the county, until his death, which occurred on the 30th of December, 1893, while his cherished and devoted wife did not long survive him, since she was summoned into eternal rest on the 15th of August, 1897. In the early days the mother of the subject spun and wove the wool and flax produced on the home farm, while to her fell also the work of making the major part of the clothing worn by the various members of her family. A bed cover which was woven by her is still retained in the possession of the wife of her son, the subject. John C. Southworth was a man of prominence and influence in the community in the pioneer epoch, and was the first postmaster appointed at Tompkins Center, retaining this incumbency for the long period of sixteen years, where he also conducted an old-time tavern, which was a favorite resort for the wayfaring man of the day. In politics Mr. Southworth was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party and did effective work in its cause. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order. They became the parents of three children, namely: George C., who was born on August 30, 1843, and who died on the 7th of June, 1881, having been a successful farmer of Tompkins township at the time of his death; Millard F. is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Ann Jeanette, who was born on the 29th of July, 1856, died on the 31st of the following month. Both the sons received good educational advantages, George having been a student in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, for one year.

Millard Fillmore Southworth was reared on the pioneer homestead and early began to assist in its development and cultivation, while his early educational training was received in the common schools of the locality and period. As his father began to feel the weight of advancing years, more and more responsibility fell upon the shoulders of the subject and he finally assumed the entire management of the homestead farm, of which he became the owner at the time of his father's death. Here he has ever since continued to reside, and he has found ample scope for his best efforts and has made the farm one of the valuable places of the county, while it is endeared to him through the gracious memories and associations of the past. One hundred and sixty acres of the farm are maintained under a high state of cultivation, being devoted to the various cereals and other products common to the locality, while the balance is given over to

pasturage, save for that part which is still covered with timber. Mr. Southworth raises a high grade of live stock, in the feeding of which he utilizes much of the produce of the farm, having given preference to the Durham type of cattle, to coarse-wool sheep and to the Poland China swine, while he also raises good horses of sufficient number to meet the demands of farm work, while he also has usually a number for sale. In politics Mr. Southworth clings to the faith in which he was reared and is known as a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, though he has never sought or desired the honors or emoluments of public office.

On the 5th of December, 1882, Mr. Southworth led to the hymeneal altar Miss Lucy Adell Pulver, who was born in Tompkins township, this county, being a daughter of Allen and Emily (Field) Pulver, the former of whom was born in the city of Albany, New York, and the latter in Spring Arbor, Michigan. The Pulver family came to Jackson county in the early days and the name is one well known and highly honored in the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Southworth were born five children, the youngest of whom, Hazel E., died on the 30th of November, 1897, at the age of six months. The other four children remain at the parental home, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Charles S., John A., George C. and Nettie I.

NATHAN MEADE HATT.

One of the venerable and honorable pioneers of Napoleon township, where he has resided from his boyhood and where he has attained prosperity through his identification with agricultural pursuits, is Mr. Hatt, to a review of whose personal and ancestral history we consistently give place in this work.

Nathan M. Hatt was born in Tompkins county, New York, on the 7th of May, 1821, being a son of Isaac and Hannah (Palen) Hatt. Isaac Hatt was born in Orange county, New York, and was a son of James Hatt, who was also born in Orange county, from whence he came to the territory of Michigan in 1836, locating near Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, where he was engaged in farming until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Meade, was a daughter of Isaac Meade, a soldier of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. He lived in the state of New York until his death, and in Orange county was born his daughter Elizabeth. James and Elizabeth Hatt became the parents of ten children, all of whom except William and Zilla came to Michigan, these two continuing to abide in the Empire state. The names of the ten are here entered in order of birth: Isaac, Polly, Hannah, Hulda, Phoebe, James, William, Levi and Zilla. Isaac Meade was the father of one son, Nathan, and of several daughters. Richard Palen, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, married Zeruah Palmer, and they lived in Cayuga county, New York, near the beautiful lake of the same name, for many years. Mr. Palen, who was a tailor by trade, was later a farmer by vocation, and he died in New York, while his wife later joined her children in Jackson county, Michigan, her death occurring in Napoleon township. The children were seven in number, namely: Henry, James, Ira, Hannah

(mother of the subject), Lovica, Sallie, and Polly, the last named being now the only surviving member of the family, and living at Francisco, Jackson county, she having attained the venerable age of ninety years. The original ancestor of the Hatt family in America was the great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this article and he bore the name of James. He was born in England and was a soldier in the British army, as was also his brother. They jumped overboard from one of the war vessels in service during the American revolution, and both made good their escape, the brother proceeding to Canada, where all trace of him was lost, so that the representatives of the name in the United States are unmistakably descended from the common ancestor, James Hatt.

Of the ten children of James Hatt, Jr., and his wife Elizabeth, more specific mention is as follows: Isaac, the father of the subject, was the first in order of birth. Polly married John Laycock, and they passed their last years in their pleasant home in Michigan Center, Mr. Laycock having been a successful farmer and well known pioneer. He and his wife were the parents of five children, Matilda, William, Huldah, Brunner and Almeda. Hannah became the wife of Jeremiah Smith, a school teacher, and they came to Jackson county about 1835, here passing the remainder of their lives. Their two children were Elizabeth and James. Huldah, the fourth child, married Samuel Halford, who became a prosperous farmer of Napoleon township, and they had three children, James, Elizabeth and Emeline. Phoebe died a maiden lady. James married Polly Palen, and lives at Franciso, Michigan. To them were born seventeen children, of whom the following nine attained years of maturity: Mary, Milo, Madison, Zilla, Betsy, Sylvester, Zeruah, Martha and William. William, the seventh child of James and Elizabeth Hatt, married Emiline Seycoy, and they passed their lives in the state of New York, becoming the parents of five children, Emiline, Elizabeth, Annie, Phoebe and Mary. Levi Hatt married Mary ———— and they likewise came to Jackson county and settled in Napoleon township. They had five children, Cinderella, Angeline, Elizabeth, Levi and one whose name is unknown. Eli married Emeline Hall, and he became a farmer of this county, where both died, their children being as follows: James, Hulda Ann, Eli, Jr., Nathan and Jemima. After the death of his first wife Eli Hatt married a second time, and of this union were also born five children. Zilla, the youngest of the children of James Hatt, died in childhood.

Isaac Hatt, father of the subject, was reared to manhood in the state of New York, and there was solemnized his marriage to Miss Hannah Palen. He there continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until 1833, when he came with his family to the wilds of Michigan, making the long overland trip with horse teams and wagons and taking up his residence in the village of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, where he remained about one year, at the expiration of which he came over into Jackson county and purchased one hundred and twenty acres of government land, in section 28, Napoleon township, the tract being an unbroken wilderness and covered with heavy timber. The first residence of the family was a pole shanty, while the roof was covered with shakes, chopped and split out by hand. Mr.

Hatt cleared and improved his farm and in due time distinct prosperity attended his efforts and he was one of the representative farmers of this section of the county at the time of his death, which occurred in 1866, at which time he was sixty-seven years of age. His devoted wife, who had been his earnest and faithful coadjutor, spinning and weaving to provide clothing for the family and sparing no effort to aid in developing a new home in the wilderness, survived him by about ten years, her death occurring in 1877, at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Hatt was a supporter of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican, when he became an adherent of the same. He was a man of industrious habits and utmost sincerity and kindliness, and held the esteem of all who knew him.

Of the children of Isaac and Hannah (Palen) Hatt the following is a brief record: Nathan M. is the immediate subject of this resume. Maryette is the widow of a Mr. Carpenter, of Jackson, and has four children, Josephine, Edgar, Dudley and Mary. Delila became the wife of Elisha P. Davis and both died in Jackson, having had two daughters, Emma and Eva. Almaran, who was a successful farmer of Summit township, died at sixty, being drowned. He married Mary Crouch, who still resides in the township mentioned, and they became the parents of three children, Mary, Delia and Almaran. James, who died November 19, 1902, was a farmer of Napoleon township, and his widow is still residing on the old homestead, her maiden name having been Laura Warren. They had no children. Lydia is the wife of William Moultrop and they reside in Hillsdale, Michigan, being the parents of three children, Florence, William and Dudley. Isaac, Jr., married Miss Jennie Riley and they reside in Jackson, having two children, Pearl and Effie.

Nathan M. Hatt was about twelve years of age at the time of the family removal to Michigan, and thus he had received his early educational training in his native county in New York. He contributed from his boyhood to the strenuous work involved in reclaiming the homestead to cultivation, and remained beneath the parental roof until nearly twenty-one years of age. In October, 1845, in Washtenaw county, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hall, who was born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1821, being a daughter of Jesse and Jemimah (Odell) Hall. Their children were Caleb, Emeline, Annie, Arvilla, Nathan and Levi, and of the number one is living at the present time. To Mr. and Mrs. Hatt have been born two sons. Uriah was born in Napoleon township on the 13th of February, 1847, and is now a prosperous farmer of the same township. He married Miss Clara Waterman and they have one son, Willie. Almara was born on the homestead, on the 16th of September, 1855. On the 15th of October, 1879, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Lydia Goldsmith, widow of Horton Goldsmith. She was born in Lorain county, Ohio, being a daughter of Roswell and Almeda Hewitt, and she died on the 27th of July, 1881, being survived by her one child, Mary L. Hatt, who was born February 7, 1881, and who remains at the parental home. On the 18th of July, 1882, Almaran Hatt consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Emma Spalding, who was born in Lorain county, Ohio, being a daughter of Warren and Marietta (Kelly) Spalding, the former of whom was born in St.

Lawrence county, New York, and the latter in the province of Ontario, Canada. They now reside with their daughter, Mrs. Manley, in Napoleon township. Mr. and Mrs. Hatt have one son, Roy B., who was born on the 25th of May, 1888.

February 6, 1868, Nathan M. Hatt married Miss Jane Fulkerson, who was born in Seneca county, New York, where she was reared and where she became a practical dressmaker and tailoress. Her father had removed to Lawrence county, Michigan, and in visiting him she was soon met and won by Mr. Hatt, to whom she has proven a most estimable helpmate and companion.

At about nineteen years Nathan M. Hatt purchased forty acres of land in Ingham county, later trading this for land in Calhoun county, while the latter he exchanged for eighty acres in section 31, Napoleon township, Jackson county, to which he added within the same year, while he later traded the same for ninety-five acres in section 19, same township, and also purchased the one hundred and sixty acres which constitutes his present homestead, the same being situated in section 29 and being one of the valuable farm properties of the county. The place was partly improved when he came into possession of the same and is now equipped with excellent buildings and all the accessories of a model farm. Here he has made his home since 1886, about half of the place being maintained under cultivation of diversified character, the principal crops being wheat, oats, corn, hay, beans and potatoes, together with some fruit, while he also raises live stock of excellent grade and makes shipments of the same each year. He has always worked assiduously and now is able to enjoy the rewards of his labors in his advancing years, having relegated to others the more arduous work which originally fell to his portion. He gives his support to the Republican party, with which he has been identified from its inception, and while he has never held or desired public office he has taken a deep interest in local affairs and has used his influence in a helpful way. None of the pioneers of the township is held in higher regard and none more fully merits this.

HORACE DEAN.

One of the honored patriarchs and sterling pioneers of Jackson county is Mr. Dean, who was numbered among the earliest settlers of Napoleon township, where he has ever since maintained his home, while it was his to live up to the full tension of the pioneer epoch and to contribute his quota to the founding and upbuilding of this now attractive and opulent section of the Wolverine state. He has passed the ninetieth milepost on the journey of life but is admirably preserved in his mental and physical faculties and is one to whose reminiscences of the early days the representatives of the present generation may listen with gratification and profit, as he is one of the oldest citizens of the county and one whose life has been one of signal usefulness and honor.

Mr. Dean claims the old Green Mountain state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Windsor, Vermont, on the 11th of May, 1809. He is a son of Noah and Sallie (Russell) Dean, the former of whom was likewise born in Windsor and the latter in Montpelier, Vermont, while both were representatives of stanch New England an-

cestry, the respective families having been established in that section in the colonial epoch of our national history. The father of the subject was a son of Willard Dean, and he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm in his native county, where was solemnized his marriage. There he continued to reside until 1816, when he removed to Washington county, New York, becoming the owner of a good farm in the vicinity of Hartford, and there he continued to reside until his death, at the age of eighty-four years, his wife likewise dying on this homestead, at the age of seventy-eight years. In politics Mr. Dean was a stanch adherent of the Whig party and both he and wife held the faith of the Baptist church. Of their nine children he whose name initiates this sketch is the only survivor, the names, in order of birth, having been as follows: Luthelia, Charles, Parnell, Willard, Horace, Eleanor, Sarah, James and Abigail.

Horace Dean was reared to the age of seven in his native county in Vermont, having there received his early educational training in the common schools. He then accompanied his parents on their removal to the state of New York, where he had limited educational advantages supplemental to those already his, and there he was reared to maturity on the farm, to whose strenuous labors he soon became inured. In 1832 he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in the territory of Michigan, which was at this time urging its preliminary claims for statehood. In company with a party of New York people he came by canal and lake boats to Detroit, from which point he made the further journey to Jackson county on foot, having as companions Morgan and Lewis Case, who likewise became pioneers of the county. All three located in Napoleon township, and here Mr. Dean took up one hundred and twenty acres of government land in section 1, the same constituting his present homestead, which has thus remained continuously in his possession from the time when the government deed to the property was executed in his favor, the same bearing the signature of President Jackson. At the time when he located in the township the present attractive village of Napoleon had only two houses, each being constructed of logs and of the primitive type of familiar in the early days. On his place he made a clearing and there erected a frame house one story in height and eighteen by twenty-six feet in lateral dimensions, having personally assisted in cutting the timber utilized in its construction, while he then set to himself the task of reclaiming his farm from the wilderness, the place being heavily timbered. During the first winter passed in the county he was employed in connection with the building of a saw-mill in what is now the village of Brooklyn, this having been one of the first mills in this section, while it was owned and operated by Calvin H. Swain. In connection with the work of clearing and cultivating his farm Mr. Dean for many years used ox teams, while other facilities were of a primitive sort, as the history of the locality and period well indicates.

In September, 1834, at Hartford, New York, Mr. Dean was united in marriage to Miss Clarissa M. Shaw, who was born and reared in Washington county, New York. She accompanied her husband to their new home in the midst of the wilds of Jackson county and proved to him a devoted companion and helpmeet during their happy

wedded life of more than half a century, her death having occurred on the 11th of January, 1890, at which time she was in her seventy-eighth year. She labored zealously and faithfully in connection with the domestic duties of the home and aided materially in the attaining of the prosperity which eventually crowned the efforts of her husband and herself. She was a woman of noble character and held the affectionate regard of all who knew her. She was a devoted member of the Baptist church, of which Mr. Dean likewise has been a member for the past seventy-six years.

Mr. Dean's farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres, the original purchase having been one hundred and twenty, to which the adjoining forty was added somewhat later, while he reclaimed from the forest one hundred acres, the same being now under the highest state of cultivation, yielding bountiful harvests in response to the efforts put forth. The farm is devoted to diversified agriculture, while live stock of the various sorts is also raised on the place, including the horses necessary for carrying on the general work of the farm. Mr. Dean has never wavered in his allegiance to the great basic art of agriculture and his success has justified the enlisting of his energies in this direction. In politics he has given an unqualified support to the Republican party from the time of its inception, and it was his privilege to have been present at the birth of the party, in the city of Jackson, the claim to this honor by the county being well authorized. He has never aspired to nor held public office. He is a zealous member of the First Baptist church at Napoleon, and has always contributed liberally to church work, having assisted in the erection of three different church edifices in this locality. He is the sole survivor of those few devoted men and women who organized the church in September, 1834. He has lived a life of consecutive and arduous labor and it is now his privilege to enjoy the fruits of his toil and endeavor in the golden evening of his long and useful life. All the improvements on his farm have been made under his supervision, the present comfortable and commodious residence having been erected in the year 1859.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean became the parents of three children, viz: Julius P., who has had charge of the paternal homestead for the past several years, married Miss Maria Weeks, of Napoleon, and they have two children, Marion L., who married Miss Ida Smith and now resides in the city of Lansing; and Nora C., who is the wife of Harry Baxtell, of Flint, Michigan. Willard, the second son of the subject, died at the age of nine years, and Horace died in infancy.

MRS. J. ANTOINETTE POPE.

She of whom this brief sketch is written is a representative of one of the old and honored pioneer families of Jackson county, where she has passed her entire life, and here she has endeared herself to a wide circle of friends, by reason of her gentle and noble character, her kindliness in all the relations of life and the refining influence she has exerted upon all with whom she has come in contact. It is with distinctive pleasure that we present in this work a review of her life history, as well as that of her honored husband, who is now deceased, while the readers



JACOB S. POPE.



MRS. J. ANTOINETTE POPE.

thereof will find satisfaction also in finding the portraits of each in the work.

Mrs. Pope was born on the parental homestead farm, in Tompkins township, Jackson county, Michigan, on the 11th of February, 1838, being the youngest of the four children—two sons and two daughters—of David and Hannah (Perrine) Adams. The children are all living and all remain resident of Jackson county. A concise resume of the history of the Adams family appears in connection with the sketch of the life of Mrs. Pope's brother, William H. Adams, of Tompkins township, appearing on other pages of this work, so that a recapitulation thereof is not demanded at this juncture, since from the index of this volume ready reference may be made to the article in question. Mrs. Pope has, as before stated, passed her entire life in Jackson county, and her pleasant beautiful rural homestead, in Springport township, is but three miles distant from her birthplace, in Tompkins township, while in these two divisions of the county she has resided during the long and gratefully guarded and appointed years of her life. She received her early educational discipline in the primitive log school house so common to the pioneer epoch, the same being equipped with slab benches and seats, puncheon floor and yawning fireplace, and her reminiscences in regard to the early days are graphic and signally interesting, and it is to be hoped that she will leave the same in perpetual record as a valuable addition to the history of a time long past. After having thus availed herself of the scholastic privileges afforded in her native township, Mrs. Pope was matriculated in Albion College, where she completed a thorough course and was graduated as a member of the class of 1861, receiving the degree of Mistress of Arts and Sciences. She was for some time one of the most successful and popular teachers in the public schools of her native county, and she has ever kept in touch with the best standard and contemporaneous literature, having a cultured mind and finding some of her best friends among her books.

On the 1st of January, 1868, was solemnized the marriage of J. Antoinette Adams to Jacob S. Pope, who was a man who ever commanded the most unequivocal confidence and esteem in the community, while at this point it is our privilege to enter a brief memoir as a tribute to one of the honored citizens of Jackson county.

Jacob Smith Pope was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, on the 18th of March, 1838, and was but eighteen months of age at the time of his parents' removal thence to Jackson county, Michigan, where they settled on the farm which is now the home of his widow, this continuing to be his abiding place during the residue of his life. Here he was reared to maturity under the invigorating and sturdy influences of the pioneer epoch, and as his father was a semi-invalid and he the only child, the cares and responsibilities involved in the reclaiming and cultivation of the homestead farm fell upon him very early in his life. He aided in clearing the land from the state of nature and in bringing the place into its present condition as one of the fine homesteads of one of the most attractive agricultural districts of a great and prosperous commonwealth. His education was derived principally from the home school, though he was for a brief interval a student in Albion College, being soon recalled by reason of the ill-

ness of his father, which rendered imperative his presence on the farm. His was a life of close application to business and was one of self-control and self-denial. He lived more for others than for himself. What more exalted commendation could be offered than the few words thus expressed? He stood nobly by his parents in their declining years, caring for them tenderly and with the deepest filial solicitude during periods of protracted illness. In early life he gave his heart to the service of the heavenly Father, and to the church of his choice, the Methodist Episcopal, he gave the best of his life. He was ever a faithful attendant at all services of the church and neglected none of the means of grace. Often during the last two years of his life when he would hear the church bell calling to the midweek prayer meeting, he would say, "If I were only strong enough, how I would like to go and join in the service." In all respects it may be said that his was the "faith that makes faithful," and he demanded the approval of conscience for every thought and action. His was a highly sensitive temperament and nature, and thus he was signally appreciative of the ideal side of life and of all refining influences. He was passionately fond of music, and possessed much talent in this line, and for more than forty years he served as chorister of his home church. Whatever work or service the church imposed upon him was most faithfully executed, and to him duty was ever the supreme source of pleasure. He was generous almost to a fault, and was one who loved his God and his fellow man, ever striving to walk humbly in the footsteps of the divine Master, the lowly Nazarene, whom he served.

Mr. Pope was a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Smith) Pope, and his ancestry was of Scotch and English derivation. He was a citizen of exalted character, standing "four square to every wind that blows" and his life offered both lesson and incentive to all who came within the sphere of his gracious and kindly influence. He was without guile or dissimulation, and earnestness and sincerity marked him as their own. He possessed strong intellectuality and his opinions and convictions were always well fortified. Judging well the springs of human thought and action, he was a good judge of men, and his charity and sense of duty prompted him to ever lend a helping hand to all who needed, while on his altar the fire of intolerance was never enkindled. He held to high and humanitarian ideals, and from his position nothing could dislodge him nor disturb his faith. It may well be imagined how close, then, and how beautiful were the ties which bound him and his devoted wife, who ever shared in his thoughts and aspirations during the long years of their happy wedded life. Their home was to both the sacred and hallowed spot, and here it was their pleasure to extend a hearty welcome to their wide circle of friends, both holding the boon of friendship inviolable. Mr. Pope was summoned into eternal rest on the 21st of September, 1902, and the community mourned his loss with a sense of personal bereavement. To his devoted wife the thought may come that "Memory is the only friend that grief can call its own," but in the home hallowed by the associations of the past, she can not but find compensation in the thoughts of all the departed life had signified in its gentleness and purity and hold firmly to the constant faith which exalted and glorified that life. The remains of this honored citi-

zen were laid to rest in the Pope cemetery, in Tompkins township, by the side of those of his father and mother, and there a beautiful monument marks the sacred spot.

Of this immediate family of Popes there is not a single representative now living, and of the line Mrs. Pope is now the only one who bears the name in the west. The farm on which she now resides and which is one of the attractive places in the county, has been owned by the Pope family for three generations. Like her husband, she has long been devoted to church work, exemplifying her faith in daily walk and conversation.

A part of the farm on which Mrs. Pope now resides, and which is one of the attractive places of the county, is that on which have lived and passed from time into eternity three generations of the Pope family. The grandparents, Henry and Rhoda Pope, came to Michigan in 1838 or 1839, from Wayne county, New York, and located on land which is now the south part of the farm as it now lays. The parents, Christopher and Elizabeth Pope, came in 1840, settling where the home has since remained. They encountered all of the deprivations and experiences incident to early pioneer life. The bear, the wolf and the still wilder Indians were frequent visitors at the farm, but the newcomers possessed the courage and hope of the true pioneer, and by frugality and industry won at last a comfortable home.

They were among the charter members of the first Methodist Episcopal church of Tompkins township, and Christopher Pope was appointed and retained as class leader of the little band for many years. He was a man of strong convictions and fearless to stand by whatever he felt to be right. Christopher Pope was in no sense a politician, yet he ever held his vote as sacred. With him it was principle, not party.

DANIEL H. TOMPKINS.

Daniel H. Tompkins was born in the town of Mexico, Oswego county, New York, on the 29th of September, 1830, being a son of William and Nancy (Bliss) Tompkins, the former of whom was born in Saratoga county, and the latter in Oswego county, in which their marriage was solemnized. They continued to reside in Oswego county until 1836, when they came to the west, making the journey by way of the great lakes to Toledo, Ohio, where the father purchased a yoke of oxen, a wagon and a cow, and from that point he drove through to Adrian, Lenawee county, Michigan, and thence came into Jackson county and settled three miles west of the present village of Jefferson, Columbia township, where he purchased one hundred and forty-four acres of government land, the tract being covered with its native timber and entirely unimproved. He cleared this farm and placed the major portion of the same under cultivation, and later traded the place for another tract, of sixty-five acres, in the same township, the latter farm being partially reclaimed and having a log house and other primitive buildings, and here he passed the remainder of his signally honorable and useful life, being held in high esteem as one of the sterling pioneers of the county. He was originally a Whig in his political adherency, but espoused the cause of the Republican party at the time of its organi-

zation and ever afterward remained a stanch advocate of its principles. He died in January, 1872, his devoted wife having been summoned into the life eternal at the age of forty-four years. Of their fourteen children all lived to attain years of maturity. Harriet, Jane, Eliza, William, Sarah, Ann and Laura are deceased; Daniel H. is the immediate subject of this sketch; John, Albert and Edward are deceased; Obediah is a representative farmer of Liberty township; Nancy is the wife of William Silkworth and they reside in the village of Jefferson, and Charles Sidney, the youngest, is likewise deceased, so that there are only three survivors out of this large family.

Daniel H. Tompkins was a lad of six at the time when his parents left their pleasant home in New York state and came to Michigan to locate in the midst of a veritable wilderness, denying themselves the many comforts and conveniences which had previously been theirs in order to attain a greater prosperity if possible in the end. On the pioneer farm he was reared to the sturdy discipline implied, while he attended school in a little shanty, which was three miles distant and to and from which he trudged his way through the forest, laying thus the foundation for the broad fund of practical information which he has gained by personal application and active association with men and affairs. He remained on the home farm until he had attained his majority, and thereafter continued to attend school during the winter terms, while he found employment on neighboring farms during the summer seasons, while later he began farming on shares. In April, 1861, Mr. Thompson purchased eighty acres of land in Napoleon township. The land was exceptionally rough and herculean effort was demanded in reclamation and improvement. When the subject took possession of the place the improvements consisted of a small log house and a stable, while about seven acres of the land had been furrowed by the plowshare. By energy and good management Mr. Tompkins has developed a valuable and productive farm, having about seventy acres under a high state of cultivation, while he at all times has been progressive and industrious and has wrought out his own success through consecutive endeavor and is well deserving the prosperity attained and of the honored American title of a self-made man. He carries on a general farming business, giving scrupulous care to all departments of the same and thus gaining the maximum returns for his enterprise. He has ever been essentially public-spirited and has given a stalwart support to the Democratic party, though he has never manifested desire for official preferment.

On the 4th of July, 1859, Mr. Tompkins celebrated more than the anniversary of the attaining of our national independence, since on that day was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sallie Ann Sanborn, who was born in Massena Springs, St. Lawrence county, New York, coming of stanch New England lineage on both sides. She is a daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Pike) Sanborn, the former of whom was born in New Hampshire and the latter in Vermont. They resided for many years in St. Lawrence county, and there Mr. Sanborn died. His widow later came to Michigan, and she died in Branch county. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are deceased except Mrs. Tompkins and her brother Horatio, who is a resident of Lodi, California,

where he is engaged in the real-estate business. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins brief record is as follows: Eldora died at the age of twenty-two years, having been a young woman of beautiful character and one who was most popular in the community in which she passed her life, while the same facts hold true in regard to her sister Flora, who died at the same age; William, who is a successful young farmer of Napoleon township, married Miss Cora Morris, and they have five children, Heyno, Imo, Zera, Willis and Glendale; Nora is the wife of Frank Hawley, and they reside in the town of Pullman, Washington; Blanche is the wife of Herbert Hastings, a farmer of this township and agent for the Deering Harvesting Machine Company, and they have one child, Paul Theodore; and Inez, the youngest, still remains at the parental home. Mrs. Tompkins died on May 18, 1903, after several months of illness.

DARWIN J. WINCHELL.

Darwin J. Winchell was born in the village of Napoleon, on the 18th of December, 1839, being a son of Aaron R. and Lovica L. (Griffin) Winchell, the former of whom was born in West Rutland, Vermont, on the 22d of August, 1810, while the latter was born in Sandy Hill, New York. The father was reared and educated in the old Green Mountain state, where he learned the trade of cabinetmaking, and there continued to reside until about the year 1834, when he came to the wilds of Jackson county. He located in what is now the village of Napoleon, its site at the time being marked by only two houses, and here devoted his attention to his trade for some time, making chairs for use in the homes of the early settlers. After residing in the village for a short time he located on the farm now owned and occupied by the subject of this sketch. He secured one hundred and sixty acres of wild land, in section 34, and here erected a log house of the primitive type, it having been located about one rod to the east of the present comfortable and attractive residence, which he erected about sixty years ago. He succeeded in reclaiming the major portion of his land, and the results of his earnest and indefatigable labors are shown in the well tilled fields and fine meadows of the present day. He and his devoted wife endured the various vicissitudes and inconveniences incidental to the pioneer epoch, but they labored with a definite purpose in view and in due time success and prosperity attended their efforts. Aaron R. Winchell's death occurred on his old homestead, his wife surviving him about fifteen years. He served for twenty-one years as justice of the peace, and his advice and counsel were held in high estimation in the community, for he was a man of excellent intellectual powers and good judgment, reading much and with discrimination and keeping himself well informed on the questions and issues of the hour. He took a deep interest in local affairs and was originally a Whig in his political proclivities, but finally transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party, of whose cause he was thereafter a stanch advocate until his death. In addition to the office mentioned he had also rendered effective service as a member of the constabulary of the county. He and his wife became the parents of two children, of whom the subject

of this review was the first born. His sister, Elmina, was born on the 16th of August, 1857, and became the wife of Albert Palmer, and died at the age of twenty-five.

Darwin J. Winchell received his early educational training in the district schools, and for one year continued his studies in the school at Leoni, while he became inured to the sturdy work of the homestead while he was still a boy, and he was but eighteen years of age at the time when he assumed the supervision of the homestead. In 1873 he located in the village of Napoleon, where he conducted a successful livery business for the following twenty-two years, also having a star route mail-service contract during all those years. After retiring from this business he returned to the homestead, some seven years ago, and has here given his attention consecutively to general farming, being recognized as one of the progressive and prosperous farmers of this section of the county and holding the unlimited esteem of the community in which practically his entire life has been passed. His farm comprises one hundred and sixty acres, of which one hundred acres are maintained under a high state of cultivation. He gives his allegiance to the Democratic party but has never been an aspirant for office, though his interest in the cause of education has led him to consent to serve as a member of the school board of his district, while he has always shown a true civic pride and has lent his aid and influence in support of enterprises and projects advanced for the general welfare.

On the 23d of February, 1862, Mr. Winchell was united in marriage to Miss Almira H. Lewis, who was born in Erie county, New York, on the 22d of October, 1844, being a daughter of George and Philida (Gallup) Lewis, the former of whom was born in Seneca county, New York, on the 14th of January, 1817, while the latter was born in Erie county, that state, on the 11th of March, 1817, their marriage being there solemnized in the year 1840. In 1850 they came to Michigan, taking up their residence in the western part of Napoleon township, where Mr. Lewis purchased eighty acres of land, partly reclaimed. There the family retained their home for eighteen years, the place being now owned by Thomas Saunt, and thereafter Mr. Lewis bought another tract of seventy acres in the same township, where he resided fifteen years, at the expiration of which he purchased his present homestead, while in addition to this he owns another tract, comprising forty acres. He had followed the trade of carpenter in New York, and devoted more or less attention to the same for a few years after taking up his abode in Jackson county. He has never sought office but is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and is one of the sterling pioneer citizens of the county. He is a valued member of the First Baptist church in the village of Napoleon, his wife likewise having been a member of the same, her death occurring on the 18th of January, 1892. Of their seven children the following is a brief record: Anson, who enlisted as a member of a Michigan regiment during the war of the Rebellion, died at West Point, Kentucky, in 1861, while in the service; Eliza has never married and has constantly remained at the parental home; Almira is the wife of the subject of this sketch; Aurelia is the wife of Peter Standish, of Jackson; Helen is the wife of Morris H. Covert, a farmer of Napoleon township; Eugene died at the age of twenty-sev-

en and Emma is the wife of Adelbert Case, a farmer of Napoleon. Mr. and Mrs. Winchell are the parents of three children, viz: Reed G. resides in Jackson and is interested in the Condensed Milk Company. He married Miss Hattie White, of Jackson, and they have four sons, Grant, Harry, Forrest and Roland. Cora C. is the wife of John Kane, who is successfully engaged in the drug and general merchandise business in the village of Onsted, Lenawee county, and they have one daughter, Iva L. Fay L. is associated with his father in the management of the homestead. He married Miss Gertrude Ward and they have one son, Wilfred. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees in Napoleon, and in politics is a Democrat, and is known as one of the able and energetic young farmers of the county. Mrs. Winchell is a member of the Baptist church in Napoleon and takes a deep interest in its work.

LEONARD H. FIELD.

In point of years of consecutive identification with the general merchandise business Mr. Field undoubtedly takes precedence of all merchants between Detroit and Chicago, and his name represents a power in the business life of southern Michigan, while the extensive establishment with which he has so long been identified is one of the most important department stores in this section of the state and one which has ever maintained the highest reputation for reliability and fair and honorable dealings, representing one of the leading commercial enterprises in the city of Jackson. Of the L. H. Field Company the subject is the president, while he also figures as the founder of the business.

Leonard Hamilton Field comes of a stanch old New England stock, and is a representative of the twelfth generation recorded in the specific history issued of the Field family in America, with whose annals the name has been identified from the early colonial epoch. Mr. Field was born in Conway, Franklin county, Massachusetts, on the 8th of July, 1838, being a son of William and Submit (Hamilton) Field, both of whom passed their entire lives in the Old Bay state, the father having been a farmer by vocation. The old family homestead at Conway is still known as Field's Hill, and has been held in the possession of the family for several generations. Mr. Field secured his early educational training in the village schools of his native town and supplemented the same by a course in the Conway Academy. In 1856, at the age of eighteen years, he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, and took the position of errand boy in a general store of which his brother, Samuel G., soon afterward became proprietor. He remained with his brother until 1860, when he entered the employ of a large firm at Savannah, Georgia, where he remained until the outbreak of the Rebellion, in the following year, when, his sympathies naeurally being with the cause of the Union, he returned to the north in order to avoid being called upon to serve in the Confederate army. He located at Springfield, Massachusetts, at this time, and there remained about a year in the employ of J. T. Rockwood & Company. He then returned to Northampton and secured a position in the mercantile establishment of Stoddard &

Lincoln, soon afterward becoming a member of the firm of Stone, Field & Wakefield, of that place, the business conducted by the concern having been established by Mr. Stone a number of years previously. Within two years Mr. Field became sole proprietor, and there continued the business successfully until the autumn of 1869, when he sold the same to his former partner, E. E. Wakefield. Soon afterward he came to Jackson and here purchased the established dry-goods business of W. R. & S. C. Reynolds, the same figuring as the nucleus of the extensive general merchandise business which has been built up under his able and effective supervision. With a brief interim he has since been consecutively engaged in this line of enterprise in Jackson for a period of thirty-four years, which fact amply justifies the statement previously made as to his being now the oldest merchant in the line between Detroit and Chicago, so far as consecutive identification is concerned. On the 1st of February, 1901, in order to more fully meet the demands placed upon the setablishment by its large and representative patronage, the business was incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, while the title was changed from L. H. Field to its present form,—the L. H. Field Company. As before stated, Mr. Field is president of the company, while his son William B. is vice-president and general manager. The large and well appointed establishment of the company is located at the corner of Main and Jackson streets, and the extent of the stock carried and business transacted is indicated in the fact that a floor space of about twenty-two thousand feet is utilized for the accommodation of the thirteen departments of the business. Employment is afforded to an average of about seventy persons, and the annual business now exceeds a quarter of a million dollars. Thirteen of the old employes of the concern were made stockholders in the company at the time of its organization, and thus the business is conducted on a co-operative plan. Mr. Field holds a high position in local business circles and may well take pride in the results of his well directed efforts since taking up his residence in Michigan's Central City. He is a member of the directorate of the Union Bank since its organization and is known as one of the representative business men and progressive and loyal citizens of Jackson. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party and his religious faith is that of the Christian Science church.

On the 10th of December, 1867, Mr. Field was united in marriage to Mrs. Alla Parkman (Rayner) Perkins, daughter of Thomas L. and Eunice (Learned) Rayner, and widow of David W. Perkins, of Chicago. The children of this union are as follows: William B., who is vice-president of the L. H. Field Company, as before noted; Mrs. William C. Carter, of Chicago; Rayner, who is identified with the Trask-Field Company, manufacturers of gasoline engines, in Jackson, and Leonard H., Jr., who is in the employ of the firm of Peabody & Sterns, architects, of Boston, Massachusetts. The mother of these children passed away on the 5th of November, 1892, and on the 9th of September, 1896, Mr. Field was united in marriage to Miss Mary Martell, of Jackson. One child has been born to this union, Martell.

DUNCAN HYNDMAN, M. D.

The attractive village of Norvell, in the township of the same name, has an able representative of the medical profession in the person of Dr. Hyndman, who is a Scotsman and who has the canny characteristics so typical of the sons of the land of hills and heather. The Doctor was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 8th of March, 1845, being a son of Peter and Margaret (McKillop) Hyndman, both of whom were born in the same section of Scotland, as were also both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of the Doctor, John Hyndman and William McKillop, the respective families having been long identified with the history of Argyleshire and having had many able and influential representatives.

John Hyndman came to America in an early day and setled in Elgin county, province of Ontario, Canada, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and there he passed the remainder of his life, while grandfather McKillop was for many years engaged in the revenue service in Great Britain. The father of the Doctor was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1818, and the mother war born in the same county in 1827. They were married in Campbelltown, the same county, in 1844. The father was there reared and educated, while he learned the trade of tailor in his youth, in Glasgow, and followed the same for a long term of years. He remained in Elgin, Ontario, until the early 'seventies, when he joined the subject in Jackson county, and he and the mother of the Doctor are now living in Brooklyn, Jackson county. Peter and Margaret Hyndman became the parents of eleven children, six of whom are living at the present time, the subject of this review being the eldest, while it is interesting to record that three of the number are successful practicing physicians in Jackson county.

Dr. Duncan Hyndman was eleven years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to Canada, and he received his early educational discipline in the schools of Elgin, Ontario, so improving his advantages in this line that he became eligible for pedagogic honors, having been a successful teacher for several years in the schools of Ontario. He early formulated plans for his future career, his definite idea being to prepare himself for the medical profession. It may be noted in the connection that in his early school days he was a most intimate friend of the well known journalist and novelist, Robert Barr, who long wrote under the nom de plume of "Luke Sharp." At the age of twenty years Doctor Hyndman entered the medical department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1869, while he has since taken several post-graduate courses and has at all times kept abreast of the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, while he is known as an able diagnostician, ready to anticipate complications and forefend them by proper treatment, and thus he has been most successful in his professional work, while this success has been furthered by his ever gracious bearing and abiding sympathy, which have endeared him to those to whom he has ministered. Shortly after his graduation he came to Norvell, this county, where he has ever since continued in the active practice of his profession, building up a large and representative practice in his chosen field and having the confidence and

high regard of all who know him. In politics he exercises his franchise in support of the principles and policies of the Democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Hyndman being an Episcopalian. He has taken an active interest in educational affairs, and has served for many years as a member of the board of education of Norvell. In 1898 the Doctor was nominated by his party for the legislature, and made a splendid race, being beaten by but one vote. In 1902 he was urged to accept the nomination for state senator from the tenth senatorial district, consisting of Jackson and Washtenaw counties, in which his chances for election would have been excellent, but he declined the honor, preferring to devote his time and attention to his profession. Fraternally he is identified with the time-honored order of Freemasonry, in which he has passed the degrees of the lodge, chapter and council.

In 1869, Dr. Hyndman was united in marriage to Miss Alice Mason, who was born in Port Stanley, Ontario, Canada, being a daughter of Samuel Mason, a native of England, whence he emigrated to Canada in his youthful days. Dr. and Mrs. Hyndman have one son, Mason D., who is now attending the Collegiate Institute at St. Thomas, Ontario.

WILLIAM S. CULVER.

The thriving and attractive village of Brooklyn numbers the subject of this sketch among its representative business men, and his popularity indicates the confidence and esteem in which he is held in his native county. He conducts a very successful general merchandise business and is also the owner of the Exchange Bank, one of the solid financial institutions of the county.

Mr. Culver is a native son of Jackson county, having been born on the parental homestead, in that part of Napoleon township which was later segregated therefrom and designated as Norvell township, and the date of his birth was February 15, 1840. He is a son of Cyrus and Polly (Sherman) Culver, being the eldest of their three children, all of whom are living. Cyrus Culver was born in Chester, Massachusetts, on the 19th of March, 1812, and his death occurred on his farm in Jackson county, on the 30th of March, 1856. His wife was born in Schuyler county, New York, on the 3rd of July, 1817, and she was summoned into eternal rest on the 5th of July, 1853. Martin Culver, the grandfather of the subject, was born in Massachusetts, whence he removed with his family to the state of New York, where he continued to reside until 1838, when he came to Jackson county, Michigan and settled on a tract of wild land in what is now Norvell township, becoming one of the honored and influential pioneers of the county. He was accompanied by his three sons, and one of them, Marvin, located on an adjoining farm, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was the father of Mrs. Dorr Lawrence, who now resides in Chelsea, this county. Grandfather Culver died in 1855, at the age of seventy-two years. Cyrus Culver became the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres, was a man of progressive ideas, was upright and honorable in all the relations of life and was one of the representative citizens of this section of the county. He

was a Democrat in his political proclivities and his wife was a consistent member of the Methodist church.

The maternal ancestry of the subject is of distinguished order, and the family has had many eminent representatives in America. The lineage is traced back to Henry Sherman, who died in Dedham, Essex county, England, in 1589, while his wife, Agnes, died in 1580, their children being five in number, of whom the eldest was Henry, who married Susan Hills, who bore him ten children, his death occurring in 1610. Edmund, the fourth child of Henry and Susan Sherman, was born in 1575, and in 1611 he married Judith Angin, five children being the issue of this union. He figures as the first representative of the family in America, whither he immigrated about 1633, settling in Watertown (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, while later he resided for a time in Weathersfield, Connecticut, whence he finally removed to New Haven, that state, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. Their son Samuel was born in 1618, and in 1640 he married Sarah Mitchell, who bore him nine children, his death occurring on the 15th of April, 1700. He was a representative citizen of the Nutmeg state, and his remains were interred in the old Stratford cemetery, in what is now Bridgeport. Benjamin Sherman, the eighth child of Samuel and Sarah Sherman, is the next in order of the direct line to the subject of this review. He was born in 1661, and married Rebecca Phippeny, of Boston, Massachusetts, who bore him nine sons and five daughters. Enos, the fifth son, was born in January, 1697, and married Abigail Walker, one child being the issue of the union, Josiah, who was born in 1729 and died in 1815. He married Miriam Gregory and they became the parents of six children, of whom the second was Walker, who was born on the 4th of January, 1761, and who died on the 31st of August, 1851. He married Anna Bennett and they had two children, of whom the elder was Lemuel, the grandfather of Mr. Culver. Lemuel Sherman was born on the 1st of November, 1790, and his death occurred December 20, 1826. He married Lydia Beardslee, who was born January 21, 1787, and who died July 15, 1844. Of their five children, Polly, the mother of the subject, was the eldest (the dates of her birth and death have already been entered). Hon, Roger Sherman, who was born at Newton, Massachusetts, on the 19th of April, 1721, died in New Haven, Connecticut, July 23, 1793, having been one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was a descendant of John Sherman, the sixth child of Henry Sherman, mentioned in this connection Hon. Charles T., General William T. and Hon. John Sherman were descended from Samuel Sherman, of the second generation in America, through the latter's fifth son, Deacon John Sherman, who was born in 1650.

William Sherman Culver, to whom this review is dedicated, received his early education in the common schools of Jackson county, while he continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until the death of his father, being fourteen years of age at the time. He then, on the 1st of March, 1854, secured a clerkship in the general store of A. P. Bates, in Brooklyn, retaining this position one year, at the expiration of which he entered the employ of the firm

of Cook, Austin & Sherman, the last mentioned being an uncle of his and the general manager of the business, which was likewise conducted in the village of Brooklyn. He remained with this concern for a period of nine years, at the expiration of which, in 1864, he engaged in business on his own account, entering into partnership with Henry C. Clark, now a resident of Ionia county, and conducting a general mercantile business in Brooklyn, under the firm name of Culver & Clark. This association continued for twelve years and Mr. Culver then purchased his partner's interest, and continued the business under the title of Culver's Cash Store. In 1897 he effected the organization of a stock company, which was incorporated under the title of the W. S. Culver Company, three of his clerks becoming members of the company, and under this name the business has since been successfully carried on, the trade being of a representative character and being derived from the wide radius of country tributary to the village. In 1866 Mr. Culver located his store in its present commodious quarters, and in 1884 he erected in the village the handsome and substantial brick block, on the site of the old store, which bears his name, the same being one of the best in the town. The mercantile establishment is well equipped and in the same is carried a large and select stock of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., while it is recognized as the leading enterprise of the sort in the town. In 1893 Mr. Culver purchased the fixtures and good will of the Farmers' Bank, of Colonel King, and forthwith established the Exchange Bank, as a private institution. Through his well directed management and executive ability the bank has gained high prestige, and its resources are such that it is one of the stable financial institutions of the county and one which commands an excellent patronage. Mr. Culver publishes quarterly statements of the condition of his banking business, and this procedure is unique in the connection, as is evident when we note the fact that it is the only private bank in the Union to follow this plan, which is that of the national and state banks. The bank has been successful from its initiation and is on a most sound and prosperous footing.

Mr. Culver is progressive and public-spirited and his influence and aid are ever extended in support of measures and undertakings for the general good of the community and the advancement of the interests of his home town. In politics he pays allegiance to the Democratic party, and while not a seeker of public office he has rendered effective service in various offices of trust and responsibility, having been for six years incumbent of the office of township treasurer, four years township clerk, and three years township supervisor. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal church, of which both he and his wife are communicants, taking a deep interest in the various departments of church work, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the commandery degrees, and also to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Culver has one of the most attractive homes in Brooklyn, the same being a commodious modern residence, on Chicago street.

On the 2d of January, 1862, Mr. Culver was united in marriage to Miss Betty Clark, who was born in Columbia township,

this county, being a daughter of Archibald Clark, one of the honored pioneers of Jackson county, where he took up his residence in the 'thirties, coming here from Erie county, New York, and here passing the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Culver became the parents of two children, namely: Lizzie, who became the wife of Bert W. Amsden, and who died in March, 1892, leaving three children, and Louise, who is the wife of William Parker, a member of the W. S. Culver Company.

EMMETT N. PALMER, M. D.

One of the representative members of the medical fraternity in Jackson county is Dr. Palmer, who is engaged in practice in Brooklyn and who holds high rank in his profession, while his ability and courtesy have won him the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a man of high intellectual and professional attainments and has ever shown a loyal interest in all that concerns the progress and prosperity of the community in which he has maintained his home for more than thirty years, while he has been called upon to lend his services in positions of public trust and responsibility.

Emmett Newton Palmer was born on the old homestead farm, in Bridgewater township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 9th of June, 1840, being the eldest son of Colonel David W. and Fidelia (Randall) Palmer, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in the state of New York. They became the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom none are now deceased. Joseph Palmer, the grandfather of the Doctor, was a native of Connecticut, and a representative of one of the old and honored families of New England. He removed to the state of New York in the early part of the last century, and there continued to reside until 1860, when he joined his son David W., who had taken up his residence in Michigan nearly thirty years previously. In his native township in Connecticut there were seven persons who bore the name of Joseph Palmer, and this led to the giving to each a nickname, in order to avoid confusion in identifying each of the number, and it was the fortune of Grandfather Palmer to merit and receive the sobriquet of "Honest Joe." He was for many years a successful and popular teacher in the common schools. He died in Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1861, at the age of seventy-three years.

Colonel David W. Palmer was reared and educated in the state of New York, and was about five years of age at the time when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Madison county, New York, where he continued to reside until 1836, when he emigrated to Michigan and located in Clinton, Lenawee county, where he was engaged in teaching school for the ensuing nine years, being a man of much ability and being one of the successful pioneer pedagogues of the new state. At the expiration of the time noted he removed to Washtenaw county, where he purchased a quarter section of land in Bridgewater township, developing a good farm and there continuing his residence until he was called to the life eternal, passing away in 1896, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. His abilities and sterling character led to his diversi-

fying his interests and labors, and it should be noted that for many years he was incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, while such was the confidence reposed in him and such the appreciation of his services that he was retained in the office of township clerk for the long period of forty years. For a number of years he also held the position of secretary of the Washtenaw County Mutual Insurance Company. While a resident of the state of New York he had been a member of the state militia, becoming captain of his company, and after coming to Michigan he continued to take an active interest in military affairs, and in 1836 he was appointed colonel of the Michigan militia by the governor of the state. In the state of New York Colonel Palmer married Miss Flora Randall, who there died, leaving one son, Francis Marion, who is now a resident of Bridgewater. The subject of this sketch was the eldest son of the second marriage, as has been before noted. His mother was summoned into eternal rest in 1899, at the age of seventy-nine years, both she and her husband having been members of the Baptist church, while the latter was a Democrat in his political proclivities.

Dr. Palmer received his preliminary education in the common schools of Washtenaw county, and then entered the high school at Ypsilanti, where he continued his studies under the direction of Prof. Joseph Estabrook, who was one of the leading educators of the state, having later been superintendent of public instruction for several years, and also regent of the state university. After leaving the high school the subject was matriculated in the medical department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, where he completed the prescribed course and was graduated in March, 1869, receiving his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He forthwith entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession, locating at Manchester, Washtenaw county, where he soon gained precedence through his well directed and able efforts, and there he continued until 1872, when he came to his present location, in the village of Brooklyn, where he controls a practice which ramifies throughout the surrounding country and which is of representative character. For three years he also conducted a drug store in the village, but found that the demands placed upon him in connection with his regular professional duties rendered it expedient for him to withdraw from this enterprise. He keeps in touch with the advances made in both branches of his profession, being a close student of the best standard and periodical literature pertaining thereto and being known as a physician and surgeon of marked skill and ability. He is a member of the county, state and tri-state medical societies. He served for seven years as a member of the surgical staff of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, while a resident of Manchester and Brooklyn, and for twenty-one years he served as health officer of Columbia township. For seven years he rendered most efficient service in the office of county examiner of schools, while he was a member of the board of education of Brooklyn for twelve years, and served nine years as president of the village of Brooklyn, having had no opposition for the position on the occasion of his election in the last three years of his service. He is retained as medical examiner for all the life insurance

companies doing business in this section of the county. In politics he is independent, and his religious faith is that of the Universal church, of which Mrs. Palmer likewise is a member. They have a beautiful home in the village, and the same is a center of gracious and refined hospitality.

On the 21st of August, 1870, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Palmer to Miss Nettie L. Williams, who was born and reared in Washtenaw county, being a daughter of F. J. Williams, one of the sterling pioneers of the county. She entered the "land of the leal" on the 18th of September, 1886, having been thirty-six years of age at the time of her death. She left one son, Frederick W., of whom specific mention will be made in an appending paragraph. On the 8th of October, 1890, Dr. Palmer consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Myra Fay Ladd, who was born in Norvell township, this county, being a daughter of James and Caroline (Webster) Fay, and the issue of this union is one daughter, Marian Fay. The Doctor is identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degrees, and also with the Knights of the Maccabees, while he is distinctively popular in the professional, business and social circles of the community in which he has so long made his home.

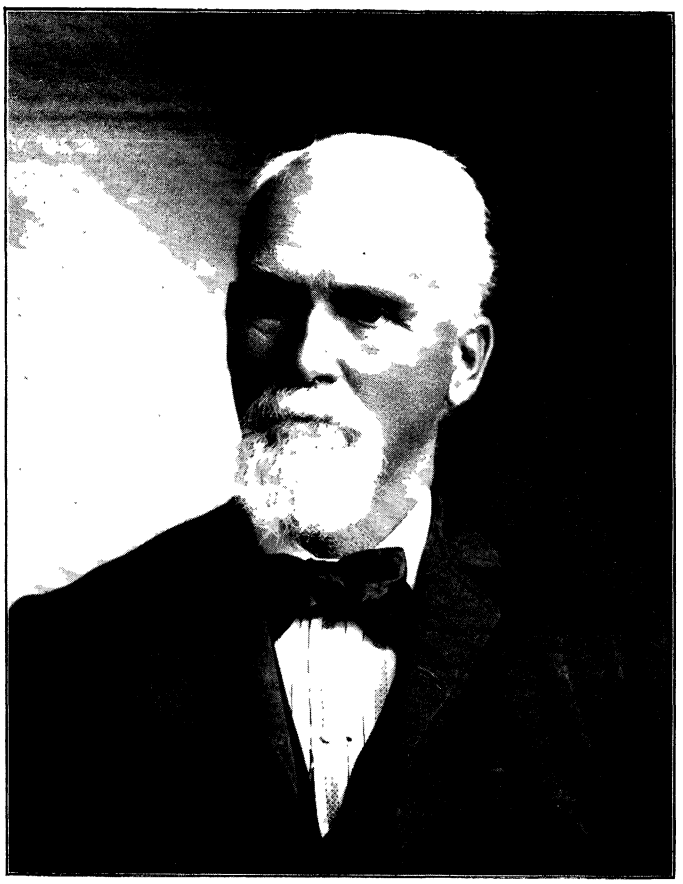
Frederick W. Palmer, M. D., the only son of the subject, is one of the finely qualified young physicians and surgeons of the county, and his career has been somewhat exceptional, by reason of his professional services in the Spanish-American war in the Philippines. He was born in Brooklyn on the 15th of May, 1874, and after completing the course in the Brooklyn high school he entered the medical department of his father's alma mater, the University of Michigan, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1875, this being the first class to be graduated after the course was extended to four instead of three years. He received his degree and his professional ability was shown at the time, since he was the successful competitor for the position of house physician in the university hospital, of the University of Michigan, where he did most efficient work for the two years succeeding his graduation. He then came to the parental home and became associated with his father in practice, continuing for one year, at the expiration of which, in 1898, he enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment of Michigan Volunteer Infantry, at the time of the Spanish war, and accompanied the same to Cuba in the capacity of hospital steward. He was sent back from Cuba to the United States with the first transport of wounded soldiers, and was later honorably discharged from the service, and was appointed assistant surgeon at Camp Alger, in Virginia, being later transferred to Camp Mead, near Philadelphia, whence he was sent to Somerville, South Carolina, where he remained until May, 1899, when he resigned his office. In September of the same year he was tendered a similar position in connection with the service in the Philippines, and started for the new Oriental possessions of the United States in September, 1899. There he was appointed assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain, and had charge of the second largest hospital on the Islands at Nueva Caceras, continuing in this responsible position until his resignation, in December, 1902. The young doctor had a number of narrow escapes while assisting

in the removal of wounded from the battle fields, and was severely wounded while in the Philippines, while on another occasion his life was saved by the friendly aid of two native Filipinos. After his return from the orient he rejoined his father in Brooklyn, and the two are now associated in practice, the son proving a most able coadjutor and being one of the popular young men of the county.

WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

He of whom this brief sketch is given is one of the honored pioneer citizens of Jackson county, where he has lived from his boyhood days until he has attained the psalmist's span of three score years and ten and where he is known as a prosperous and substantial farmer, having personally contributed his quota to the reclamation and development of this section of the Wolverine state and having gained success by individual and strenuous effort.

William H. Adams, of Tompkins township, was born in the town of Lyons, Wayne county New York, on the 8th of September, 1832, being a son of David and Hannah (Perrine) Adams, both of whom were born in the Empire state, the respective families having been established in America in the colonial epoch. The father of the subject was a jeweler by trade and was also engaged in the grocery business in Lyons prior to his emigration to the wilds of the state of Michigan, in which he took up his residence prior to its admission to the Union. In 1835 he came to this state and after making a preliminary survey of the advantages and attractions offered in various localities, he finally took up a tract of three hundred and sixty acres of government land in section 18, Tompkins township, Jackson county, and also secured other land in the county, making a total of four hundred and twenty acres, the same being covered with its native timber, while no improvements had been made. The deed to the property bore the signature of Martin Van Buren, who was then President of the United States. After entering claim to this land he returned to his home in New York for his family, and in the following year they came through to their new home in the wilderness, bravely facing the ordeal which involved the loss of the many advantages enjoyed in their old home and the enduring of many vicissitudes. They came by boat on the lakes to Detroit and thence made the trip to Jackson county with teams and wagons, which transported the members of the family and the small supply of household goods absolutely required. Upon locating on their forest farm they were far removed from the source of supplies and the nearest mill was at Albion, twenty miles distant, while all provisions had to be brought overland. Mr. Adams was one of the few settlers in the county who had horses, the major portion of the teams utilized being oxen. He cleared a large amount of land and was known as one of the most energetic and progressive pioneers of the section, while he became one of the most influential men of the community. In 1837-8 he was associate judge of the circuit court, and for two years thereafter he was warden of the Michigan state prison, which had been shortly before located in Jackson, he having been the third person appointed to this responsible position. In 1842 he returned to his farm, where he con-



WILLIAM H. ADAMS.



MRS. HARRIET ADAMS.



MRS. CORNELIA ADAMS.

tinued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 27th of February, 1879, at which time he was about eighty years of age. He served for the long period of thirty-one years in the office of justice of the peace, and was a man whose counsel and advice were freely sought by all classes, for he was the soul of kindliness and tolerance and was endowed with fine mentality and mature judgment. In politics he originally gave his support to the Whig party, but identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and was ever afterward a stalwart advocate of its principles. It will be remembered that it is to the distinction of Jackson county that the "grand old party" had its birth within its confines, the preliminary organization of the Republican party having been effected in the little city of Jackson in the year 1854. The mother of the subject, a noble type of the pioneer women who so well played their part in forwarding the march of civilization in this now favored and opulent section of the state, was summoned into eternal rest on the 5th of September, 1885, at the age of about eighty-one years. Both she and her husband were active and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in the early days their home was ever open to the itinerant clergymen and circuit riders of the church.

This worthy couple became the parents of five children, of whom brief individual mention is here made: George P., who was born in the year 1826, married Miss Elizabeth Hewlett, who is now deceased, while he is at this time a resident of Tompkins township. They had one child, William N. Helen, the second of the children, died in infancy. William H. is the immediate subject of this review. Ellen is the widow of George J. Townley, who was a successful farmer of this townsip and of whom an individual memoir appears on other pages of this work. Jane A. is the widow of Jacob S. Pope and she now resides with her sister, Mrs. Townley.

William H. Adams was but four years of age at the time of his parents' removal from New York state to this county, and thus his earliest recollentions are of the scenes and conditions of the pioneer era in the locality in which he has ever since maintained his residence, while he had the beneficent privileges of a home in which refinement and culture were in evidence, even though the domicile and its equipments were humble and unpretentious, while his educational opportunities aside from the direction given by his parents were such as were afforded in the primitive log school-house of the locality and period. As a boy he had the privilege of guiding the unwieldy ox teams through the various maneuvers incidental to breaking new land and placing it under cultivation, and it may be said that no slight skill was demanded in directing the tortuous course of the animals through the midst of snags, stones and stumps. He was able to supplement his education by attending school in the village of Albion for quite a while, the now thriving and attractive city then having a population of about five hundred inhabitants. Mr. Adams continued to assist in the work of the homestead farm until he had attained the age of twenty years, when he initiated his independent business career by purchasing a tract of eighty acres in section 5, Tompkins township, and he simultaneously assumed connubial responsibilities, so that he and his wife started out

side by side to wrest success from the hands of fate. They took up their residence on the farm and there remained until 1855, when he located in the city of Jackson, becoming keeper at the state prison, and being thus employed until 1861, when he went to Kalamazoo county, where he had charge of a farm of six hundred acres for the ensuing two years, at the expiration of which he traveled throughout the state buying lumber for the Jackson Wagon Company, in whose employ he continued for about one year. In 1864 Mr. Adams returned to his farm, and here he has ever since continued to maintain his home, while he has developed one of the fine rural estates of this section, having cleared the original eighty acres, to which he has added by purchase of a contiguous tract so that he is now the owner of one hundred and forty-six acres, the old home, all of which is under effective cultivation and equipped with the best of permanent improvements, while he has also provided each of his children with a good farm. In politics Mr. Adams has been a stanch supporter of the Republican party from the time of its inception, and while he has never sought public office he was called upon to serve as supervisor of his township, in which position he rendered most effective service during a period of eleven years. He has always taken a deep interest in all that concerned the general welfare and worthy objects have found in him a warm supporter, while he has been particularly active in promoting the cause of education in his locality. He and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his first wife. Mr. Adams is well known in the county and it may well be said that his friends are in number as his acquaintances.

On the 8th of September, 1852, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Adams to Miss Harriet M. Draper, who was born in Erie county, New York, July 25, 1835, being a daughter of Milton Draper, who was born and reared in the state of New York, whence he came to Michigan in the year 1834, making the long overland trip with ox teams. He located in Rives township, this county, and became one of the honored and influential farmers and pioneers of this section, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. It may be said that the family made their advent in the county in a rather unique equipage, since he brought his wife and baby to the new home on a load of hay, while the plodding oxen furnished the motive power. Mr. and Mrs. Adams became the parents of four children, concerning whom the following is a record: Lilly became the wife of William H. Haven, a farmer of Springport township, and to them were born three sons, one of whom is deceased, the living being Howard W. and Claire. Mrs. Haven died at the age of forty-five years. William D., a successful farmer of Tompkins township, married Miss Alice Davis, and of their ten children seven are living. Oscar G., a well known farmer of Springport township, married Miss Addie Jones, and of their eight children three are deceased. Fred C., who is engaged in farming in Tompkins township, married Miss Mary Buck, and they have two children. The loved and devoted wife of Mr. Adams' youth remained by his side until the 11th of September, 1884, when death set its seal upon her mortal lips and she passed for-

ward to the "land of the leal." On the 7th of June, 1887, Mr. Adams married Miss Cornelia Jameson, a daughter of James M. Jameson, who came to Jackson county from Lyons, New York, in company with the father of the subject. He located in Springport township and became one of the successful farmers and influential citizens of the county, having served as supervisor of that township for several years. Mrs. Adams was born in Springport, Jackson county, April 21, 1842. She attended the local schools, and also at Albion and the State Normal, after which she taught school, and then for nine years was employed in the office of the recorder of Jackson county. She died April 25, 1903.

JAMES H. ROSE.

Mr. Rose is a native of the city of London, England, where he was born on the 3d of April, 1855, being a son of ——— and Elizabeth Rose, both of whom were born and reared in England. When the subject was but three years of age his father died and his mother subsequently became the wife of Alfred Webb, who came with his family to America in 1860, at which time Mr. Rose was a lad of five years. They located in Pontiac, Oakland county, Michigan, where Mr. Webb engaged in the butchering business until his death, which occurred in December, 1901. His wife, the mother of the subject, died when the latter was but nine years of age, and he passed the remaining years of his boyhood and early youth in the home of Robert Tone, Jr., a farmer of Portland township, Ionia county, where he aided in the work of the farm and secured his educational discipline in the public schools. When he was eighteen years of age his employer died and Mr. Rose then went to the village of Pewamo, Ionia county, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the trade of harnessmaking, becoming a skilled workman. At the expiration of this period he went to the village of Lyons, same county, where he was employed as driver of an omnibus by Henry Sering for eighteen months, at the expiration of which time he became associated with Frank Coon in the purchase of the livery business and 'bus line of his employer. They continued the enterprise in partnership for three and one-half years and Mr. Rose then sold his interest in the business to his partner and purchased a farm of forty acres, in Portland township, that county, there carrying on operations about three years and then renting the place and repurchasing the livery business in Lyons. A few years later he sold out and returned to the farm, where he resided about three years, and then disposed of the property and established himself in the harness business at Sebewa, Ionia county, but shortly afterward he returned to Lyons, where for the ensuing four years he was in the employ of Mark Fisk, who was conducting the livery business and transfer line at that time. On the 13th of March, 1893, Mr. Rose came to Rives Junction, Jackson county, where he established himself in the harness business, and here he has ever since successfully carried on operations in this line, while he has expanded the scope of his enterprise and now handles farming implements, carriages, wagons, etc., having built up a representative and profitable business and being

known as a thoroughly progressive and reliable dealer and public-spirited citizen. He has a pleasant home in the village, owning his residence property, while he is also the owner of the well equipped store building in which his business is conducted. In addition to this enterprise he is also engaged in the livery business, having the best facilities for catering to all demands in this particular line.

In politics Mr. Rose has ever been a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker in a local way. January 1, 1900, he was appointed a deputy sheriff of the county, and in this capacity he is still serving, proving a most capable official and being now entered upon his second term. He was school director of his district for the period of six years, and it was principally through his efforts and influence that the new school building in the village was erected. while he has at all times manifested a lively concern in all that touches the welfare of the community. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of the Maccabees, being affiliated with Rives Tent No. 868, at Rives Junction, of which he has served as finance keeper for the past three years, his wife being a member of the Ladies of the Maccabees.

On the 30th of October, 1879, in the village of Lyons, Ionia county, Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Sherwood, who was born in Monroe county, New York, October 30, 1860, being a daughter of Nathan B. Sherwood, who is a painter by trade and who is now living retired in Lyons, where he has made his home for many years. He was a soldier in the Civil war and has been a resident of Michigan from the pioneer days, having come hither from the state of New York. Of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Rose the following is a brief record: Gilbert, who is twenty-two years of age at the time of this writing, is day telegraph operator at Wolverine, Sheboygan county, in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad; Nina Belle remains at the parental home; Robert is employed as a clerk in the general store of C. W. Cook, in Rives Junction; and Carl J. is attending the public schools. Gilbert is a graduate of the high school at Lyons and the other children have been accorded the best available educational advantages. Miss Nina is a milliner by vocation.

LORENZO DEWEY.

Lorenzo Dewey is a native of the Empire state of the Union, having been born in Dansville, Steuben county, New York, on the 13th of June, 1843, a son of Solomon T. and Mary Ann (Blake)Dewey, both of whom are likewise natives of the state of New York, where the former was born on the 16th of September, 1808, and the latter on the 27th of October, 1805. The father of the subject was twice married. On the 1st of September, 1831, he married Miss Mary Ann Shorey, who died April 6, 1836, and on the 13th of October, 1836, he wedded the mother of the subject. Solomon Dewey was reared to manhood in his native state, and there learned the trade of carpenter, to which he devoted his attention for many years, in connection with farming. On the 7th of May, 1844, he arrived with his family in Jackson county, having made

the journey from his old home in New York by way of the lakes to Detroit, and thence coming to Jackson county with team and wagon. He purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land in sections 7 and 8, Waterloo township, this being the homestead now owned by our subject. The land was still covered with its dense growth of native timber and the task which faced this worthy pioneer was one which would have daunted a less valiant soul, while the attractions of his situation were not enhanced by capitalistic reinforcement, since when he arrived in the county he had only one dollar in money left after making the required payment on his place and meeting other absolutely necessary expenses. This dollar he expended for postage, which at that time was two shillings for each letter. Upon his pioneer farm he erected a rude log house of the primitive sort, and here the family took up their abode in the midst of the sylvan wilds and the father then grappled with the unsubdued forces of nature and eventually succeeded in reclaiming his land to cultivation, the forest monarchs falling beneath the strokes of his sturdy ax, while the ox teams was utilized in breaking and cultivating the land. The devoted wife and mother too found ample scope for her efforts, for upon her developed the domestic duties of spinning and making the clothing for the family and neighbors in addition to the other cares of the household. Notwithstanding the privations and arduous toil, happiness was present with its goodly benefices, and the humble home was not lacking in contentment and good cheer. Here the parents remained until they were called from their labors to that home which is prepared for the righteous, the father passing away on the 16th of August, 1863, while his wife was summoned into eternal rest on the 20th of October, 1875, both having been zealous and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while the father of the subject was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. Of his first marriage two sons were born, namely: Solomon M., who is now a successful farmer of Antrim county, Michigan, married Martha Drew, who has borne him nine children, and Samuel E., who first married Loretta Fields and after her death Ella Clemmons, was a farmer of Waterloo township, this county, and later a resident of Stockbridge township. He died in 1896, while of his fourteen children eleven are living at the present time. Solomon T. and Mary A. (Blake) Dewey became the parents of four children, viz: Schuyler S. is a resident of Fitchburg, Ingham county, where he is engaged as a carpenter and joiner. He has been twice married, his first union having been with Louisa Earl, after whose death he married Mrs. Mary Stowell. He has no children. Blake, who is likewise a resident of Fitchburg, engaged in carpentering and house moving, married Miss Alzina Craig, who died in 1900, leaving three children. Lorenzo, the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth. Mary Ann is the wife of Edwin Hawley, a farmer of Bunker Hill township, Ingham county, and they have two children.

Lorenzo Dewey was not yet a year old at the time when his parents took up their abode on the farm which is now his home, and here his entire life has been passed, while he has been consecutively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture, in connection with which he has attained

marked success, while he has witnessed the development of this section into one of the most attractive divisions of the great state of Michigan. In his boyhood he drove the cumbersome ox teams used in breaking and cultivating the land, while he also gained through experience in the manipulation of the grain cradle, before the invention of the reaping and mowing machines. In later times he operated a threshing outfit, continuing in this line of enterprise for a score of years. Upon attaining his legal majority Mr. Dewey assumed the general supervision of the home farm. which comprises one hundred and eighty-nine acres of the most fertile and productive land, the place being well fenced and drained, while the other permanent improvements are of excellent order, and the farm is devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of high grade live stock in the various lines. Mr. Dewey is broad-minded and public-spirited, and in political affairs he uses his own judgment and votes in accordance with his convictions, without regard to strict partisan lines. He has been incumbent of the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years and his aim has ever been to discourage disputation and dissension in his jurisdiction and thus to make the office which he holds justify its name.

On the 26th of September, 1866, Mr. Dewey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Croman, who was born in Waterloo township, this county, September 27, 1843, being a representative of one of its earliest pioneer families, her paternal grandfather having been the second person to make permanent settlement in the township, where he took up his abode in the year 1834. Mrs. Dewey is a daughter of Abraham and Susan (Lincoln) Croman, who was one of the prominent and influential farmers of Waterloo township, where he died on the 15th of April, 1897, his wife passing away on the 20th of January, 1885. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mary, Anson, David, Henry, Ella and Clara, and of the number all are still living but Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Dewey have four children, all of whom have received excellent educational advantages, and their only daughter was for several terms a successful and popular teacher in the district schools. Of the children, record is as follows: Cora is the wife of Henry Coulson, and resides with Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, and they have one child, Mary E.; Arthur U. married Miss Edith Shrey, and Egbert A. and David also remain beneath the parental roof.

GEORGE S. WEINHOLT.

The old Keystone state has contributed to Jackson county not a few worthy and honored citizens, and there are now many representatives of the stanch old Pennsylvania German stock to be found in this section, while notable among the number is the subject of this sketch, who is one of the prosperous and highly esteemed farmers and stock growers of Waterloo township, his well improved place being located within six miles of the village of Grass Lake.

George S. Weinholt was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of October, 1831, being a son of George and Mary (Solenberger) Weinholt, both representatives of families early established in the Keystone state, where both passed their

entire lives, the father of our subject having been a farmer by occupation, while in politics he was originally a Whig and later a Republican. Both he and his wife were devoted members of the Lutheran church and were folk of sterling worth of character, living lives of signal honor and usefulness. They became the parents of nine children, namely: Daniel, George S., John, Samuel, Philip, Michael, Mary, Elias and Katherine. Of the number all are living except Mary and John.

George S. Weinholt was reared on the homestead farm and is indebted to the common schools of the locality and period for his early educational training. He continued to assist his father in the work of the farm until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, and thereafter he was employed at farm work one year, at the expiration of which, in 1854, he was married. From that time forward until the year 1865 he continued to be identified with the agricultural industry in Pennsylvania, and then came to Jackson county, Michigan, locating in Waterloo township, opening a general store at Trist, Michigan, and carrying on business in this line about eight years. On the 4th of July, 1867, on the occasion of a celebration of the day in Waterloo township, Mr. Weinholt had the misfortune to meet with an accident which necessitated the amputation of his left arm near the shoulder joint, the injury which entailed this result being caused by the premature explosion of a cannon. Upon closing out his mercantile business the subject purchased sixty acres of land in section 4, this township, where he continued to be successfully engaged in farming until 1902, when he disposed of the property and purchased his present well improved and valuable place of two hundred and three acres, located in sections 5, 32 and 33, this township. His physical infirmity in the loss of his arm has not proved a handicap to his success, as his present status clearly indicates, and he is recognized as one of the progressive and able members of the county's prosperous agricultural coterie, while his farm is one of the model places of the section. No man in the community is held in higher regard. He has been a stalwart supporter of the cause of the Republican party from the time of its organization, and has been called upon to serve in various positions of public trust and responsibility. For the long period of thirteen years he was incumbent of the office of township treasurer, while he had the distinction of being treasurer of Jackson county for four years, giving a most discriminating and capable administration of the fiscal affairs entrusted to his charge and residing in the city of Jackson during his term of office. He also held the office of clerk of Waterloo township for one year, and in each of these capacities he gained unqualified popular endorsement. He has been active in the work of his party and has attended many of its county, congressional and state conventions as delegate. He and his wife have long been zealous and valued members of the Lutheran church, being identified with the church organization in Waterloo township.

In Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1854, Mr. Weinholt was united in marriage to Miss Lucetta Lutz, who was born in that county in February, 1837, being a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Weyle) Lutz, who were likewise born and reared in the Keystone state, where they passed their entire lives, both being of stanch German

extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Weinholt have been born seven children, viz: Kate is the wife of Andrew Reithmiller, a farmer of Waterloo township, and they are the parents of five children. Mary is the wife of Emanuel Waltz, who is engaged in farming in Leoni township, and they have six children. George, who was a successful farmer of Grass Lake township, married Miss Laura Kentz and they have one child. Elizabeth is the wife of Louis Reithmiller, a farmer of Waterloo township, and they are the parents of four children. Joseph and George live in the city of Jackson; Joseph married Miss Mary Strobel, no children having been born to their union. Sarah is the wife of Marvin Hoyt, a farmer of Grass Lake township, and they have two children. Penrose, who has practical charge of the old homestead farm, married Miss Laura Barber, and they have one child.

CHARLES W. COOK.

The name borne by the subject of this sketch, who is a successful merchant and honored and influential citizen of the village of Rives Junction, is one which has been identified with the annals of American history from the colonial epoch, while both in the war of the Revolution and that of 1812 ancestors of Mr. Cook in the direct line were active participants, patriotism having been a dominating element in the family in all generations.

Charles W. Cook is a native of the old Empire state, having been born on a farm in Machias township, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 1st of June, 1839, and being a son of Orlando N. and Eunice (Buzzell) Cook, both of whom were born in the state of New York. Orlando N. Cook was born on a farm in Ticonderoga county, that state, the property having been consecutively retained in the possession of the family from a period antecedent to the war of the Revolution. He was a son of Reuben Cook, who was likewise born on this old homestead, being a son of George Cook, who was a valiant soldier in the Continental line during the war of the Revolution, having served under Ethan Allen and having thus been present at the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. He bore the full patronymic of his father, George, Sr., who immigrated to America from England about the middle of the eighteenth century. During the voyage to the new world he saved the life of a fellow passenger, Ellis Patton, who, as a token of gratitude, deeded to him an estate of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ticonderoga county, New York, this being the old homestead to which reference has been made. The provision of the donor was practically that of the old English system of entailment,—that is, the property was to descend by inheritance to the eldest son of each successive generation, and this stipulation has been carried out to the present time. Reuben Cook, grandfather of the subject, served as a soldier in the war of 1812, his birth having occurred February 15, 1787, and he took part in the battle of Plattsburg and other minor engagements. In later years he removed to the western part of the state of New York, but he died in Pittsford, Hillsdale county, Michigan, December 19, 1870, in the home of his son Orlando, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Orlando N. Cook, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Ticonderoga, Es-

sex county, New York, on the 23d of March, 1813, and remained beneath the parental roof until he had attained his legal majority, when he removed to the western part of his native state, where was solemnized his marriage to Miss Eunice Buzzell, a daughter of Enoch Buzzell, who was a son of Aaron Buzzell, one of the first clergymen of the Free-will Baptist church in America. He lived in the state of Vermont and for more than thirty years ministered to one congregation, having delivered the farewell sermon of his pastorate at the age of ninety-eight years, and a week later his death occurred while he was riding on the back of his horse. He has been a man of wonderful vigor and had never been ill in his life, and his end was simply the "loosening of the silver cord" of life, and it may well be said that his strength was as his days. The mother of the subject died February 15, 1903, at South Haven, Van Buren county, Michigan, having celebrated her eighty-sixth birthday anniversary on the 4th of June, 1902. She was a true type of the noble pioneer women of the state of Michigan, whose early settlers were recruited largely from New York and New England, and her life was one which should offer both lesson and inspiration, while her children may well "rise up and call her blessed." To Orlando N. and Eunice (Buzzell) Cook were born twelve children, namely: Francis, who died at the age of sixteen years; Orin, who died aged about twelve years; Charles W., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary Jane, deceased, who became the wife of Warren Rich and who resided in Pittsford, Michigan; Baronet, who died at the age of ten years; Louisa, who died in infancy; Andrew, who is a resident of Jefferson, Michigan; Laura, who died at the age of thirty-five years; George, who is a resident of the northwest; Amelia, who died aged about twenty-three years; Ophelia, who is the wife of J. C. Dye, of South Haven, Michigan; and Perry N., who resides in South Haven, this state. George Cook has been an extensive traveler and successful speculator. He has passed considerable time in the Klondike, where he is the owner of a valuable mine, and he also has mining property in the state of Montana.

Orlando N. Cook, father of the subject, removed from New York to Ranson township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, in the year 1844, and there purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, the same being entirely unreclaimed, while the section was a veritable wilderness at the time, the Indians being more numerous than the white settlers, while wild game of all kinds was still practically unmolested in its native haunts. The arduous task which confronted this worthy pioneer was taken in hand with energy and earnest determination, and with the aid of our subject he cleared the greater portion of his farm, upon which he made excellent improvements as rapidly as his circumstances would justify. At the time of his location on this farm the nearest mill was at Tecumseh, forty miles distant, and six days were required to make the round trip with the ox team. After having improved his farm he finally traded the same, about the year 1852, for another farm, near the village of Hudson, Lenawee county, and a few years before his death he sold this property and removed to a farm in Allegan county, where he passed the remainder of his life, passing to his reward on the 20th of November, 1887, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a man of simple ways and unpreten-

tious nature, inflexible in integrity and kindly in his intercourse with his fellow men. He was a zealous member of the Free-will Baptist church, of which his widow has been a member from her childhood days. In politics Mr. Cook supported the Freesoil party until the organization of the Republican party, when he espoused its cause and ever afterward accorded to it an unwavering allegiance.

Charles W. Cook, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was about five years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Michigan, and his early scholastic training was received in the pioneer schools of Hillsdale county, while he early began to assist his father in the work of clearing and otherwise improving the homestead farm, while in his youth he learned the carpenter trade. At the age of twenty-one he inaugurated his independent career, doing contract work at his trade and also at the trade of masonry and continuing to be thus engaged until the autumn of 1883, his field of operations being in Hillsdale county up to this time, while he has been very successful as a contractor and builder. At the time noted he came to Rives Junction, Jackson county, and here purchased ground and erected a commodious and substantial building, in which he opened a large and comprehensive stock of general merchandise, and here he has built up a large and representative business, while to him is accorded the implicit confidence and esteem of the community, for he is fair and upright in his dealings and is known to be a capable and progressive business man and one who observes the highest ethical principles. He has purchased sixty or more town lots, in partnership with his son-in-law, Dr. J. C. Buell, since making his original investment and has erected several good buildings, for residence and other purposes, while his public spirit and his energy have done much to further the interests of the village. In 1900, in association with Doctor Buell, Mr. Cook constructed and installed an independent telephone exchange, and its lines have now been extended throughout the western part of the county, seventy miles of wire being utilized, while there are three local exchanges owned by the firm, aside from the one at Rives Junction, while the total number of instruments in use is about one hundred and twenty, the service being principally through the farming community and offering facilities which are greatly appreciated. The enterprise has been made a very successful one and no pains has been spared to make the service perfect in every particular. In addition to his store Mr. Cook has a well equipped livery, and he caters to an appreciative patronage among the commercial travelers who require accommodations in this line. Mr. Cook cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has never since faltered in his allegiance to the Republican party, in whose cause he has taken an active interest. He has served four terms as justice of the peace, and has been a notary public for sixteen years, while he was postmaster of Rives Junction during the administration of President Harrison. He has been a delegate to numerous county, congressional and state conventions of the "grand old party," and is still an ardent worker in the ranks of the party. He has won success through his own efforts and by worthy means, and the prosperity which is his is the just reward which crowns his labors.

On the 8th of October, 1862, was solem-

nized the marriage of Mr. Cook to Miss Emma A. Johnson, who was born in Pittsford township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the 9th of August, 1845, being a daughter of Stephen B. and Lydia (Beal) Johnson, both of whom were born and reared in Palmyra, New York, where their marriage was solemnized. They came to Michigan in an early day and settled in the township of Pittsford, Hillsdale county, where Mr. Johnson improved a good farm, which continued to be his home until his death, his wife also dying on the old homestead. They were both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he was a Republican from the time of the inception of the party. Of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Cook the following is a brief record: Nellie is the wife of John J. Haywood, the leading blacksmith of Rives Junction, and they have two children, Morris and Lucile. Mrs. Haywood is a very active and devoted member of the Baptist church, and is specially prominent in connection with the business affairs of the church in this village, her efforts having been most effective in furthering its spiritual and temporal prosperity, while she is recognized as a particularly earnest worker, being a young woman of fine intellectual endowments and attractive personality. Milton married Miss Matie Kingsbury, a daughter of a wealthy and influential farmer of LaGrange county, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Altie. Milton has been in the employ of one of the street railway companies of the city of Chicago for the past nine years, holding the position of conductor, and he resides in a nice home on Cottage Grove avenue, that city, and is doing well, while he is an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party. Herbert died in 1876, at the age of three years. Ada, the youngest of the children, is the wife of Dr. John C. Buell, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Rives Junction since 1896, and who is associated with the subject in the telephone business, as has been previously noted. He has made a special study of electrical science and puts his knowledge to practical application in connection with the telephone enterprise, thus insuring the maximum efficiency in the service. He was graduated in the medical department of the University of Michigan as a member of the class of 1892 and is thoroughly fortified for the work of his chosen profession, in which he has gained distinctive prestige since establishing himself in practice in Rives Junction. He and his wife reside in the pleasant home of the subject and they have a winsome little daughter, Marian, who was born on the 28th of April, 1899.

FRANK J. MOORE.

Frank J. Moore claims the old Buckeye state as the place of his nativity, having been born in the city of Defiance, Ohio, on the 21st of May, 1860. He is a son of John L. and Clara (Frisby) Moore, both of whom were born and reared in Ohio, being representatives of pioneer families of that state. Andrew Moore, grandfather of the subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and there he continued to reside until 1820, when he removed to Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and there he passed the residue of his life. John L. Moore was reared and educated in Ohio, and there he was for a number of years en-

gaged in agricultural pursuits, while he later was engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Defiance. In 1860 he disposed of his interests there and came to Michigan, the subject of this sketch being at the time about two months of age, and the family took up their abode in Waterloo township, Jackson county, where the father purchased one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land, a portion of which had been cleared, while the first home of the family was a log house of the primitive type. John L. Moore improved this farm, erecting good buildings and reclaiming the major portion of the land to cultivation, while he added to its area until he became the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty acres, and here he continued to reside until he was summoned from the scene of life's endeavors, his death occurring on the 25th of June, 1896, at which time he was eighty-one years of age. His widow still resides on the old homestead, which is dear to her through the gracious associations of the past, and she is now seventy-eight years of age. John L. Moore was a man of excellent business ability and sterling integrity of character, and to him was accorded the fullest measure of popular confidence and esteem in the community in which he so long lived and labored. In his early life he was a successful teacher, and in all the later years he read widely and with discrimination and had a broad mental grasp, keeping in touch with the questions and events of the hour and taking a lively interest in public affairs. He was a zealous advocate of the principles of the Democratic party and was at various times incumbent of different township offices, ever exerting his influence in the best interests of the community in which he lived. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, of which his wife also has long been a devoted member. They became the parents of four children, namely: LeGrand B., who was born on the 7th of October, 1847, and who resides on the old home farm; Charles O., who was born on the 6th of November, 1854, and who died at the home in Michigan at the age of ten years; Elma, who was born on the 29th of April, 1856, and who is now the wife of Edward Locher, a retired farmer, residing in Petoskey, Michigan; they have two sons, Frank and John; and Frank J., the youngest of the four children, and the immediate subject of this review.

Under the sturdy discipline of the homestead farm in this township Frank J. Moore was reared to years of maturity, and his educational privileges were such as were afforded in the public schools. He continued to be associated in the work and management of the home farm until 1889, when he purchased one hundred and sixty-three acres of excellent land, in section 11, Waterloo township, the major portion of the tract being under cultivation, while the dwelling on the place at the time he assumed possession was a log house of the pioneer type. On the place the subject has made the best of permanent improvements, including a modern and commodious frame residence, which he erected in 1898 and which is one of the attractive homes of this section. He has brought his farm under the maximum condition of productivity, raising the various products best suited to this climate and soil, while he also realizes good returns from the stock-growing department of his enterprise, being at all times alert and progressive and not permitting himself to grow apathetic in his efforts,

so that he is found ever ready to avail himself of improved methods and improved accessories for the enhancing of the success of his farming industry. He is a wide-awake and public-spirited citizen, enjoying unequivocal esteem in the community and taking a live interest in its welfare. He is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party but has not sought public office, though he served as highway commissioner in 1900. His interest in local educational work has been of insistent and helpful character, and he is now school director of his district.

On the 6th of December, 1888, Mr. Moore was united in marriage to Miss Pauline Stadel, who was born and reared in Jackson county. She is a daughter of Gottlieb and Christina (Extine) Stadel, the former of whom is now a retired farmer of the county mentioned. He was born in Germany, whence he emigrated to America as a young man, and here he attained success through his own efforts. His wife, who is dead, was of German descent, her birth having occurred in the province of Wurtemberg. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of three children, namely: Florence M., who was born on the 6th of November, 1890; Archibald O., who was born on the 3d of September, 1896, and Verne J., who was born on the 3d of June, 1891.

JOSEPH T. BALDWIN.

The life of Mr. Baldwin typifies in its experiences much of the struggle the pioneers of the state of Michigan had to make in overcoming the vast obstacles that lay between them and the full enjoyment of the advantages of civilization, for here his father took up his abode ere yet the state had been admitted to the Union, while our subject himself was here ushered into the world in the pioneer epoch, so that his memory forms an indissoluble chain linking the primitive past with the latter-day advancement and material prosperity.

Joseph T. Baldwin was born on the pioneer homestead, in Sylvan township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, on the 20th of August, 1841, being a son of John A. and Sylvia (Talbot) Baldwin, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Vermont, while their marriage was solemnized in the former state, whither the mother of the subject accompanied her parents when she was a child. In New York state John A. Baldwin remained for a number of years after his marriage, having been identified with the construction and operation of the Erie canal and otherwise employed in various occupations until 1837, when he came with his family to Michigan, making the trip by way of the Great Lakes to Detroit, and thence coming overland to Washtenaw county, where he purchased eighty acres of wild land in Sylvan township. His initial effort was in the clearing of a sufficient tract to accommodate the little log cabin which he proceeded to erect for a family domicile, and here they established themselves in true pioneer style, in the midst of the forest, through which wild beasts still made their way in practical freedom save as they fell victims to the rifles of the settlers or the unerring shots of the Indians, who were still in distinctive evidence throughout this section. Mr. Baldwin labored indefatigably and succeeded in clearing his land and

placing it under cultivation, and upon this place the family continued to reside about fifteen years, at the expiration of which they removed to Barry county, where they remained three years, at the expiration of which they returned to the old homestead in Washtenaw county. In the early 'fifties the father of the subject disposed of this farm and came to the adjoining county of Jackson. He here effected the purchase of nearly five hundred acres of land, the same being located in sections 3, 4 and 10, Waterloo township, the principle improvement on the place having been a log house, while a portion of the land had been cleared. With the able co-operation of his sons Mr. Baldwin reclaimed the greater portion of this large landed property, developing one of the valuable farms of the county, making improvements of the most substantial order and gaining precedence as a prosperous and substantial business man and as one worthy of the utmost confidence and esteem, for he was animated by the highest principles and demanded the approval of conscience for every act of his life. Here he lived in peace and contentment until he was called to his reward in the life eternal, his death occurring in April, 1883, at which time he was about seventy-two years of age. His devoted wife, who had proved to him a true helpmeet, preceded him into eternal rest by fifteen years, her death having occurred in 1868, at the aged about fifty years. Both were consistent and valued members of the United Brethren church and in politics, after the dissolution of the Whig party, with which he had been identified, Mr. Baldwin became a stalwart Republican, having aligned himself with the same at the time of its organization, while it will be recalled that the party had its birth in this county. John A. and Sylvia Baldwin became the parents of nine children, namely: Abel, who married Stella Fenton and has three children, is now a resident of the state of Tennessee. Joseph T., the immediate subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Harriet is the wife of William Showerman, a resident of Paw Paw, Van Buren county, and they have three children; Hannah, who became the wife of Zopher Scidmore, died in Jackson county; Lovinna is the wife of John Scidmore, and resides in Jackson county; Daniel died at the age of twenty-eight years; Laura is the wife of George Baldwin, of Leonidas, St. Joseph county, and they have one child; Sally is the wife of Levi Palmer, of Jackson, no children having been born of their union. The ninth child died in infancy.

The subject was reared under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the homestead farm, early beginning to assist in the work involved in the clearing and cultivation of the land, among his duties as a lad being that of driving oxen in breaking the land, while he soon learned to handle the cradles with which the grain was cut in those days. His educational privileges were such as were afforded in the district schools, which he attended during the winter months, assisting in the work of the farm during the summer seasons. At the age of twenty-one years he began to work the home place on his own responsibility and two years later he purchased one hundred acres of land in section 3, Waterloo township, the same being partially cleared, while the dwelling on the same was a log structure. Here he has since continued to make his home, having improved his place and made it one of the model farms of the township, while by subsequent pur-

chase he has increased its area to one hundred and ninety-six and one-third acres, all being eligible for cultivation with the exception of ninety acres, which is still covered with native timber. Mr. Baldwin is one of the wheel-horses of the Republican party in his township and has been a most important factor in furthering its cause in this section, having been a delegate to many county, congressional and state conventions, while in the early 'eighties he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, in which he served four years. In 1885 he was elected township supervisor, of which office he continued incumbent for five years, while no better evidence of the esteem and confidence in which he is held in the community can be asked than that thus implied, since at the time of his administration the normal Democratic majority in the county was about eighty votes, which had to be overcome in addition to calling forth the full vote of his own party men in the township.

On the 28th of January, 1863, Mr. Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Adelia Showerman, who was born in Jackson county, being a daughter of Peter and Sally (Croman) Showerman, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Pennsylvania. They were married in the Empire state, where they continued to reside until 1836, when they came to Jackson county, where Mr. Showerman took up government land, in Waterloo township, and here he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits until his death, having been one of the prominent and successful farmers of the county. His wife likewise died on the old homestead. They became the parents of five children, of whom four are living at the present time. The parents were both members of the United Brethren church, as is also their daughter, the wife of the subject. To Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have been born eight children, namely: Sarah is the wife of Benjamin Lantis, a farmer of Waterloo township, and they have three children; George W., who is engaged in mail service in the city of Jackson, married Jennie Kimball, and they have one child; Clara remains at the parental home; Annie is the wife of Winnie Reynolds, of Grass Lake, this county, and they have one child; Lulu is the wife of Adolph Siegrist and they reside in Grass Lake township; E. Guy and Lilly remain beneath the parental roof; and Alfred died at the age of ten months. Each of the children received good educational advantages, and George, who prosecuted his studies in the Grass Lake high school and the State Normal School, in Ypsilanti, was for some time engaged in teaching in the district schools of the county.

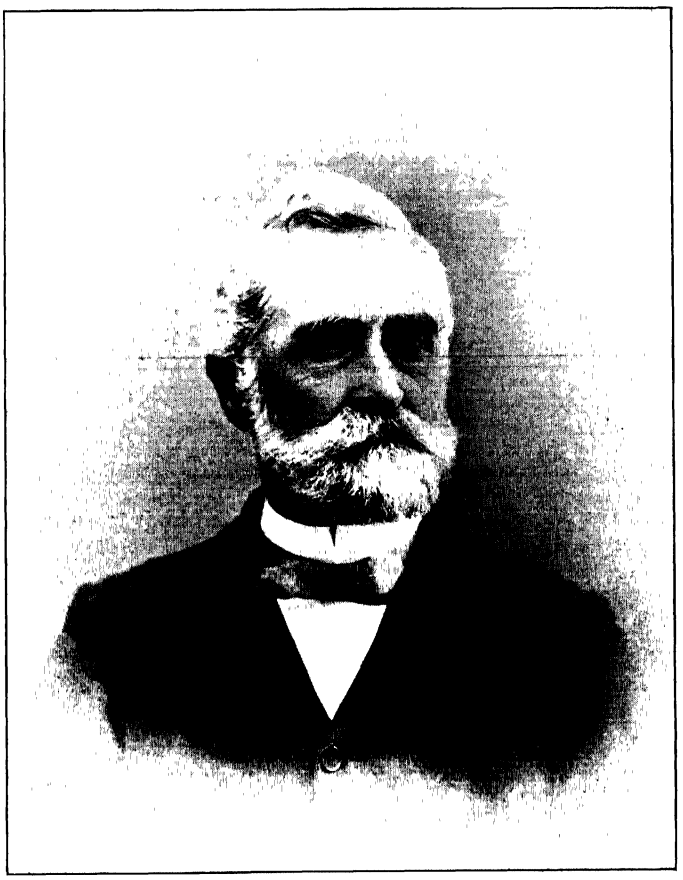
THOMAS READY.

One of the representative agriculturists of Waterloo township and one who stands as a worthy scion of one of the honored pioneer families of Jackson county is he whose name appears above and who has passed practically his entire life in this township.

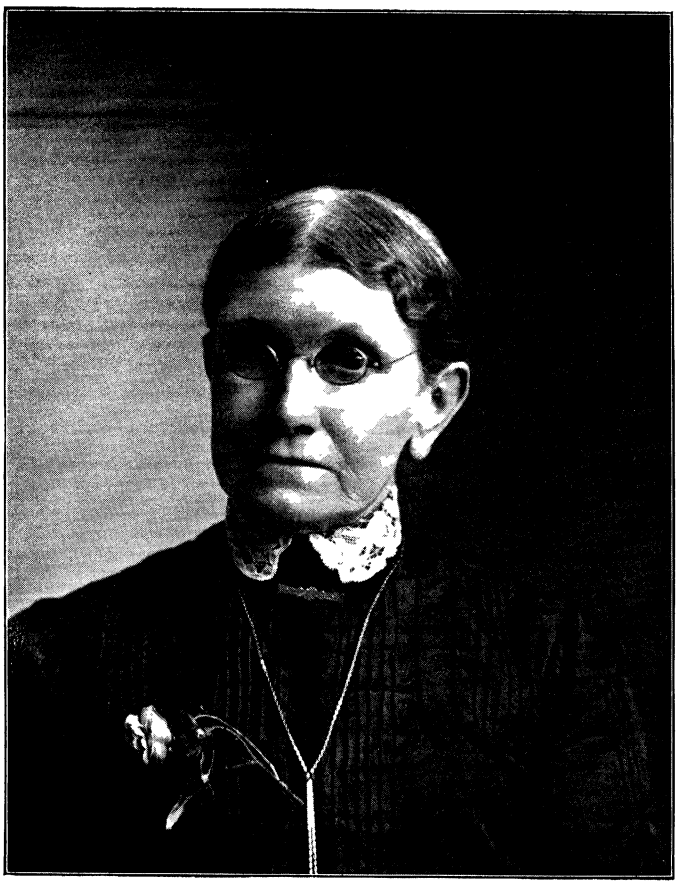
Mr. Ready was born on the parental homestead, in Waterloo township, Jackson county, on the 18th of June, 1856, and is a son of Morris and Bridget (Loney) Ready, both of whom were born in the fair Emerald Isle, from which America has recruited so many of her sterling citizens, while their marriage was solemnized in

Michigan. James Ready, grandfather of the subject, emigrated with his family from Ireland to the United States in the year 1823, residing for a time in the state of New York and then removing to the south, where he remained a few years. In the early 'thirties the family came to Michigan, the paternal grandmother of the subject having died in Jackson county. The grandfather and father located in the city of Detroit in an early day, and there the latter was employed for a number of years at his trade, that of tailor, while his father became a resident of Jackson county in 1835. In the following year he purchased two hundred and fifty-five acres of government land in Waterloo township, and the subject still retains in his possession the deed to the property, this valuable and interesting souvenir bearing the signature of Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States. A few years later than his father Morris Ready came to Jackson county in company with his family and located on the farm which his father had secured, the same being located in section 31, Waterloo township, and on the banks of Portage lake. The tract was at the time in its primitive condition and covered with a heavy growth of timber, while no improvements of any sort had been made. He erected a log house of the type common to the period and locality, the same being equipped with a yawning fireplace in one end, and this being utilized both for heating and cooking purposes, while the meat supplied for the family larder was mainly in the line of wild game, which was then plentiful. In initiating the work of reclamation the breaking of the ground was accomplished with an ox team, while the family also had one pony, which was of the few horses to be found in this section at that time. The grandfather of the subject continued to reside on the old homestead farm until his death, in 1858, at the age of eighty-three years, and the father of the subject then assumed charge of the farm, which he developed into one of the model places of the section, placing it under effective cultivation and eventually erecting a substantial and commodious residence, a good barn and other requisite farm buildings, while he added forty acres to the original area of the place. Here he continued to reside, honored and esteemed by all, until he was summoned to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," his death occurring on the 1st of September, 1882, at the age of sixty-five years, while his loved and devoted wife soon followed him into the life eternal, her death occurring in the month of May of the following year, at which time she was sixty-five years of age, while she was a communicant and zealous member of the Catholic church. Morris Ready was a Democrat in his political proclivities and was a man of alert mentality and good business ability, while he won prosperity through his own efforts and ever commanded the confidence of those with whom he came in contact in the various associations of life. This worthy couple became the parents of two children, of whom the subject of this review is the elder. His sister, Ella, is the wife of John Ryan, a prosperous farmer of Waterloo township, and they have three children.

Thomas Ready has passed practically his entire life on his present farm, which was the place of his birth, and it may well be said that he has grown up with the country, while



GEORGE J. TOWNLEY.



MRS. GEORGE J. TOWNLEY.

he has contributed his quota to the work of development and advancement and has ever been loyal to the interests of his native county, while he has proved a worthy successor of his father and has carried forward the work which the latter so ably inaugurated in the early days. The subject secured his educational discipline in the public schools of the locality and through subsequent reading and personal application has become a man of broad information and mature judgment, while he carried on his operations according to business principles and is one of the progressive and energetic farmers of the county, while his estate is one of the extensive and best improved in this section. To the original homestead he has added by the purchase of two hundred and eleven acres of land in sections 29, 30 and 32, thus making the aggregate area of his landed estate four hundred and sixty-six acres, of which one hundred and fifty acres are available for cultivation, the balance being in timber and marsh land, while much of the latter portion will eventually become most productive, as its reclamation and improvement continue. The place is devoted to diversified agriculture and to the raising of an excellent grade of live stock, in which latter department of his enterprise Mr. Ready gives preference to the Durham type of cattle, coarse-wool sheep and Poland China swine, while he also raises each year a number of horses for general purposes. His attractive home has telephonic facilities and he also enjoys the advantages afforded by the rural free mail-delivery system. He takes marked interest in all that concerns the well being of the community and the county in which he has passed his life, and while he has never aspired to the honors or emoluments of public office he accords a stanch support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party.

On the 18th of April, 1888, Mr. Ready was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Savage, who was born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, being a daughter of George and Ellen (McGovern) Savage, both of whom were born in Ireland, whence they emigrated to the United States in their youth, while they became numbered among the pioneers of Washtenaw county, where Mr. Savage gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until his death, his wife also being now deceased. Of Mr. and Mrs. Ready's three children, two are living at the present time, both of whom are attending school in the home district. Herbert was born on the 27th of October, 1893, and Raymond on the 16th of April, 1896, and both are bright and interesting lads, representing the fourth generation of the Ready family in Jackson county.

GEORGE J. TOWNLEY.

The honored pioneer citizen and representative of Tompkins township to whom this memoir is dedicated passed practically his entire life in this county, having been a mere lad at the time when his parents here took up their abode, and during more than half a century he here lived and labored to goodly ends, while in his death, on the 8th of May, 1900, there passed away one who had ever retained the unqualified confidence and esteem of the community which represented his home during all these years.

Mr. Townley was a native of the old Empire state of the Union, having been born

in Ludlowville, Tompkins county, New York, on the 2d of April, 1829, and being a son of Nicholas and Hannah (Ackley) Townley, both of whom were born and reared in that state, whence they came to Michigan in the year 1836,—the year prior to the admission of the state to the Union. Nicholas Townley entered claim to two hundred and forty acres of government land in Jackson county, the same being located in sections 19 and 38, Tompkins township, and here he made a clearing and erected his little log cabin home, in which the family took up their abode in the midst of the forest, through whose fastnesses still roamed the deer, bear, wolves and other wild beasts, while the Indians were not infrequent visitors to the little cabin homes of the settlers. At the time when the Townley family located here their nearest neighbor was five miles distant, while they were called upon to endure the various deprivations and vicissitudes which ever fall to the lot of the pioneer.

George J. Townley was a lad of seven years at the time of his parents' removal to Michigan, and his it was to early become inured to the sturdy discipline involved in clearing the wild land and rendering it available for cultivation, the most strenuous efforts being put forth in order that the earth might in due time bring forth its increase and the years in their flight might bear the record of increasing prosperity. His educational advantages were such as were to be had in the little log school house of the pioneer epoch, the school being maintained primarily by subscription and being most primitive in its equipments and methods of instruction, as many still living can well testify. Mr. Townley continued to assist in the work of the home farm until his parents had been summoned to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," and he then became the owner of the homestead, which is now one of the valuable and finely improved farms of the county, the same comprising at the present time two hundred acres of fertile land, the major portion of which is under effective cultivation, and where his widow still resides, the place being hallowed and endeared to her by the memories and associations of the past. He was a man of genial and kindly nature, loving and devoted as a husband and father, finding his greatest solace in the sacred precincts of the family circle and so living as to command as his own the unqualified regard of all with whom he came in contact. His life was unassuming but exemplified the highest principles of rectitude and honor and the broadest tolerance and charity in judgment. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is also his wife, and in politics he originally gave his support to the Republican party, but later transferred his allegiance to the Prohibition party, of whose noble principles he was thereafter a stalwart advocate.

On the 4th of October, 1854, Mr. Townley was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Adams, who was born in Wayne county, New York, on the 16th of January, 1834, being a daughter of David and Hannah (Perrine) Adams, who were both natives of Wayne county, New York, retaining their residence in Lyons, that county, until they came to Michigan and numbered themselves with the pioneer settlers of Jackson county, the father taking up a tract of land in Tompkins township, where both he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. He de-

veloped a good farm from the wild land and was one of the sterling and highly esteemed citizens of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Townley became the parents of five children, concerning whom the following is a brief record: Lewis A. married Bessie E. Tyler and they now reside in the state of Alabama, being the parents of five children; Minnie G. is the wife of Frank M. Sanford, a successful farmer of Tompkins township, and they are the parents of five children; Fannie married Truman Mitchell Sanford, and is now a resident of Birmingham, Alabama, her husband being deceased and being survived by two children; Nettie H. is the wife of Montgomery C. Townley and they maintain their home in the state of Arkansas, having three children; and Frank A., who married Miss Ida E. Snow, resides in Nettleton, Craighead county, Arkansas, and they have one child. All of the children received excellent educational advantages, and Mrs. Sanford, the eldest daughter, is a talented musician. Mrs. Townley resides in her pleasant farm home and the active management of the place is entrusted to her care. She has passed the major portion of her life in Tompkins township, and here she has the affectionate regard of all who know her and is one of the honored pioneer ladies of the county.

ABEL McCLOY.

The subject of this review has long been a prominent figure in the business circles of Jackson county, and few men are as widely known or as highly esteemed. His has been an active career, reflecting credit upon himself and honor upon the community and it is with pleasure that a brief resume of the same is accorded a place in this volume. Abel McCloy is a native of Michigan and the son of Joseph and Margaret (McIntyre) McCloy, both parents born and reared in the north of Ireland. Shortly after his marriage Joseph McCloy came to the United States and settled in New York, where he remained a few years, subsequently, in the spring of 1843, migrating to Washtenaw county, Michigan. He made the trip to his western home by wagon and was a long time en route, the journey being beset with many vicissitudes and not a few hardships which tested the strength as well as the patience of all concerned. Mr. McCloy remained in the above county but a few months, moving thence to Waterloo township, in the county of Jackson, and locating on a sixty-acre tract of land which he had purchased before leaving the state of New York. On this place he built a small log cabin, with the old-fashioned fire place which answered the two-fold purpose of heating and cooking, and then addressed himself to the harder work of clearing his land and fitting it for cultivation. As time went by he added to his real estate until he owned two hundred and eighty acres, eighty-three of which he reduced to tillage besides making making many valuable improvements in the way of buildings, thus becoming one of the leading farmers of the township as well as one of its most enterprising and progressive men of affairs. In many respects Joseph McCloy was much more than an ordinary man. From a small beginning he gradually rose to a position of financial independence and as a citizen with the good of the community ever at heart, made his influence felt in all movements having for their

object the social advancement and moral welfare of his fellow men. In politics he was originally a Whig and an active worker in local affairs, but when that old party went out of existence he became equally prominent in upholding the principles of its successor, the Republican party of today. Reared according to the strict discipline of the Presbyterian church, he lived an earnest, consecrated Christian life, and all of his relations with the world were characterized by a devotion to principle which marked the man of integrity and honor and won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. Mrs. McCloy was also a devout Presbyterian and early impressed upon the minds and hearts of her children the love of truth and the necessity of correct conduct which had so much to do in moulding their characters and preparing them for the stern duties of life. This good old couple died on the homestead in Waterloo township and left to their descendants a sacred memory which has been an inspiration to laudable endeavor and a stimulus to upright citizenship. They reared five children, the oldest of whom is Joseph, a veteran of the late Civil war and a lawyer by profession; he served as captain in the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, distinguished himself in many campaigns and earned an honorable record as a brave and gallant defender of the union. He married Miss Mary Stapleton and is the father of one child, Wirt, a resident of California; Jane, the second of the family, now deceased, married David Leek, of Waterloo township, and became the mother of seven children; Mary, wife of Peter McIntyre, is the third in order of birth; she has a family of two children and lives in Stockbridge township, Ingham county, where her husband is engaged in farming and stock raising; Hugh, the next in succession, married Susan Eunens and lives a retired life in the county of Ingham, having accumulated a competence as an agriculturist; he is the father of four children, two of whom are deceased. Abel McCloy, whose name introduces this article, is the fifth and youngest of the family. He was born August 30, 1843, in Washtenaw county, Michigan, but grew to maturity in the county of Jackson, spending his early years on the homestead in Waterloo township, and receiving his educational training in the public schools. During his minority he helped his father with the work of the farm, and by reason of superb health, remarkable energy and great physical strength, proved a most valuable assistant. On reaching the age of twenty-one he left home and engaged with the McCormick Machine Company, entering the employ of that concern under rather peculiar but very pleasing circumstances. One day while passing by the McCloy farm, Mr. W. F. Cowan, agent of the McCormick Company, chanced to see at work, with a team and wagon, a tall, finely proportioned, barefooted young man, whose striking appearance at once attracted his attention. Stopping at the house, the agent made some inquiries regarding the personable youth in the field and being prevailed upon to remain for dinner, he soon engaged the young man in conversation. Being pleased with his frank, manly countenance, and the intelligence and sound sense of his talk, Mr. Cowan made him a flattering proposition which Abel at once accepted. This was to enter the employ of the company as salesman at the liberal compensation of seventy-five dollars per month and expenses. As soon there-

after as young McCloy could arrange his affairs, he entered upon his new duties and so ably did he discharge the same that within a period of six weeks his salary was raised to one hundred dollars per month, with a corresponding increase of territory over which he was to travel. Mr. McCloy remained with the McCormick Company nineteen years, during which time he represented its interests in various parts of Michigan, doing an extensive business and proving himself one of the most efficient and faithful salesmen on the road. Meanwhile he continued to look after the home farm and manage his father's affairs until the latter's death, subsequently, in 1884, resigning his position the better to devote his attention to his agricultural interests, which for a number of years had steadily grown in magnitude and importance. After remaining on the farm until 1893, Mr. McCloy removed to Munith, with the business interests of which he has been actively identified since 1884, having engaged in the grain business at that date, and two years later opened a large hardware house in the town, the continued increase in these lines of business requiring his personal attention. The better to facilitate the handling and shipping of grain, he built, in 1884, a large elevator and this, in connection with farming, stock raising, the hardware trade and the buying and selling of all kinds of produce, he still carries on, operating extensively along his various lines of endeavor and standing today among the largest and most successful business men in this section of the state. Public spirited in all the term implies, Mr. McCloy has given his encouragement and financial assistance to all worthy enterprises for the material advancement of his town and county, having been equally active in promoting the social and moral welfare of the community. He was one of the leading spirits in organizing the Munith Butter Company, an important local industry, and much of its success is due to his energetic action and efficient financial management. During his ten years' residence in Munith he has been untiring in his efforts for the town's improvement, having erected a large and beautiful modern residence besides using his best endeavors to induce others to improve and make attractive their property. Reference has already been made to Mr. McCloy's large and growing agricultural interests, a matter in which he takes a pardonable pride as no small share of his liberal income is derived from the beautiful and highly improved farm of two hundred and eighty acres situated in the township of Waterloo. His farm buildings are modern and complete in all their appointments and as a practical husbandman, familiar with agricultural science, he is thoroughly up-to-date, managing his place with consummate skill and realizing abundant returns from the time and labor expended. His is also widely known as a successful stockman, his herds of fine blooded cattle being among the best in the country, as are also his various breeds of horses, hogs and sheep, of which he keeps none but high grades, that always command fancy prices in the markets.

Mr. McCloy, on the 10th day of April, 1873, was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Henry, daughter of Lansing Henry, of Rives township, a union that has been without issue. While not blessed with any children of their own, the subject and wife opened their home some years ago to an orphan girl by the name of Hannah Rooney,

whom they reared from childhood and upon whom they lavished the same wealth of love and affection that would have been shown had she been of their own flesh and blood. This young lady was given the best education obtainable, attending first the public schools and later the Jackson Commercial College, from which in due time she was graduated with an honorable record. She is an accomplished stenographer and typewriter and at this time holds an important position with Messrs. Parsons & Hobart, of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce. Another young lady indebted to Mr. and Mrs. McCloy for a home and a start in life was Matie Henry, now the wife of Charles Price, of this county. She lived with the subject for a number of years, received from him and his good wife numberless tokens of love and esteem and her welfare is largely due to their unselfish efforts in her behalf.

Mr. McCloy is not only one of the representative farmers and business men of his county, but he has long been an influential factor in its public and political affairs. Since his twenty-first year he has been a zealous supporter of the Republican party, and as a campaigner few men in the county have been as active and efficient. He is a clear, logical speaker and his addresses, sparkling with humor and interspersed with apt illustration and anecdotes, happily told, never fail to attract the interest of his hearers. He made his first appearance before a public assemblage at Tompkins Center in the Greeley campaign. Though inexperienced in the art of public discourse and greatly embarrassed, he nerved himself to the task by telling a number of interesting incidents, perpetrated a few witty jokes, thus enlisting the attention and sympathy of his auditors, after which words came more freely and he proceeded with a formidable array of arguments, surprising everybody with his logic and eloquence, himself more than any one else. Since then his services have been in great demand on the hustings and in every campaign where important issues are at stake his voice is heard urging the party to its duty and pressing its claims upon his fellow citizens. He is invariably chosen to represent his township in the various nominating conventions, county, district and state, and his commanding presence in these bodies makes him an object of interest while his influence is sure to be courted by the contending candidates and fortunate the one who succeeds in enlisting his support. He has never had any political aspirations, although well fitted by nature and training to fill important public trusts, while his powerful personality makes him a natural leader of men.

It is no disparagement to state that Mr. McCloy is one of the most popular men in Jackson county. A hale spirit well met, and the prince of good fellowship, his amiable manners and jovial disposition have won him hundreds of friends whose loyalty is among his most cherished possessions. Mr. McCloy is a man of heroic mould and impressive presence, being over six feet in height, and he carries his three hundred and eleven pounds of avoirdupois with the ease and dignity of one born to command. He is an attractive feature in any crowd or assemblage and though large in stature and form, his mind is in keeping with his bodily powers, while his wealth of heart and affections dwarf his magnificent physical proportions. In the true sense of the term Mr. McCloy is a typical western man and a

splendid example of the sturdy class which he so worthily represents. He stands for progress and modern ideas, keeps in close touch with the times, as well as informed on the great national questions of the day and being a man of positive convictions it is not difficult to ascertain his attitude towards the issues upon which men and parties divide. His hospitality is as proverbial as his good nature and all who come within the range of his influence bear willing testimony to his standing as a citizen.

FRED J. BENSON.

Energy and well directed endeavor have been strikingly displayed in the career of the representative farmer and successful business man whose name furnishes the caption of this sketch. Measured by years and experience he is still young, but when considered in the light of the influence which he has exercised in the community, he is much older than the majority of those whose births antedate his own. Fred J. Benson hails from Schuyler county, New York, and is the son of John and Angeline Benson, the latter before her marriage a Miss Silsbee. John Benson was a farmer and spent his life in the state of New York, dying in the year 1900 at his home in Schuyler county. He was successful in his business affairs, accumulated a competency of this world's goods and as a citizen was esteemed by all who knew him, having possessed in a marked degree the sterling traits of character that beget and retain public confidence. Mrs. Benson is still living on the old homestead near which the greater part of her life has been spent, being honored and beloved by her neighbors and friends for her many admirable qualities of head and heart. She bore her husband six children, namely: Lee, who farms the home place; Louise, wife of Otis Fulson, residing in Dundee, New York; Adelia died at the age of eight; Eddie departed this life when seven years old; Fred J., of this review, and Frank, who died in early childhood.

Fred J. Benson was born December 18, 1867, and spent his early life on the family homestead in Schuyler county, the meanwhile acquiring a good practical education in the common schools, which he attended at intervals during his minority. Reared to agricultural pursuits, he demonstrated, while still a lad, not only a capacity for all kinds of farm labor but also a willingness to put his best efforts into whatever he might be engaged, characteristics which have distinguished his career from youth to the present time. After remaining in his native state until nearly twenty-three years of age, Mr. Benson came to Jackson county, Michigan, reaching his destination in the fall of 1890 and locating in the township of Henrietta. On March 10, of the following year, he was united in marriage with Miss May A. Silsbee, an adopted daughter of Calvin and Mary Ann Silsbee, who were pioneers of Jackson county, moving here in an early day from the state of New York, and becoming widely known as one of the leading families in the township of Henrietta. The six months following his marriage the subject spent in New York, returning to Jackson county at the expiration of that period and locating on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in section 23, of the above township, where during the ensuing eleven

years he prosecuted agriculture with success and financial profit. As a farmer and stock raiser he won worthy prestige and as a public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in whatever concerned the material prosperity and moral welfare of his community, he rose to a commanding position among his fellow men. In the year 1902 Mr. Benson removed to the town of Munith and opened a meat market, which he still manages, with a constantly increasing business, at the same time giving personal attention to his agricultural pursuits which have also grown in magnitude and importance. In the two-fold capacity of farmer and business man his success has been marked, as is attested by the competency now in his possession, nearly every dollar of which is the result of his own industry and capable management. For some years past he has paid considerable attention to live stock, which as a source of wealth he has found much more profitable than the various grain, fruit and vegetable crops which his place so abundantly yields. As a breeder and raiser of fine cattle, sheep and hogs, he has a wide reputation and there is always a great demand for the horses from his place which have long been noted for their excellent qualities as roadsters.

In addition to his business and farming interests Mr. Benson is identified with the Munith Creamery Company, one of the most important local enterprises of the town, being a large shareholder in the same and an important factor in its management. He has been active in promoting the prosperity of the village along business and industrial lines, stands for progress and improvement when conducted legitimately, and all worthy enterprises have his encouragement and if necessary his liberal financial support. Mr. Benson owns a beautiful home in Munith, which is presided over with grace and dignity by a wife who has encouraged him in all his business affairs and contributed not a little to his financial success and high standing in social circles. She was well raised, received a good education, and her culture and refinement as well as her natural goodness of heart and kindness of disposition make her a favorite with the best society people of the community. Mrs. Benson's foster parents, the Silsbees, were among the best and most highly respected people of the county of Jackson. As already stated, they came to Henrietta township when the country was new and did much for its material development, but they are best remembered for their influence and laudable efforts in giving moral tone to the community. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have been blessed with three children, the oldest of whom is Clay, born February 24, 1892, now a student in the schools of Munith. The other two, Louise and Lee, are twins, their birth having occurred on the 2d day of October, 1895.

An intelligent and progressive man, keeping pace with the times on all that pertains to public thought, Mr. Benson takes an active interest in politics, supporting the Republican party. He has no official aspirations, however, preferring the energetic life he now leads to any honors his fellow citizens can bestow. In matters religious he has decided views and strong convictions, being a devoted member of the Episcopal church, to which his wife also belongs. Mr. Benson is a man of marked individuality and impresses all with whom he comes in contact by his energy and great personal force. He has already accomplished more than most men of much longer lives and

from his present standing it is a matter of easy prophecy to bespeak for him a future of continuous prosperity and honor.

GEORGE SOUTHWELL.

A prominent farmer and stock raiser and for over eight years an honored citizen of Jackson county, the subject of this sketch is one of the few representatives of the pioneer period in this part of Michigan. Like many of the first settlers of this section of the state, he is a New Yorker by birth, but traces his genealogy to an early period in the history of New England, his paternal ancestors having been among the pioneers of Vermont in colonial times. From the state in an early day representatives of the family moved to New York, and it was in the latter commonwealth that the subject's father, Edward Southwell, first saw the light of day. Edward Southwell was born and reared in Seneca county and there, when a young man, married Elizabeth Eighmey, whose ancestors were among the early comers of that section of the country. After farming in New York until 1837, Mr. Southwell disposed of its interests and migrated to Michigan, journeying as far as Detroit by way of the lakes, thence to Jackson county by team, reaching his destination in the summer of the above year. Purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of wild land in sections 31 and 32, Henrietta township, he erected thereon a rude log cabin of the conventional type, after which the family began pioneer life in the true western style, the nearest neighbor being nearly two miles distant and the closest market place the town of Ann Arbor, a trip to which and return required several days and hardships not a few. For some months a more lonely spot than the cabin in the midst of a dense forest can hardly be imagined. At night wolves and other wild animals made the woods resound with their dismal howling and frequently during the day Indians passed by, sometimes on mischief bent, but aside from begging an occasional meal and causing the children considerable anxiety and fright they did not molest the family or attempt any kind of annoyance. Mr. Southwell was an industrious man and he labored diligently early and late, frequently far into the night, to clear his land and provide comfortably for those dependent upon him. In due time, after many vicissitudes, his efforts were rewarded with a well-improved farm and a comfortable home, the old log buildings were replaced by modern structures of frame, additional land was purchased and in the course of years the Southwells were among the best known and most successful people in the township of their residence. Here the head of the family died on the 29th of November, 1872, his wife having been called away on the last day of the preceding month while on a visit to her former home in Seneca county, New York. Edward and Elizabeth Southwell were greatly esteemed by their neighbors and are still held in loving remembrance in the community. They were consistent members of the United Brethren church and in a quiet way did much to promote the morals of the neighborhood, their lives having been singularly free from fault. Of their family of eight children the subject of this sketch was the first born; Henry, the second, married Polly English and lives near Brighton, this

state, being a farmer by occupation and the father of two children. Truman, a veteran of the late Civil war, married Miranda Garfield, became the father of one child and died some years ago in the town of Munith. Laura A., widow of the late Jedediah Cook, resides in the city of Jackson and has a family of three children; Louisa married Benjamin Coulston and died leaving a husband and one child to mourn her loss; Asa, a farmer residing at Parma, Michigan, has a family of four children, his wife having formerly been Miss Ella Abbott; Edward, the next in order of birth, is a citizen of Jackson, and Erastus, the youngest of the family, is engaged in agricultural pursuits in Henrietta township; he married Miss Cora Hoy, of this county, the union being without issue.

George Southwell, a brief review of whose career is outlined in the following paragraphs, was born in Seneca county, New York, November 25, 1835. While yet an infant his parents moved to their new home in the wilds of Jackson county, Michigan, and as he grew in years and stature it fell to his lot to experience many of the stirring vicissitudes of pioneer life. Being the oldest son, much of the farm work fell to him as soon as he was old enough to take his place in the woods and fields and when a mere lad he drove oxen to break ground, plowed, handled the scythe and cradle and became skilled in the use of all kinds of agricultural implements.

Young Southwell attended school in a little log building a short distance from his home and sat on a rough slab bench, while conning his lessons in the old spelling book, his back the meanwhile becoming tired almost to breaking, because of nothing behind to lean against, while his feet dangled a few inches from the floor. His educational experiences were of short duration, his time being required at home, and as he became older much of the work and responsibility of the farm fell upon his shoulders. As a dutiful son he performed his task uncomplainingly, gaining strength and endurance with the passing of years and in due time becoming energetic, self-reliant and well fitted for the labors of life which he afterwards assumed. Meanwhile he turned his natural mechanical skill to good account by learning carpentry and when not otherwise engaged devoted considerable attention to the trade, both at home and throughout the neighborhood, becoming an efficient workman and earning money enough to clothe himself and meet his personal expenses.

At the age of twenty-one the subject left parental roof and for twelve years thereafter followed his trade, during which time he earned an enviable reputation as a builder. In 1860 he purchased land in Ingham county, all unimproved, but two years later exchanged it for one hundred and eleven acres in Henrietta township, Jackson county, Michigan, only a small part of which was ready for tillage. On this place he put up a habitation of logs, a small but comparatively comfortable structure which in 1877 was replaced by the beautiful and imposing modern frame dwelling still in use. Three years prior to the above date Mr. Southwell erected a substantial barn, thirty by forty-two feet in dimensions, which answered the purposes intended until 1883, when a building of enlarged capacity became necessary; accordingly in that year he erected a second building, seventy by twenty feet in area, which is conceded to be one of the best con-

structed and most convenient structures of the kind in the neighborhood, Mr. Southwell doing nearly all the carpenter work himself. The dwelling was also built after his own plans and specifications and in the line of mechanical labor he has had to rely but little upon assistants, being a master of his trade. All of his buildings bear evidence of superior workmanship, and the almost perfect condition in which they are kept bespeaks the interest as well as the efficiency which he displays in all of his undertakings. In addition to his skill as a worker in wood Mr. Southwell is equally efficient in other lines of mechanism, being an accomplished blacksmith with a thoroughly equipped shop on his farm. Until within a comparatively recent date he did all of his own blacksmithing and carpentry in connection with agriculture and stock raising, but having accumulated a sufficiency of this world's goods to render further manual labor unnecessary, he abandoned his trades a few years ago, rented his farm and is now living a practically retired life.

The domestic life of Mr. Southwell dates from November 25, 1862, at which time was solemnized his marriage with Miss Lydia E. Peak, daughter of Peter and Sophia (Parmley) Peak, of New York. The Peak family came to Michigan in 1847 and settled in Ingham county, where Peter became a successful farmer and a representative citizen. After the death of his wife, January 4, 1882, he lived with his children until his own death, which took place on the 18th day of February, 1890. Mrs. Southwell was born May 21, 1845, in Seneca county, New York, and her marriage has been blessed with four children, the oldest, a son by the name of Wesley, dying at the age of five years; Nettie E. married Traverse Hoy, a farmer of Henrietta township, and is the mother of one child, Leo; Etta E., now Mrs. Fred Harrington, lives on a farm in Henrietta and has a son by the name of Gordon W. Bessie, the youngest of the subject's children, died when eight years old. The two daughters living are intelligent, well-educated ladies, with pleasant homes and interesting families. They are highly esteemed by all who know them, move in the best social circles of the community and thus far their lives have been creditable to themselves and an honor to the fond father and mother who spared no efforts in providing for their welfare.

Mr. Southwell's home is situated on a rural mail route and connected by telephone with his neighbors and friends throughout the county. It is an attractive place, with good taste displayed on every part of the premises, and impresses the stranger passing by as the dwelling of a family of no little culture and refinement. As a farmer the subject has long enjoyed worthy prestige and as a raiser of fine horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, also as a grower of superior qualities of fruits, he is not outranked by any of his neighbors and fellow citizens. As already stated, he has retired from life's active duties, but still manages his business affairs, maintaining a lively interest in his farm, thus mingling rest with the healthful recreation so conducive to happiness and longevity. Believing that man was put into this world for enjoyment as well for strenuous effort, Mr. Southwell tries to get from life all the pleasures possible, and to this end he spends the heated seasons at his beautiful summer cottage at Pleasant Lake, where, in addition to his family, he entertains the many friends

and acquaintances who see fit to accept his generous hospitality. His winter home is in the village of Munith, where he keeps open house which has long been a favorite rendezvous for the best society people of the place, also for others who frequently cross the threshold for other than social purposes.

Mr. Southwell has lived long and well and is now the oldest citizen of Henrietta township in point of continuous residence, having been here since the year 1837. He has witnessed the remarkable growth of the country and contributed of brain and muscle to bringing about the evidences of advanced civilization which now prevail. His has also been a full life, into which few eddies or whirlpools have entered, being in the main the calm, steady flow which betokens prosperity and tends so potently to the development of strong, well rounded character and resourceful individuality. In politics, he votes with the Republican party and in religion subscribes to the Methodist faith, a church of which his wife is also a faithful and consistent member. Mr. Southwell has never disturbed his quiet by aspiring to public station, nor have the methods and wiles of the modern partisan ever found favor in his eyes.

WILLIAM A. STOWELL.

For a number of years the gentleman whose name furnishes the caption of this review was one of the prosperous farmers of Henrietta township, and in later life he achieved distinctive prestige in commercial pursuits. His progressive methods contributed in a material way to the advancement of the community of which he was so long a resident, while his good standing as a citizen gave him a reputation beyond the little locality where the greater part of his life was passed.

The family of which the late William A. Stowell was a worthy representative had its American origin in New York, a state which perhaps more than any other has contributed to the material prosperity, intellectual development and moral growth of Michigan and other commonwealths of the great northwest. From the most reliable information obtainable, the Stowells, from a very remote period, appear to have been people of strong mentality and corresponding physical energy and courage. The subject's father, Lewis D. Stowell, was a man of much more than ordinary powers of mind, which, disciplined by many years of study, led him to adopt teaching as a profession. After following educational work for some years in his native state, he finally, about 1834, came to Michigan, locating in Washtenaw county, and the following year he entered two hundred and forty acres of land which at that time of entry was in the primitive wild state that nature had made it. In the midst of a dense gloomy forest, the deep recesses of which but few white men had penetrated, Mr. Stowell built his small cabin home, and of nights listened to the dismal howling of the wolves which, impelled by hunger or following the fierce instincts of their savage nature, frequently gathered in numbers around the little domicile to the no little disturbance of the inmates. Here he and his family lived, at first far removed from neighbors and still more remote from a market place, the husband working sometimes far into the night while clearing his land, the faithful wife attending to her sim-

ple household duties, also spinning, sewing and in many ways, of which housewives of the present day know little or nothing, ministering to the comfort and welfare of those dependent upon her. Mr. Stowell's abilities being recognized by the few scattered settlers, he was induced to teach a term of school shortly after his arrival and for a number of years thereafter he devoted the winter seasons to educational work, receiving but meager remuneration for his services. His wife was also educated far in advance of the majority of the women of her day, and had taught several successful terms of school before leaving New York. After her husband's death, in 1845, she went back to her former home and during the ensuing five years supported her children principally by teaching, which profession she continued to follow until returning to Jackson county with her family in the autumn of 1850. Taking possession of the little farm in Henrietta township, she, with the assistance of her sons, managed the same as long as she lived, meanwhile having it cleared and otherwise improved, displaying in her efforts commendable zeal and good judgment. She became widely and favorably known as a lady of exceptional intelligence and sterling moral worth, reared her children to useful and honorable stations in life and exercised a wholesome influence upon all with whom she came in contact. Her character was beautiful, her disposition gentle and sweet, and as a member of the Universalist church she exemplified her religion in action as well as profession. Mr. Stowell was a member of no church, but made Christianity a part of his every-day affairs. He was much respected by his neighbors and friends and although dead for over fifty-eight years his memory still lingers in the community he helped establish nearly seventy years ago.

The family of Lewis D. and Margaret (Doolittle) Stowell consisted of six children, viz: Henry, Lewis D., Medora, William A., Stephen and an infant that died before receiving a name, all having passed into that mysterious bourne from which no traveler ever returns. William A., the fourth of these children, was born in Jackson county, April 22, 1837, and spent the first sixteen years of his life with his mother, part of the time in Henrietta township and part in the state of New York. He received a fair education in the country schools, but the greater part of his mental training was directed by his parents at home, both, as already stated, being teachers of much more than average ability and well qualified to impart instruction to their children. When a youth in his seventeenth year young Stowell left home to make his own way in the world, later taking possession of twenty acres of land which fell to him from the estate. On April 27, 1862, he took to himself a wife and helpmate in the person of Miss Julia A. Pixley, daughter of Richard B. and Julia (Sanderson) Pixley, of New York, and immediately after the ceremony the young couple set up their first domestic establishment in the little log dwelling.

After living on the old place a few years Mr. Stowell sold it and purchased one hundred acres of well improved land in the township of Waterloo, which one year later was disposed of at a good figure and the proceeds invested in a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Henrietta township. This latter place was in a good state of cultivation, but contained no improvements in the way of buildings, consequently Mr. Stowell

at once proceeded to provide the same. In due time he had a comfortable frame dwelling in readiness for occupancy, after which a substantial barn and other outbuildings were erected, a series of improvements following in course until the farm became one of the excellent ones in the township as well as one of the most beautiful and desirable homes. As a farmer Mr. Stowell displayed great energy and zeal and succeeded admirably in all of his undertakings. In the management of his business affairs mature judgment was ever paramount and so well did he conduct his labors that in 1888 he was enabled to turn the farm over to his son and retire with a comfortable competence to a beautiful home in the town of Munith where he intended to spend the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. Not content to pass his time doing nothing, Mr. Stowell shortly after changing his abode to Munith kept up handling farm machinery, harness and various other lines of goods connected with agriculture for about two years, and it was not long until he found himself at the head of a flourishing business. The better to enable him to meet the demands of the trade in the village, he erected, in 1900, a large brick store building and rented it one year, and then purchased the stock in the building. He possessed fine abilities as a financier and by judiciously investing his surplus means from time to time in desirable real estate added very materially to his fortune. He owned several large farms in different parts of the county, the value of which has steadily increased, and in addition thereto purchased a number of pieces of property in Munith which now represent far more than the sum originally invested.

While an energetic and thorough-going farmer and a good business man, primarily interested in his own affairs, Mr. Stowell was also public spirited and never forgot nor neglected the duty he owed the community. He ever took an active part in the growth and development of the township and county, used his best endeavors to promote all local industries and enterprises and by improving his own large properties, did much to encourage others in the same direction, thus directly and indirectly contributing greatly to the general welfare. Politically he was a Democrat and at different times his party honored him by an official position, though he never asked such recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens. He served several terms as township treasurer and proved a safe and conservative custodian of the public funds, every trust reposed in him being faithfully guarded and honorably discharged. Mr. Stowell was one of the most genial and companionable men, but he subordinated every other consideration to duty, leaving pleasure and social recreations as secondary matters. His life was filled to repletion with activity and honorable endeavor, yet he derived much satisfaction as he went along and lightened many burdens by kindly words fitly spoken and by material assistance when such was necessary or advisable. As a citizen he discharged his obligation to the county, state and nation as became a true and loyal American, respecting the government, having faith in its institutions and at all times standing for strict enforcement of the laws to the end that society might be bettered and a healthier moral sentiment be diffused throughout the body politic. Mr. Stowell lived a full life fraught

with great good to this world, and his death, on the 8th day of August, 1902, removed from the county one of its broad-minded, progressive men of affairs.

Three children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Stowell: William L., the oldest, is in business at Munith in the establishment his father formerly occupied; he married Margaret Ford, of this county, who has borne him one child; Lewis D. lives on the home farm in Henrietta township and Margaret, the youngest of the family, died at the age of two years.

Mrs. Stowell's parents, Richard B. and Julia (Sanderson) Pixley, moved from New York to Michigan in 1836 and settled in Henrietta township on a tract of wild land which Mr. Pixley subsequently converted into a good farm. Later he sold the place and purchased two hundred and forty acres near the town of Gasburg, which he also developed and on which he spent the rest of his days, dying April 1, 1870, Mrs. Pixley having departed this life August 14, 1866. Their children, six in number, were named as follows: Oscar G., Frances E., Julia A., Charles R., Lyman W. and Cassius M., only one of whom, Mrs. Julia Stowell, is now living. Mr. Pixley was a carpenter by trade and built a great many houses, barns and other edifices in Jackson county, among the number being the famous Belknap residence in the township of Henrietta. He was a skilled workman and for many years his services were in great demand, not only in his own county, but throughout the counties adjacent thereto. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican and in religion he belonged to the Presbyterian church, as did also his wife.

Since her husband's death Mrs. Stowell has lived a life of honorable retirement at Munith with her niece, being widely known in the community and highly esteemed for her many estimable qualities of head and heart. Her life has been singularly blessed in many ways and in turn she has devoted a large measure of her time to the good of others, being liberal in her charities and always ready by word or deed to minister to the comfort and happiness of the poor and unfortunate. In her daily walk and conversation she exemplifies much of the beauty and goodness of noble American womanhood and all within the range of her acquaintances have been made better by her influence and example.

BENJAMIN COULSTON.

The gentleman whose career is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs is one of the leading farmers of Henrietta township and a representative of the sterling class of citizens whose intelligence, energy and well-directed industry have contributed so much to the material prosperity and moral growth of Jackson county. A native of the grand old Keystone state, he inherits many of the traits of his sturdy German ancestry and throughout life he has demonstrated fine business ability and a capacity to manage successfully large interests. James Coulston, the subject's father, was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, and there married, when a young man, Miss Emmeline Castlebury, who bore him seven children, Benjamin being the oldest of the number. Jane, who married Addison Suy-

landt, a farmer of Henrietta township, was the second of the family; she died some years ago, leaving, besides a husband, three children to mourn her untimely loss; Mary, also deceased, was the wife of Alfred Vanderlyn, a farmer and stock raiser of Henrietta, and the mother of three children; Parley married Mrs. Elmira Simmons, has two children and lives in the village of Munith, owning a farm in the above township; Ella, the fifth of the family, lives in Henrietta township, and his been three times married, first to Frank Gregory, then to Charles Pixley, and finally to her present husband, William Coin; she is the mother of five children, two by her first marriage and three by her second, the third being without issue; Alice, now Mrs. Frank Davenport, lives at Grass Lake, where her husband is extensively engaged as a horse dealer; Chester is a married man with a family of two children, whose mother was formerly Miss Lottie Lane. He went west some years ago and at this time resides at Jamestown, North Dakota. In early life James Coulston learned harnessmaking and worked at the trade in his native state until his removal, in 1851, to Ohio, where he was engaged a few years in the manufacture of flour. In 1855 he disposed of his mill and migrated to Michigan, locating in Jackson, where he purchased residence property and opened a boot and shoe store, which business he continued during the eight years following. At the expiration of that time he sold his stock and bought eighty acres of land in section 24, Henrietta township, moving his family from their city home into a rude log cabin, nearly the whole end of which was taken up by a large fire place. By means of this fire place and a brick oven outdoors, the good wife and mother did her cooking and for several years after moving to the country her lot was by no means an easy or enviable one.

Mr. Coulston improved his land, made a comfortable home and in due time became quite well-to-do, also earning the reputation of a kind, obliging neighbor and an honorable, straightforward man and an excellent citizen. He was one of the leading Democrats of his township, an active politician, held the office of township clerk, and was a commissioned notary public, besides serving in various other public capacities. Fraternally he belonged to the Masonic order and for many years was identified with the Methodist church, his wife subscribing to the Episcopal faith. Mr. Coulston died in the month of July, 1900, and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of his friends and fellow citizens, having been popular in the community and widely known throughout the county. His widow is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-seven, and for one of her years is remarkably bright and alert, retaining in a marked degree the possession of her faculties, mental and physical. In days gone by she labored zealously for her children and sacrified much for their welfare and now they vie with each other in ministering to her comfort, repaying her as far as it lies in their power to do so for the great love and devotion of which they were formerly the recipients.

Benjamin Coulston was born August 7, 1849, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and in early boyhood worked with his father in the latter's harness shop. He made himself quite useful in many ways, first in preparing wax ends and later became proficient as a harnessmaker, though never in-

tending to follow the trade as a means for obtaining a livelihood. He attended the public schools of his native state for a short time, later pursued his studies in Ohio, and after coming to Michigan was in the schools of Jackson several years, laying aside his books when the family moved to the farm. His youth and young manhood in the country was productive of great good, in that he became familiar with farm labor and laid the foundation of a sturdy physique which enabled him to grapple with the stern problems of life when in due time he was called upon to meet and solve them. Until twenty-one he assisted his father and contributed to the support of the family, but on attaining his majority he took charge of the farm and managed the same during the ensuing ten years while his father was absent in California. While thus engaged he did well and demonstrated aptitude as an agriculturist, also became efficient in matters of business, as success in farming depends quite as much on able management as it does on manual labor.

Some time in the early 'sixties the subject bought the homestead and since then he has added to its area until he now has one of the largest and best cultivated farms in the township of Henrietta, owning four hundred and ten acres in a body, the greater part fine tillable land, in productiveness second to that of no like number of acres in the county. The improvements on this place are among the best in the community, there being a substantial and comfortable dwelling, well supplied with modern conveniences, a good barn and outbuildings, while the fences as well as the splendid condition of the fields bear evidence of the method and care with which the place is operated. Like the majority of successful agriculturists, Mr. Coulston realizes the value of live stock as a source of income and for a number of years he has made this branch of farming especially profitable. He devotes considerable attention to blooded cattle of the Durham breed, raising quite a number of these valuable animals, also buying them when young and selling when the market is favorable. In the matter of fine-wooled sheep he has a well-earned reputation, and he also raises the best breeds of swine. His horses are of the best stock, keeping none but first-class animals, which he long since found much cheaper and far more satisfactory than spending time with indifferent or low-grade animals.

Mr. Coulston's farm is admirably situated and for general agricultural purposes and stock raising is not excelled by any other place in the neighborhood. By excellent management and well-directed industry he has made it pay so well that his own labor is no longer needed in its operation, having accumulated a fortune of sufficient magnitude to enable him to turn the hard work over to other hands. In 1893 he built a beautiful and attractive home in Munith and since that time has lived in the town, though still giving personal attention to the management of his large agricultural and live-stock interests. For a number of years he has been an influential factor in the public affairs of his township, serving two years as treasurer of the same and holding the office of justice of the peace two terms, in both of which capacities his duties were discharged in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. He is a zealous Democrat, active in behalf of his party, and as an adviser in its councils or a worker with the rank and

file, has made his influence felt throughout the county in every local, state and national campaign, within the last twenty years. He is generally selected as a delegate to the various nominating conventions and takes no small part in the management of these bodies, but not as an office seeker, never having aspired to political honors of any kind, although by nature and training well qualified to fill any public position within the power of the people of his county to bestow. Mr. Coulston's fraternal relations are represented by the Masonic brotherhood and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a leading spirit in both organizations and at various times an honored official.

Mr. Coulston, in 1871, was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Southwell, a young lady of exemplary character and excellent repute whom he had known from early childhood. Mrs. Coulston was born in Henrietta township, the daughter of Edward Southwell, a successful farmer who came to Jackson county in an early day from his native state of New York. After a brief but happy married life of fourteen years' duration, Mr. Coulston's home was invaded by the death angel who took therefrom his loving and faithful companion, the event occurring in 1894. Mrs. Coulston bore her husband one son, an intelligent young man of twenty-three, engaged in merchandising and undertaking at Munith. After completing the public school course he was graduated from the commercial college of Jackson, later took a full course in embalming in the city of Chicago, and, as indicated above, is now one of the leading business men of Munith, being in partnership with a cousin by the name of L. C. Coulston.

In the year 1897 the subject married his present wife, Mary Carr, who was born and reared in Ingham county, Michigan, the union being without issue. She is a lady of many excellent qualities a member of the Presbyterian church and is popular with her friends and neighbors of Munith and vicinity. In concluding this brief review, suffice it briefly to state that Mr. Coulston is personally one of the most popular men of the community in which he lives and enterprising to the extent of lending his influence and when necessary his financial assistance to the encouragement of all objects for the public good.

SQUIRE HOLT.

The subject of this review was born January 14, 1838, in Orleans county, New York, the son of Silas and Emily (Hick) Holt, the father a native of Massachusetts, the mother of Connecticut. These parents were married in New York and by occupation Silas was a carpenter and builder, in connection with which he also devoted considerable attention to agriculture. In 1843 he moved his family, consisting of nine children, to Michigan, arriving at Detroit via the great lakes, thence by rail to the town of Dexter, near which place he settled on a tract of land purchased by himself from the government some years previously. After building a rude log cabin on his land, Silas Holt found his means exhausted, the sum total of cash in his possession at that time being a single shilling which he treasured with zealous care. The country was wild, all kinds of game plentiful, Indians still roamed the forests and for some years the family, although fairly well provided for, endured

many trials and hardships. Mr. Holt did what carpentry work he could procure in the neighborhood and when not thus engaged devoted his time to the clearing of his land and preparing it for tillage. The good wife spun the cloth needed for wearing apparel, made the clothes worn by the family, knit stockings, mittens, etc., and in many other ways assisted in getting a start, her whole life being consecrated uncomplainingly to the comfort and welfare of her husband and children. In these years Mr. Holt had sixty acres in cultivation and from that time forward the prospects of the family grew continually brighter and more hopeful. Mrs. Holt departed this life in 1869 and in the early 'seventies Mr. Holt sold out, from which time until his death, in 1879, he made his home with one of his children. By reason of his mechanical skill he became quite a useful man in the community during early days. He not only built houses, but made many articles of furniture for the neighbors and when deaths occurred manufactured the burial caskets to order. It is said that he supplied coffins for a large area of territory, being kept quite busy at this kind of work during certain seasons of the year when sickness prevailed throughout the country. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican and he always took an active part in the affairs of his county, especially in the matter of public schools, having been a friend and earnest advocate of public education.

Silas and Emily Holt reared to maturity nine children, namely: Gustavus, a resident of Ingham county and a successful farmer; his wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Babcock, bore him six children, three of whom are living at the present time; Rominer, the second son, died in September, 1902, aged seventy-five years; he married Harriet Hopkins, followed farming and stock raising in this state and in Kansas and departed this life at the town of Stockbridge, Ingham county, his wife also being deceased; Mary, widow of Manly Gray, is the third of the family; she lives in Mason, Michigan, and is the mother of four children, two living; Byron, a veteran of the late Civil war, is a farmer, living in the county of Ingham; he married Minerva Felton and has a family of six children; Samantha, the next in succession, has been twice married, first to a man by the name of Hopkins, afterwards to M. J. Titus, the latter also deceased; she is the mother of six children, five of whom are living, and makes her home in the town of Mason, this state; Almira, widow of H. H. Burrell, lives with her daughter in Morris, Michigan, her children being six in number; Squire, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh of the family, the eighth being Harriett, wife of George Lord, a retired farmer, living in Stockbridge, their family consisting of two offspring: John C., the ninth and youngest, lives in Ingham county, on a farm adjoining the old family homestead; his first wife was Etha Whipple, after whose death he married Sarah Bradfield.

Squire Holt remained with his father until a young man of twenty-two, when he took charge of the home farm for one year. On March 29, 1860, he entered the marriage relation with Miss Hannah J. Lord, daughter of Lucius and Anna (Yereance) Lord, natives respectively of New York and New Jersey. These parents were married in the former state and in 1839 came to Michigan, locating in Ingham county where Mr. Lord purchased land, developed a large farm and

became a well-known and popular citizen. His wife died in 1856 and in 1878 he was reunited to her in the world beyond, departing this life at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Holt. To Mr. and Mrs. Holt three children have been born: Estelle, who died in August, 1874, at the age of five; Elmer also died when five years old, the date of his demise being the month of May, 1881; Emma, born in 1861, married Frank Olds and lives in the town of Munith, where her husband is engaged in the hardware business.

After his marriage Squire Holt farmed in Ingham county until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the service of his country, enlisting, September 15, 1862, in Company B, Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, under Captain S. B. Birch. He was with his regiment until May, 1864, during which time he participated in a number of campaigns and bloody battles, receiving at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, a painful wound which obliged him for a number of months to receive hospital treatment. When sufficiently recovered he rejoined his command and later joined the Reserve Corps, with which he continued until the close of the war, spending in all over three years in active service, during which time he took part, under General Grant, in the terrible fighting in the Wilderness, at Cold Harbor and around Richmond which eventually terminated in the collapse of the Rebellion at Appomattox. It was Mr. Holt's privilege to hear the last speech ever made by Abraham Lincoln and he was in Washington city when the good President fell by the hand of the coward assassin. Through the negligence of certain minor officers Mr. Holt was not able to procure a discharge at the expiration of his term of service and several attempts were subsequently made, but for reasons unknown they proved unavailing. A letter addressed to President Lincoln relative to the matter received his endorsement and by him it was forwarded to the commanding general, but probably became lost en route, as nothing in the way of reply was ever received. Mr. Holt's military experience was replete with duty faithfully performed and from the time of entering the service until leaving the same his record was an honorable one. It has always been a matter of regret that he did not receive his discharge, being clearly entitled to honorable dismissal, but the mistake, like similar occurrences, must be accounted for on the ground of pure negligence. After the war Mr. Holt resumed farming in Ingham county, where he lived until 1872, at which time he sold out and purchased one hundred and twenty acres in Henrietta township, Jackson county, only a part of which was cleared. He improved the latter place, erected good buildings and lived thereon until 1889, when he bought a beautiful residence property in Munith. After spending thirteen years in the town of Munith, Mr. Holt, in the spring of 1902, returned to the farm, but not to engage actively in the pursuit of agriculture as he rents his land and devotes his time and attention principally to live stock. He has earned quite a reputation as a raiser of fine cattle and Poland China hogs, his income from the sale of his animals adding very materially to the comfortable fortune already in his possession. Mr. Holt is one of the leading citizens of his township and for many years has been an active participant in county affairs. In politics he is a pronounced Republican and in religion has long been a consistent member

of the Methodist church, Mrs. Holt also belonging to that communion. Fraternally the subject is a zealous worker in the Grand Army of the Republic, being identified with the post at Stockbridge.

B. PERCY HAWLEY.

B. Percy Hawley is a native of New York, born in New Baltimore, Greene county, July 15, 1837. His parents were James P. and Nancy (Van Slyke) Hawley, the former being a native of Connecticut and the latter of Greene county, her ancestors being of the original Dutch. The paternal grandparents were Scott and Deborah (Pratt) Hawley, natives of Connecticut. The year of his birth is given as 1780, that of her's 1777. It is shown by the family record that they were married May 13, 1798. Of the eight children born to them one, Sarah, who married Nathan Coe, is still living, in New York City. The maternal grandparents were Barent and Jennie (Brink) Van Slyke, natives of New York, of Dutch ancestry, which for many generations had inhabited the Mohawk Valley. At the time of his death, in 1839, he was sixty-four years old. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom have long since followed their parents into eternity.

To the parents of the subject, James P. and Nancy Hawley, four children were born, viz: Deborah, who married Henry Hoag, came to Michigan in 1855 and has resided here ever since, her present residence being Stockbridge; Ezra for many years has made his home with his younger brother, Percy, who is the third child of the family and the subject of this article; Benjamin is now a resident of Cheslsea, Michigan. The coming of the oldest child, Deborah, to this state to make it her home paved the way for the other members of the family to follow. In 1857, B. Percy came out and three years later, in 1860, the father sold his farm of two hundred and twenty-six acres, in Greene county, and with his wife and the other two children also came to enjoy life and prosperity in the west. His first wife, the mother of B. Percy, having died in 1845, he some years later married Elizabeth Beddell and she was his companion on the trip to the new home in Michigan. He purchased a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, the Holland place, in Napoleon township, on which he and his wife continued to reside up to the time of their deaths, which event occurred many years ago.

The education of B. Percy Hawley was secured in the common schools of his native state and the chief labor of his life up to the time he was twenty years of age, when he came to Michigan, was working on a farm. His advent into Jackson county was in April and he readily found employment as a farm hand. Later he turned his attention to such other employment as he could procure, but was vigilant, industrious and prudent with his earnings. When he had provided sufficient means, he purchased a team and began farming on his own behalf. He rented land, paying for its use with a part of the crop, and year by year made money for himself and the land owner. January 19, 1860, Mr. Hawley was united in marriage to Miss Mary R. Hawley, a native of the village of

Napoleon, born January 19, 1838, and the only child of Charles and Emily (Griffin) Hawley, natives of New York, the former of Lewis county and the latter of Washington county. He came to Michigan as early as 1834, was by trade a carpenter, settled in the village of Napoleon and engaged in the manufacture of cradles for cutting grain. He also owned a farm, which he managed well and profitably. Her death occurred July 7, 1880, followed six years later by his demise, which occurred September 9, 1886. He was born May 9, 1811, while the date of her birth is September 13, 1813. Both were well known and highly esteemed in the city of Jackson and throughout the eastern part of the county. In politics he was a very zealous Republican. To Mr. and Mrs. B. Percy Hawley were born three children, viz: Erwin D., born February 7, 1861, lives at Golden, Colorado, where he is the manager of the Farmers' Milling Company, he married Frances E. Earl and they are the parents of three children, Lulu E., Dita A. and J. Percy; Arthur L., born June 16, 1865, married Lydia Keileback, and resides at Quincy, Michigan, where he conducts a flouring-mill; Homer, born July 19, 1869, is also a miller by trade, but is now engaged in the insurance business at Denver, Colorado. He married Lena Hutchinson.

Immediately after his marriage, in 1860, Mr. Hawley purchased a tract of forty acres situated half a mile west of the village of Napoleon. It was partially improved and upon it he erected a comfortable home. During the five years of his residence thereon he made other substantial improvements, then sold and moved to the village of Napoleon. For a long time he operated a wagon and blacksmith shop, but his chief business in the village for ten years was the operation of a steam flouring mill. Later he, in partnership with Wallace Hawley, erected a grist-mill and in connection therewith a cider-mill and they operated both jointly for three years. He then purchased the interest of his partner and from that time until he sold he operated the plant alone. After disposing of his milling business, he went to Colorado, lived in that state for two years, most of the time being engaged in farming, and on his return to Michigan purchased fifty acres of land on section 30, Napoleon township, and has devoted himself exclusively to farming ever since. In politics he is not a pronounced partisan. He was elected and served as township treasurer and has held a number of other minor offices, but office holding is not and never was agreeable to him. The many good qualities which he is known to possess are well appreciated by his fellow citizens and few persons possess the confidence and esteem of the community as he does. His popularity is only limited by his acquaintance and that is by no means circumscribed.

GLASGOW BROTHERS.

One of the foremost stores in southern Michigan is the department store of Glasgow Brothers in Jackson. Founded in 1884 as Glasgow Bros. & Dock, in 1897 John B. Glawgow and Edward Dock retired, since which time it has been known as Glasgow Brothers. Its departments include dry goods, carpets, clothing, shoes, millinery, crockery, furniture, house furnishings and toys.

Benjamin J. Glasgow received his dry goods education with C. P. Dibble & Son, of Marshall, P. R. Sobin & Company, and L. H. Field, of Jackson, and James Nall, Jr., & Company, of Detroit. Albert S. Glasgow received his dry goods education with P. R. Sobin & Company and L. H. Field, of Jackson, and Marshall Field & Company of Chicago. Although devoting most of his time to the store, the latter is also president of the American Condensed Milk Company of Jackson, which is doing a profitable and rapidly increasing business.

HARRY C. DEVLIN.

Devlin's Business College has for more than thirty years occupied a position of prominence and importance in connection with the educational affairs of Jackson county, the same having been founded by the honored father of the subject of this sketch, while the latter succeeded to the control of the enterprise and has been most fortunate in maintaining its high standard and prestige, the institution taking rank among the best of similar order throughout the Union and affording the best of facilities for training young men and women for commercial pursuits and general business and office work.

Capt. Harry C. Devlin is a native of Michigan, having been born in the city of Sturgis, St. Joseph county, and being a son of General George M. and Alice R. Devlin, the former of whom was the founder of the college which bears his name, while he was long one of the honored and influential citizens of Jackson, where his death occurred in 1895. The subject of this review received his education in the public schools and the college conducted by his father, being graduated in the latter as a member of the class of 1887. He began teaching in the college the same year, and ever since continued so to do, while he assumed the management of the institution at the time of his father's death, as before noted. The college building is commodious and specially well adapted for the uses to which it is given, having been erected for the purpose by General Devlin, while thoroughness is made the imperative demand in all departments, the best of instructors being retained and the satisfactory progress of the student being thus insured, while the college derives its support from all sections of the state and from many outside localities.

Mr. Devlin was made captain of a local company of militia in 1886, and served in that capacity for several years, while at the present time he is captain of Devlin's Zouaves, an organization connected with the college and one which is maintained at a high standard of proficiency in tactical work. The Zouaves have won several prizes, both state and national, in competitive drills, among the number being the first prize in the interstate contest held in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1891. Many young men who received their military training at the Devlin College are now holding positions as captains and lieutenants in the National Guard and the United States army. Capt. Devlin recalls with pleasure the fact that among those who received military discipline under his direction is one who is a captain in the Philippines, another who holds a similar position in one of the eastern states, and a third who is a lieutenant in the United States army in the south. Captain Devlin was assistant

quartermaster-general on the staff of Governor Rich for two years, and has always maintained a deep interest in military affairs, as did also his father, who served with distinction in the war of the Rebellion. He has passed the major portion of his life in Jackson and is distinctively popular in educational, military, business and social circles. At Brockton, Massachusetts, Captain Devlin was united in marriage to Miss Effie L. Stacy, and they have two children, George and Stacy.

WILLIAM A. FORD.

Jackson county has been the home of Mr. Ford from the time of his birth, and as nearly a half century has elapsed since his parents located in the county, it becomes evident that he is a scion of pioneer stock, while he has personally wrought out a distinctive success through the application of his energies and abilities in connection with the great basic art of agriculture and is known as one of the representative farmers and citizens of Tompkins township.

William A. Ford was born on the homestead farm in Waterloo township, this county, on the 17th of June, 1863, being a son of Edward W. and Susan (Patchen) Ford, the former of whom was born in the state of New York and the latter in Connecticut. They were married in New York and there retained their residence until the year 1857, when they came to Jackson county. Here the father of the subject purchased a tract of wild land in Waterloo township, reclaiming the greater portion of the same and placing it under effective cultivation, and there he continued to make his home until 1871, when he disposed of the place and came to Tompkins township, purchasing here one hundred and twenty-six acres, in sections 17 and 18, where he developed one of the valuable farms of the county. He sold the place to his son William, of this sketch, in 1899, and then took up his residence in the village of Onondaga, Ingham county, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred on the 8th of September, 1901, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. He was a stanch Democrat in his political adherency. His widow still resides in her pleasant home in the village mentioned. This worthy and honored couple became the parents of five children, viz: Caroline is the wife of William H. McKitchen, and they reside in the village of Grass Lake, this county, having one child; George A. married Miss Vern Wheelock and they reside in Gratiot county, Michigan; Marian L. is the wife of Sylvester Sebring, of Jackson; William A., subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; and Minnie died at the age of about two and one-half years.

William A. Ford was reared on the home farm and early became inured to the various duties involved in its cultivation and improvement, while he received excellent educational advantages in the public schools of the county. At the age of twenty-six years he inaugurated his independent career by purchasing a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in section 21, Tompkins township, this being in the year 1889, and here he has since resided, while he has made many excellent improvements on the place and developed the same into one of the model farms of the township, while he is also the owner of the old homestead, so that the aggregate area of his landed estate is now three



W A. FORD.



MRS. NELLIE T. FORD.

hundred and eighteen acres. On his home place, in 1896, he erected a fine barn, the same being thirty-six by seventy-six feet in dimensions. In addition to diversified agriculture, Mr. Ford devotes special attention to the raising and feeding of high-grade live stock,—cattle, sheep, swine and horses, and in all departments of his farm enterprise he has shown marked discrimination and discernment, and is known as a wide-awake and capable business man, while to him is accorded the fullest meed of popular confidence and esteem in his native county. In politics he is a stalwart Democrat, and fraternally he is identified with Onondaga Lodge No. 296, Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 8th of October, 1888, Mr. Ford was united in marriage to Miss Nellie Wood, who was born and reared in this county, having been a daughter of the late Jotham and Leonora (King) Wood, of Tompkins township. Mrs. Ford was summoned into eternal rest on the 5th of December, 1897, and is survived by three children, Marion, who was born March 29, 1890; Marjorie, December 14, 1896, and William A., Jr., November 27, 1897. Marjorie died at the age of thirteen months.

EMULIUS A. PARKS.

The subject of this biography is the oldest son and third child of a family of seven. When he was barely twenty-one years of age both his parents died, and his orphaned brothers and sisters had from that forward no one but him to look to for maintenance, direction and advice. The manner in which he acquitted himself of this grave responsibility is the best attestation of the real worth of the man. Emulius A. Parks is a native of Waterloo township, Jackson county, Michigan, born November 23, 1855. His parents were Daniel and Eliza A. (Sales) Parks. Both were natives of the state of New York, where their forefathers had resided for many generations. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Daniel Parks, a resident of the same section of New York in which the Sales family resided. About 1832 both families decided to come to Michigan and some weeks thereafter they were comfortably domiciled in Washtenaw county. Daniel Parks purchased forty acres of government land and to its improvements and cultivation the family turned its attention. The home was a typical one of the frontier of the time. It was built of logs, daubed with mud, to keep out the wind, with a large hospitable fireplace in one end, the most cheerful object in sight. Indians were constantly encountered, but they were friendly and caused the early settlers very little trouble. Oxen were the chief beasts of burden and roads were almost unknown. Industry characterized the family, as in the clearing and the field they were busy, while in the house the hum of the spinning wheel and the rattle of the shuttle could be heard away into the night. Both parents were skillful at the loom and made it a source of very material profit. Here the family lived until long after the mother's death, and when the children all went out into the world to work for themselves the father gave up the home and resided with his children until his death, which occurred in Waterloo township, Jackson county. He is a de-

vout and consistent member of the United Brethren church.

After having served his father faithfully and well on the family homestead during the years of his minority, when twenty-one years of age Daniel Parks, father of the subject, purchased forty acres of land, a part of section 16, Waterloo township, Jackson county, and about this time he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Sales. After erecting and furnishing a comfortable log house upon their land, in 1852, the young people took up their residence thereon and devoted themselves to clearing and improving the place. As their means and opportunities permitted, they added to the size of their farm until it comprised one hundred and seventy acres, one hundred of which he had himself cleared and put under cultivation. Although the father of five young and helpless children at the time, early in 1863, when the Macedonian cry went out from Washington for more troops to suppress the rebellion, he could no longer resist the appeal. He enlisted as a private in the Twentieth Michigan Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war. He participated in many hard-fought battles and numerous skirmishes, receiving no injury whatever in any of them. In the summer of 1865 he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in Jackson county, where he applied himself to the labors of his farm until his death, which occurred in July, 1876. His wife survived him one year, expiring in 1877, the cause of death in both cases being typhoid fever. Both were members of the United Brethren church and each was active in religious and charitable work. In politics he was a Republican.

To the parents of the subject seven children were born, viz: Camille married Wesley Berry, of Stockbridge, and they are the parents of five children; Addie died of typhoid fever at the age of twenty-one years; Emulius is the subject of this biography; Gilbert is a graduate of Detroit Medical College, and is engaged in the practice of his profession in New Castle, California; he married Miss Addie West, but enjoyed marital happiness only a few years when she died; his second wife was Miss Dota Burns and to them two children have been born; Edward L. is a farmer of Waterloo township, and married Carrie Barber, the result of this union being three children; Amanda died at the age of two years; Edith married Gardner Snyder, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, and they are the parents of eight children, six of whom are living. All received a good common school education and are comfortably situated.

Farming has been the life work of Emulius A. Parks. He is the oldest son and at the death of his parents, in 1876-7, the care and training of his younger brothers and sisters devolved upon him. Nobly did he meet the grave responsibility and well did he perform the arduous duties exacted of him. The worthy, useful and prosperous lives each of these children are now leading sound the praise of him who was to them at once brother and parent. He continued to reside upon and cultivate the old homestead and as each of his brothers and sisters became of age he purchased their interest in the farm, paying them full value for their inheritance. He has since added forty more acres to the farm, which makes it now two hundred and ten acres in extent. He has remodeled the house,

making of it a handsome, comfortable home, and the barn has also undergone alterations, which make it more convenient and commodious than it was. He has invested in a feed-mill, to which he has harnessed the wind, which is made to prepare the feed for his live stock. The place is now better fenced and better drained than it ever was before.

January 20, 1879, Emulius A. Parks was united in marriage to Miss Ella A. Croman, a native of Jackson county, born in September, 1859. Her parents were Abraham and Susan (Lincoln) Croman, natives of Pennsylvania, who early in life came with their parents to Michigan and located in Jackson county. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Parks was one of the very first settlers in Waterloo township. He secured a large tract of government land, which was, after his death, divided among his children, and upon the portion assigned to him Abraham, father of Mrs. Parks, resided until his death. He was one of the sturdy pioneers who have so largely contributed to make Jackson county what it is today. To bless an already happy home, eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parks, viz: Delavan, William, Daniel, Susie, Clara, Mary, Willie and Vernie. Wiliam and Clara are dead, Delavan is a school teacher of Waterloo township and the younger sons and daughters are still attending school. The parents were active members of the United Brethren church, of which he has been the organist for twenty-five years and during the past two years he has also been superintendent of the Sunday school.

On his productive and well improved farm, Emulius A. Parks devotes himself to general farming. His crops are wheat, oats, rye, hay, beans and potatoes. Much of the produce of the farm is fed to the live stock on the place. His live stock consists of full blooded Poland China hogs, and he makes many sales for breeding purposes, Durham cattle, coarse-wool sheep, general purpose horses and Norman mares. The home of the family has telephone connection and rural free delivery regularly furnishes the various members of the household with their mail. In politics Mr. Parks is a Republican and takes an active interest in each successive campaign in the interest of his party, and is especially interested in the cause of education. He has served two terms as a member of the county board of supervisors, running ahead of his party ticket. He is one of the best known, highly respected and most popular citizens of his part of the county and the usefulness and worth of his life amply attest how deserving he is of the regard and esteem of his fellow citizens.

J. GOTTLIEB HEYDLAUFF.

J. Gottlieb Heydlauff was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 23, 1837. His parents were Andrew and Katharine (Riethmuller) Heydlauff, who were also natives of Germany, as had been all of their ancestors from time immemorial. They were good people, industrious and thrifty, whose chief characteristic was a stolid contentment with the life which they led and the hard lot which fortune assigned them. By the time Gottlieb had reached the age of twenty years he had completed his term of

enlistment in the German army and was the possessor of a very liberal education for a lad of his position in life. He had read much, particularly regarding the great Republic across the water, which determined him to embrace the first opportunity of becoming an American. Accordingly, in 1857, he secured passage on a small and not very seaworthy sailing vessel and made the trip across the Atlantic. They were forty-three days on the ocean and many a time during those memorable days did it seem certain that their ship would touch the bottom before she did the shores of America. They finally landed in New York, then he came on to Michigan, where for four years he worked by the month for various farmers. His advent into America could scarcely have been at a more inauspicious time. The panic of 1857 was at its height, all the industries of the land were paralyzed, labor was idle and thousands were either living on charity or begging their bread. When employment was secured, it was meagerly and grudgingly remunerated. These were the conditions which prevailed when the feet of J. Gottlieb Heydlauff first pressed the free soil of America. At the end of four years' hard work on American farms, he found himself little better off than when he began. But he had acquired a knowledge of the country, of the people and of their language, which was more valuable to him than considerable money. Then came the war. July 5, 1861, less than three months after the first shot was fired on Fort Sumter, found Gottlieb Heydlauff a Federal soldier, not only willing but anxious to fight the battles of his adopted country. He enlisted in Company B, Captain Sibley, Sixteenth Regiment, Michigan Volunteer Infantry. The battles, great and small, in which the subject participated number thirty-eight. He was with his regiment from its first entrance on the field of action clear through to the close of hostilities and saw much hard service. During the entire four years he was never in the hospital and there were very few occasions on which he was not ready for duty. He was mustered out of the service at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and discharged there July 8, 1865, and returned to Jackson county. He returned with sufficient means to aid him in purchasing a valuable home, and he bought a farm fairly well improved, in Waterloo township, comprising one hundred and sixty-five acres. This place has been his home and the home of his family ever since. He has increased its size until it now comprises four hundred acres, one hundred and sixty of which are clear and under cultivation. Since he purchased it the farm has been splendidly improved, a large, substantial barn having been erected in 1880, a splendid modern residence in 1889, and the fencing and drainage are all that could be desired.

January 14, 1866, J. Gottlieb Heydlauff was united in marriage to Miss Katharine Moeckel, a native of Jackson county, born May 20, 1843. Her parents are George and Elizabeth (Freyermuth) Moeckel, natives of Germany, but early pioneer residents of Waterloo township, where the father is numbered among the most substantial farmers of that part of Jackson county. They have lived in the county since the early 'thirties. To Mr. and Mrs. Heydlauff nine children have been born, viz: Clara married George Rank, of Grass Lake, and they have one child;

Louise married Harry Pratt, a hardware merchant of Dexter, Michigan; Charlotte married Fred Schnackenberg, a hardware merchant of Munith, this county, and they have one child; Rosa married David Kyes, principal of the high school at Cass City, Michigan; Emma married Fred Walz, a farmer of Grass Lake township, and they have two children; Victor is the owner and operator of a large cattle ranch near Assinniboin, Canada; Carl, a farmer who resides upon and works the home place, married Bernice Morehouse; Walter died at the age of seventeen; Cornelia makes her home with her parents, but at present is attending school at Cass City, Michigan. They are all well educated, two of them, Victor and Rosa, having been teachers, and all are worthy and exemplary citizens.

In religion Mr. and Mrs. Heydlauff are members of the Lutheran church in Waterloo township. In politics he is a Republican, and although he served one term as justice of the peace, he evidently is living in a Democratic township, for he made one race for supervisor and was defeated, despite the fact that he ran sixty ahead of his ticket. The family home is supplied with all modern conveniences, including telephone and rural free delivery.

EUGENE McINTEE.

Eugene McIntee is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born in Waterloo township, November 26, 1859. His parents were Daniel and Catharine (Geraughty) McIntee, he born on the island of York, off the coast of New Jersey, April 20, 1832, while she was born in New York, April 5, 1835. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Owen McIntee, a native of Ireland who immigrated to America and located in New Jersey about 1820. There he remained until 1837, when, with his family, he came to Michigan, traveling overland, and located in Lindon township, Washtenaw county. There he secured one hundred and sixty-three acres of government land, wholly unimproved, which he proceeded to convert into a farm. The primitive log cabin was the first home of the family on the place. The title to this tract of land is still in the family and it is owned and operated by one of the descendants of the sturdy original settler.

During the lifetime of Owen McIntee the place was cleared up and splendidly improved. A good residence and substantial farm buildings were erected and under his wise direction and unflagging industry the farm became a most productive and valuable piece of property, its size being increased to two hundred acres. Here the parents devoted their lives to the care and proper training of their children and when those who lived had gone out into the world to do for themselves they still made the old homestead their place of abode until their death. Both were members of the Catholic church, zealous and very devoted to the faith of their fathers. They were the parents of six children, viz: Daniel, John, Ann, Eugene, William and Mary. Three are dead and three are living, Ann, Eugene and Mary being the survivors. The parents had the well-known Hibernian love for letters and were careful to see that the children improved every opportunity for securing an education. With the ready wit and

quick intelligence characteristic of the Irish race, coupled with the aggressive enthusiasm which seems to pervade the atmosphere of America, the children acquired a very thorough knowledge of all the branches taught in the common schools. The father died in 1876, at the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years. In politics he was a Democrat and was a man of genial, kindly disposition, whose friends were only limited by the number of his acquaintances.

Daniel McIntee, father of the subject of this article, was only five years old when the family came to Michigan. When not attending school he was helping his father in the clearing and after leaving school continued to work with his father until he was twenty-eight years old. In 1853, in partnership with his brother John, he purchased four hundred acres of land, the greater part of section 30, Waterloo township, Jackson county. Upon this place a residence was built, and when Daniel McIntee married Miss Catharine Geraughty it was to this home he brought his bride and it was also upon this farm and in this home the subject of this article, Eugene McIntee, the oldest child of the family, was born. In 1860 the brothers divided their land, each taking two hundred acres. Daniel built a new residence in 1880 and year after year continued to make improvements on the farm. He died January 17, 1883, while a little more than seven years later his faithful wife departed this life, November 13, 1890. Both were devout members of the Catholic church. In politics he was a Democrat, a man of wide acquaintance and popular wherever he was known.

Seven children were born to Daniel and Catharine McIntee, viz: Eugene, the subject of this sketch; Ellen, wife of George Simmons, a farmer of Washtenaw county; Mary T., wife of William O'Brien, a farmer of Leoni township, and the parents of six children; William A. is a resident of the state of Montana; Anna became the wife of Joseph C. Dougherty, lived in Chicago, and had one child, but the mother is now dead; Margaret and Maria, now residents of Chicago, were given a good business education and are each holding a position of responsibility. The others also were well educated and are now very comfortably settled in life.

The farm which at present is owned and operated by Eugene McIntee is the same upon which he was born forty-four years ago. He attended the public schools and received a good common school education. When not occupied with his studies he was helping his father on the farm. When old enough and strong enough, every species of labor on the place necessary to be done was engaged in by him. He remained on the homestead assisting his father until he was twenty-eight years old, and outside of four years that he was employed in Ingham county his entire life has been spent in Jackson county. On November 28, 1888, Eugene McIntee was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Fleming, a native of Jackson county, born November 18, 1860. Her parents were Patrick and Margaret (Markey) Fleming, natives of Ireland, who came to Michigan in an early day, and located in Henrietta township, where he purchased land and engaged in farming. He is dead, but his wife is still living, residing at the old home.

After the death of his mother Eugene

McIntee returned to Jackson county from Ingham county, where he had been living for four years, and purchased the old home place, upon which he moved and there he has resided since. One hundred acres of the farm are in a fine state of cultivation. He carries on general farming and stock raising and takes considerable interest in dairying. He breeds and feeds Jersey cattle, Poland China hogs, fine-wool sheep and general purpose horses. His home is connected by telephone and rural free delivery regularly furnishes the family its mail. The parents are both members of the Catholic church and Mr. McIntee is a member of Tent No. 475, Knights of the Maccabees, at Munith. In politics he is a Democrat, is at present a justice of the peace and he has also filled a number of township offices. It was chiefly through his instrumentality that rural free delivery was secured for his locality. He is a man of ability and influence, whose standing in the neighborhood where he was born and reared is of the highest.

ROBERT RYAN.

Robert Ryan is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born in Waterloo township, December 5, 1854. His parents were Michael and Laura A. (Mary) Ryan, he a native of Ireland and she of New York, and they were married in the latter state. He came from the land of his nativity in early life and grew to manhood in the Empire state. Farming was the occupation which he followed and desiring a better field for the exercise of his labor than he found in New York, he, soon after marriage, moved to Michigan, locating in Waterloo township, Jackson county, and from that time to the present that locality has been the home of the family. Life in the primeval forests of Michigan before the territory became one of the states of the Union was by no means all that could be desired. The number of Indians prowling around were a constant source of anxiety to the new residents, white settlements were widely scattered, there were practically no roads and the nearest flouring-mill was at Ann Arbor. The first home of the family was a log cabin, which was not large, but was quite comfortable. The original tract of land was soon cleared up and cultivated. Its owner yearned for an increase of his possessions and within a very few years added two hundred acres more to his farm. He devoted himself to the clearing, improving and cultivation of this land and each successive year found him better situated financially than he had been the years previous. The family expenses were not large, for by the skill of the industrious wife and mother nearly every garment used by the parents and children were not only made but fabricated from the original material by Mrs. Ryan. She spun, wove and knit, and made and mended, so that neither the factory, the tailor nor the clothing merchant received much patronage from them. To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ryan seven children were born, viz: Roxana married Casper Knauf, a prosperous farmer of Ingham county; Andrew, a farmer of Henrietta township; Libby is the wife of Eugene Healey, one of the progressive farmers of Henrietta township, and they are the parents of six children; James also resides in Henrietta

township, and is a thrifty farmer; John, a resident of Waterloo township and a successful farmer, married Ellen Rady, and they are the parents of three children; Robert is the subject of this biography; Mary J. resides with her brother James in Henrietta township. The advantages of a good common school education were given to each and each is now very comfortably situated financially and otherwise. The faithful mother passed to her eternal reward in March, 1891. Her husband survived her a little more than seven years, his death occurring in August, 1898, after having resided in Jackson county more than three score years. Few people in the county were more sincerely mourned at their death or were more generally respected during their life-time than were Michael Ryan and his faithful wife. Both were devout members of the Catholic church, and it was in the faith of that church which has ministered to the spiritual wants of her children for more than nineteen centuries that they died. In politics he was a Democrat, active and zealous in behalf of his party and well posted regarding its principles.

Robert Ryan is the sixth of a family of seven children. He had three brothers older than himself and the most kindly brotherly relations existed between them. Early in life each of them decided to follow agricultural pursuits. They worked together most harmoniously, each year dividing the proceeds of their industry with the utmost fairness and to the entire satisfaction of all, until after the marriage of the youngest brother, Robert, the subject of this review. April 27, 1892, when he was more than thirty-seven years old, Robert Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Cavender, a native of Jackson county, born December 10, 1865. Her parents are Christopher and Jane (Burney) Cavender, natives of New York, who came to Michigan at an early date, and located in Waterloo township, where they have since resided. He is a successful farmer and a man of much influence in the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Ryan four children have been born, all boys, viz: Osmer, born June 2, 1893; Omer, born May 25, 1895; Carl, born August 7, 1897; Clair, born October 27, 1899. The subject and his wife are both devout members of the Catholic church and their children are all being brought up in that faith.

About the time of his marriage Robert Ryan purchased forty acres of land, a part of section 5, Waterloo township, and on this tract of land he and his family have since resided. He carries on fixed farming, which includes stock raising and some dairying. Durham cattle, general purpose horses, Blacktop sheep and Poland China hogs are the species of domestic animals to which he devotes his attention. In politics he is a Democrat, prominent in the counsels of his party, but has never sought any political preferment for himself. He is a man of excellent judgment, prudent in all the affairs of life and by excellent management has been eminently successful.

JOHN R. SCIDMORE.

Waterloo township has a number of prominent and respectable residents who have made it their home for upwards of half a century, some of them all their lives;

but none of the leading citizens of that township is better entitled to a distinguished place in the history of Jackson county than the subject of this review, John R. Scidmore. Though now in his fifty-third year, his home has never been beyond the view of the spot wherein he was born, November 29, 1850, and although surrounded by hundreds of people who have seen his every action from childhood, he is possessed of a reputation that individuals of far greater distinction might well envy. The ancestry of the Scidmores were originally English, but the progenitor of the family in this country came to America in colonial times, establishing his home in Saratoga county, New York, where many of his descendants still reside. The parents of the subject were Abram and Caroline (Williams) Scidmore, both natives of New York, he of Saratoga county and she of Allegany county. The grandparents of the subject emigrated with their respective families to Michigan while it was still a territory, and located in Jackson county, establishing their home and continued to make it their abiding place until their death. Reuben Scidmore, grandfather of the subject, was one of the very earliest settlers in Waterloo township. He came here in 1836 with his wife and children, including Abram, father of the subject, who was then about twenty years of age. He immediately procured from the government one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of section 10, then dense woods, and proceeded to convert it into a farm. The work was necessarily slow and the task arduous, but the ultimate success is well attested by the condition today of the homestead. The title to this land is still in the Scidmore family and it has continued to be the home of many of them from that time to the present. On this place the subject of this review was born and it was upon it that his parents and grandparents died many years ago. All the male members of the family were Whigs during the existence of that party, and later joined the ranks of the Republicans.

A family of ten children were born to Abram Scidmore, father of the subject, who has been twice married. To the first union eight children were born and to the latter two. Zopher was the oldest child, of whose interesting career a sketch will be found in another part of this volume; the second was Isaac, who died early in life; Mary Jane, the oldest daughter, married John C. Welch, a farmer of Grass Lake township, are very comfortably situated and are the parents of seven children; Henrietta, the second daughter, died before reaching maturity; John R. is the subject of this memoir; Frank L. married Anna Peckham, a prosperous farmer of Ottawa county, Kansas, and four children have been born to them, of whom three are living; Fred F., a stockman, farmer and capitalist of Kansas, one of the principal stockholders of a bank of which he is cashier, married Mary Armstrong and they are the parents of three sons; Arthur W., a successful practicing physician of Three Rivers, Michigan, married Louisa Parsons; Reuben is married and resides at Tacoma, Washington. All are well educated and leading useful lives.

Upon the old homestead in Waterloo township John R. Scidmore was reared, his life differing little from that of other boys of the locality and the times. He was industrious, thrifty, intelligent and persever-

ing in his youth, and by the exercise of these most commendable traits of character laid the foundation for a useful life by securing a good education, later supplementing it by extensive reading and the acquisition of much useful knowledge. He assisted in the labors of the farm during the lifetime of his father and by the time he arived at the age of twenty-six had accumulated some money and property. On the 25th day of January, 1876, John R. Scidmore was united in marriage to Miss Lovinna I. Baldwin, a native of Barry county, born January 12, 1849, and the daughter of John A. Baldwin, of York state. One child was born to this union, a little son who gladdened the household for nine years. They had named him Clair A. and the fond parents were very hopeful of a bright future for their little son, when his young life went out in death in his tenth year.

About 1885, the subject secured one hundred and fifty-five acres of the old home, to which he soon after added until he is at present the owner of two hundred and sixty-five acres. It is all well improved and well fenced. He carries on general farming, also raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. The chief crop to which he devotes his broad acres is corn and every bushel which he raises is fed upon the place, the greater part of it going into his hogs. He considers that there are no money makers for the farmers equal to corn and hogs. In 1901 the subject and his older brother Zopher, made a tour of the west, traveling overland through the Indian territory, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico and up into Colorado. They devoted plenty of time to seeing all that was to be seen and securing a very thorough and comprehensive knowledge of conditions prevailing in each particular locality, the result being that they returned to Jackson county, Michigan, much better satisfied than they ever were before. In politics the subject is a Republican, and takes an active interest in the success of his party. He is a charter member of the Knights of the Maccabees tent at Grass Lake. The family home is supplied with telephone and enjoys the benefit of rural free delivery, and its owner is known throughout the locality as a man of broad, liberal views on all questions, possessed of fine sensibilities and quick sympathies which are invariably backed by a wise head and a generous hand.

J. SEDGWICK LEECE.

The subject of this biography, J. Sedgwick Leece, of Henrietta township, is descended from many generations of farmers and at no time since he passed the romantic period of boyhood has he had the least temptation to abandon the calling of his ancestors. Mr. Leece is a native of Michigan, born in Henrietta township August 11, 1868. His parents were Joseph and Ann (Sedgwick) Leece, natives of England, as had been their ancestors for many generations. They were married at Hawkshead, Lancastershire, England, and soon after embraced the opportunity to come with his parents and six of the other ten children of the Leece family to the United States. The paternal grandparents of the subject were Thomas and Margaret Leece, who, with their seven children and daughter-in-

law, landed in New York city in 1854, after a voyage of five weeks in a sailing vessel. He was a man who in his native land was skilled as a shoemaker, but divided his time between that calling and cultivating a small farm. They remained in the city of Albany three weeks, familiarizing themselves with the conditions of the country, and then set out for Michigan. They first located in Waterloo township, where they remained some time, and in 1859 took up their permanent residence in Henrietta township. Here Thomas Leece departed this life in November, 1860, being survived by his wife for fifteen years, she expiring in January, 1875.

At the time the remainder of the family came to Michigan from Albany, in 1854, the subject's parents took up their residence in Livingston county, Michigan, where they remained five years, meeting with much success in their new field of labor and accumulating some money. Such favorable reports had been received from the other members of the family in Michigan that in 1860 they moved to that commonwealth and purchased eighty acres of land in Henrietta township, a part of section 2, upon which they established their home. The tract was later increased by purchase, so that it now comprises one hundred and twenty acres. The first home was a primitive one of logs and the first domestic animals they could afford to own, with which to do the farm work, were a yoke of cattle. However, despite the advantages under which they were obliged to labor the land was cleared, placed under a fine state of cultivation and splendidly improved.

To Joseph and Ann Leece six children were born, viz: Mary, Henry T., Joseph, Margaret, Agnes and J. Sedgwick. The latter is the subject of this review, and Mary, Henry and Joseph died in 1863, of diphtheria, the three deaths occurring within a period of twelve days; Margaret was a teacher in the public schools of the county a number of years and is now at home; Agnes is the wife of Frederick Jump, a farmer at Villisca, Montgomery county, Iowa, and they are the parents of five children. Joseph Leece, father of this family, died May 3, 1888, at the age of sixty years; his wife survives him and now resides on the old homestead. In religion they were very devout members of the Episcopal church. He was a man of domestic tastes and fine sensibilities, loving his home and ready to make almost any sacrifice in the interest of his family. He was a Democrat in politics, but never could be induced to become a candidate for any public position.

On the farm which he now owns and operates J. Sedgwick Leece was born and reared. He attended the public schools and profited by the instruction there received to the extent of securing a good common school education. He was nineteen years old at the death of his father and immediately thereafter took upon himself the entire charge of the farm. Under his direction many improvements have been made which have added greatly to the value of the place as well as to the comfort and convenience of the family. In 1889 he erected a substantial and commodious residence and four years later put up a large barn suitable to the requirements of the place. Other necessary buildings were erected a few years after, so that at the present time there are few farms in the locality that are bet-

ter improved in the line of buildings. A large and well constructed windmill supplies power for the operation of a feed grinder and furnishes the house and barns with abundance of water for all purposes. In 1892 Mr. Leece built a house for his hogs that is a model in the way of convenience for the man in charge of the stock and comfort for the animals. Fifty hogs may be housed within it very comfortably. The home of the subject on the premises is equipped with a telephone and supplied with mail by rural free delivery.

November 22, 1898, J. Sedgwick Leece was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Garfield, a native of Jackson county, born February 12, 1878. Her parents are William R. and Addie (Giddings) Garfield, old residents of Michigan. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Leece came to this state long before its admission into the Union, located in Rives township and followed farming until his death. The family is one of the best known and most highly respected in the northern part of Jackson county. To general farming the subject devotes his attention, raising and feeding Durham cattle, a good grade of coarse-wool sheep, Chester White hogs and general purpose horses. In all of his agricultural operations from the very beginning he has been most successful. In politics he is a Democrat and an active worker in the interest of his party.

WILLIAM HAYES.

Conspicuous among the silver-haired veterans of a time long past is the venerable and highly respected citizen to a brief review of whose career the following lines are devoted. William Hayes is a native of the state of New York, born in Saratoga county September 29, 1826. His parents were William and Maria (Alsdorf) Hayes. William Hayes was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1799, while still a mere youth, and devoted his time and attention to farming. He grew to be a man of intelligence, thrift and enterprise and after his marriage accumulated considerable property. In politics he was a Democrat and actively aided in the success of that party. Both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church. To them six children were born, of whom William, the subject of this review, is the oldest. The others are Elias T., Sylvester, Sophia, Solomon and Martha. Sophia and Sylvester were twins and of the six, Sylvester and Solomon are now deceased. Each received a good common-school education, and those that are living are in comfortable financial circumstances and prosperous. In December, 1852, the father died.

Until he was twenty-two years of age, the subject remained with his father on the farm, devoting himself to every species of agricultural labor. He then went to the city of New York, where he secured a position in a mercantile establishment as clerk, and remained there until called back to the farm by the death of his father. In 1853 he came to Michigan, stopping some time at Detroit, then coming to Jackson county, where he purchased forty acres of land, a part of section 10, Henrietta township. The conditions existing here at that time were by no means inviting, the region being wild and sparsely settled.

May 8, 1853, William Hayes was united

in marriage to Miss Ruth M. Daggett, a native of New York, born May 24, 1833, and a daughter of Eliphus F. and Ruth (Robinson) Daggett, both natives of the Empire state, where they had been reared, educated and married. They came to Michigan in 1834, by way of the lakes to Detroit and by wagon to Jackson county. Here they invested in eighty acres of government land, which they proceeded to transform from a wilderness into a productive farm. The patent for this land, issued by the government and signed by Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, is still in the possession of Mrs. Hayes. So few were the roads in the region at that time that the owner of the land, to obviate the danger of getting lost in the wilderness, was obliged to "blaze" the trees along the trail from the only highway in the vicinity to the humble home he had erected. Probably the first Sunday school ever organized in Jackson county was that which was opened in the vicinity of the Daggett home, in 1835, in a log house, most of the pupils being brought to the edifice in big wagons drawn by ox teams. Mrs. Hayes remembers the occasion very well, she at that time being a very little girl and one of the pupils in attendance. But the life of privation the early pioneers were obliged to endure was not suited to the Daggetts. so they only remained a few months, returning to their former home in New York, where the next twelve years were spent. In 1852 they came back to Michigan, took up their abode upon the land they had abandoned years before and have resided here ever since. Mrs. Daggett died in 1869, being survived by her husband twenty-four years, his death occurring in 1893.

On his modest little tract of land in Henrietta township, William Hayes and his bride, soon after their marriage, took up their abode. Through their industry the place was soon cleared and improved and as their means permitted was added to, until it now comprises one hundred and ten acres of rich, productive land, the greater part of it being under cultivation. He is carrying on mixed farming, paying special attention to live stock. Shropshire sheep, Jersey cattle, Poland China hogs and horses for general purposes are the different kinds of stock bred and fed on the place. He has a comfortable, commodious and well-furnished residence, supplied with telephone and rural free delivery, a very startling contrast to the conditions which prevailed fifty years ago when he and his good wife began housekeeping in their little log cabin in the wilderness.

William and Ruth Hayes are the parents of four children, viz: Lydia is the wife of Isaac Leese, a farmer of Henrietta township, and they are the parents of seven children; Rosa died at the age of twelve years; Jessie married Charles Poxon, a farmer, and they live in Ingham county; Phoebe resides at home with her parents. Each of the three children has received a liberal education. Jessie was a teacher in the public schools of the county for eleven years. Phoebe is a graduate of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and has taught school eleven years, much of the time in the Springport high school. She is a thorough musician and has devoted some time to instructing pupils in instrumental music. Both parents are religiously inclined, but do not belong to the same religious denomination. He is a member of the Baptist church, while his wife is a member of and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church, their diverging

views, however, in this regard, never interfering with domestic harmony. In politics Mr. Hayes is a Democrat, firm in the faith and active in the work of his party. He has served his township as treasurer, highway commissioner and at the present time is discharging the duties of justice of the peace.

JOHN G. HARR.

The subject of this biography, John G. Harr, of Henrietta township, was for many years a successful teacher of Jackson county, and liked the calling sufficiently well to have made it his life work, but having discovered a way of making much more money, for the time and talent expended, he showed his wisdom in abandoning a calling where the compensation is rarely if ever commensurate with the services required.

John G. Harr is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born in Henrietta township, April 26, 1867. His parents were Jacob and Caroline (Artz) Harr, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. Both came to America from the land of their nativity, in childhood, with their parents. The paternal grandfather of the subject was John Jacob Harr, who immigrated to America in 1835 and a year later located in Waterloo township, Jackson county, Michigan. He purchased a tract of land from the government, a part of section 27. It was wholly unimproved and the first task he set himself to was the erection of a residence for the family. It was a primitive one of logs, with the inevitable big fire-place of those days and, although it could not lay much claim to beauty, it was quite comfortable. To the clearing of the land Mr. Harr next devoted himself and with the assistance of his family he was soon in possession of a well-tilled, fertile and valuable farm. There he and the members of his family resided until his death, which occurred in 1870. His residence of thirty-four years in Jackson county had made for him many warm friends and acquaintances. He was successful in all of his undertakings and died well beloved throughout that section of country in which he lived.

Jacob Harr, father of the subject, grew to manhood under his father's roof, received a good education and devoted himself to the duties of the farm. In 1851 he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Artz and soon thereafter purchased a tract of land in Waterloo township, upon which, however, he resided only a short time when he sold it and purchased two hundred acres, a part of section 24, Henrietta township. This place he cleared and improved and for many years it continued to be the family home. After the death of his wife's father he purchased the interest of the heirs in the Artz homestead in Waterloo township. The family moved to this place, but remained there only a few years, when they returned to the old home in Henrietta township. There the worthy mother died January 15, 1892, and eight years later, October 27, 1900, the husband and father passed away. Both were known and highly respected. In religion they were Lutherans and in politics he was a Democrat.

Thirteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harr, viz: Mary married David Croman, of Munith, and they are the parents of four children: Emma is the wife of John Donahue, a farmer of Tuscola county,

Michigan, and they are the parents of three children, two living; Emanuel W., a produce dealer in Munith, married Kitty Eckard, and they are the parents of two children; Carrie married Lewis Eckard, who reside in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, and they are the parents of four children; Samuel married Pauline Rothman, resides on the old homestead in Waterloo township, and they are the parents of three children; John G. is the subject of this sketch; Charles, a farmer of Henrietta township, married Belle Vanderlyn, and they are the parents of three children; Clara married Daniel Vanderlyn, a farmer of Henrietta township, and they are the parents of three children; Fred, who resides in Munith, married Lizzie Lee and they have one child. Each received a satisfactory education; three, Carrie, Clara and John G., were school teachers, while the girls were proficient in music and each member of the family is very comfortably settled in life.

The early life of John G. Harr was spent upon his father's farm. He worked hard and studied faithfully, remaining with the family and assisting in the work of the farm until he attained his twentieth year. By working in the summer months, thereby defraying his expenses while attending school for two years, he succeeded in qualifying himself for teaching, which profession he followed very successfully for seven years. He at length discovered that cultivating corn and other crops was a much more remunerative avocation than cultivating the minds of pupils in the school room, and so he gave up the profession of teaching for all time. In 1891 he rented his father's farm in Henrietta township and for ten years operated it very profitably for both the owner and himself. In 1901, a year after his father's death, he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the old homestead in Henrietta township, and has continued to live upon and operate this place up to the present time.

March 28, 1894, John G. Harr was united in marriage to Miss Paulina Moeckel, a native of Jackson county, born September 8, 1869. Her parents are Charles and Dorothy (Mayer) Moeckel, the mother a native of Jackson county but an old resident of Waterloo township; the father was of German birth and came to Jackson county when only four years old. There he still lives, enjoying the respect and friendship of all his neighbors and a very wide circle of acquaintances. To Mr. and Mrs. John G. Harr three children have been born, viz: Theron L., born May 5, 1897; Harold H., born April 12, 1901, and Ralph, born December 30, 1902. The parents are regular attendants upon the services of the Methodist Episcopal church at Munith. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never sought political preferment. He has, however, being interested in educational work, served two terms as school inspector and two terms as director. In 1902 he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors and is serving in that capacity at present. The only fraternal society to which he belongs is that of the gleaners, Charity Arbor No. 344.

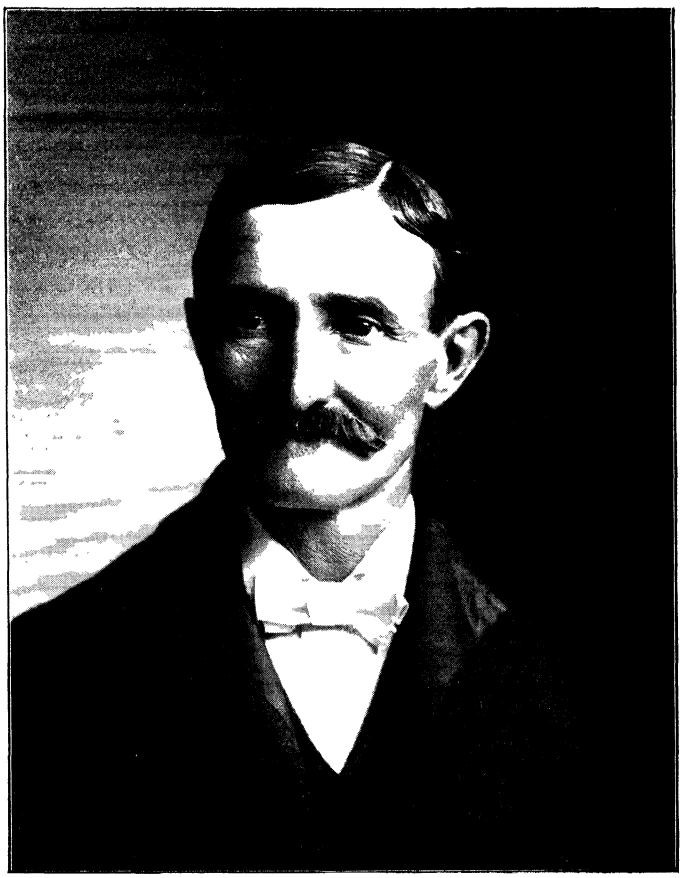
On his fine, fertile and well operated farm, John G. Harr devotes himself to what is known as mixed farming. Very little of the produce of the place finds its way to market otherwise than in the way of live stock. The place is always well stocked with pure-bred Durham cattle, Delaine sheep, Poland China hogs and general-purpose

horses. The farm comprises three hundred and twenty acres, ninety-five of which is under cultivation, the greater part of the remainder being timber.

HENRY MILLER.

Any biographical history of Jackson county may well accord recognition to Mr. Miller, who has here passed his entire life and who is now one of the successful and influential farmers and stock growers of Tompkins township. In his youth he was familiar with the scenes and incidents of pioneer life, his father having been an early settler in the county, whither he came more than a half century ago. Much of the primeval forest in this section still remained untouched by the hand of man, wild game was still plentiful, Indians were numerous in the county and the average home of the settler was a log cabin of the most primitive type.

Henry Miller was born on the little homestead farm in Spring Arbor township, this county, on the 15th of August, 1856, being a son of Jacob and Maggie (Delaney) Miller, the former of whom was of stanch German lineage and the latter of Irish extraction. In 1848 Jacob Miller emigrated from Germany to the United States and located in the state of New York, where he was engaged in the saw-milling business for some time. In 1851 he came to Michigan and took up his residence in Jackson county, purchasing sixty-eight acres of land in Spring Arbor township, and reclaiming the same from the wilderness. Here he continued to be engaged in farming until 1861, when he disposed of the property and removed to Tompkins township, where he purchased sixty-eight acres of land in section 10, a portion of the place having been cleared. Here he developed a good farm, upon which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred on the 13th of December, 1897, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. He was a man of spotless integrity, honest and industrious, and though his life was simple and unostentatious he was ever true to himself and to the duties which devolved upon him, and his name is worthy of a place on the scroll of the honored pioneers of Jackson county. He identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization and ever afterward was a stanch advocate of its cause. His widow, who was ever his loyal and trusted helpmeet, still resides on the old homestead with the subject, being seventy-seven years of age at the time of this writing, in 1903. They became the parents of seven children, of whom three died in infancy. Eliza died at the age of sixteen years; Henry, subject of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; John, who was intimately associated with his brother Henry from boyhood up, the two having been able coadjutors in the conducting of the homestead farm after the father's death and even prior thereto, while their relations were those of utmost mutual esteem and fraternal affection, committed suicide on the 7th of September, 1900, during a temporary mental aberration, the shock and bereavement being the greatest the subject has ever been called upon to bear, while all who knew him regretted the death of one who had ever commanded their high regard; Catherine is the wife of M. Edson McAllister and they reside in the village of Eaton Rapids, this state.



HENRY MILLER.



MRS. HENRY MILLER AND DAUGHTER.

The subject of this review may be consistently said to have grown up with the country, and in his boyhood he began to lend his aid in reclaiming the pioneer farm and carrying on the various branches of its work, driving an ox team in breaking the new ground, while, with his brother John, he as a lad assumed the joint responsibility of getting out cordwood and taking the same to Jackson for sale, it being necessary for the family to conserve economy in every possible way while bringing the farm into such a condition as to yield the requisite income. During fourteen winters he and his brother were thus engaged in taking cordwood from the farm to the metropolis of the county. With the advancement of all lines of industry in the county, with the march of development and progress, came a greater measure of prosperity, and Mr. Miller now has one of the well improved and highly productive farms of the county, the same comprising two hundred and ninety-three acres. He has erected a substantial and attractive farm residence, while the other buildings on the place are in harmony therewith and well equipped for the several uses to which they are applied. The farm is devoted to the raising of the various products best adapted to the soil and climate of this section and also to the raising of an excellent grade of live stock in the various lines, while Mr. Miller is known as a man of unbending integrity and as a citizen who takes an intelligent and helpful interest in all that touches the general welfare, while to him is accorded the fullest measure of respect and confidence in the county in which has been passed his entire life. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, but in local affairs he exercises his franchise in support of men and measures rather than following strict partisan lines.

On New Year's day of the year 1900 Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Alice G. Hogle, a daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Leighton) Hogle, a prosperous and well-known farmer of Sandstone township, and they have had two children, one of whom, Irene, born February 17, 1901, died March 14, 1901; the other being Viola, who was born on the 11th of January, 1902. Mrs. Miller was born in Jackson county, Michigan, August 12, 1872, and was educated in the common schools and in the Parma public schools. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Parma. Her father, who is a farmer, was born in Michigan in 1839 and her mother was born in New York in 1844 and died in 1880.

EMANUEL HAWLEY.

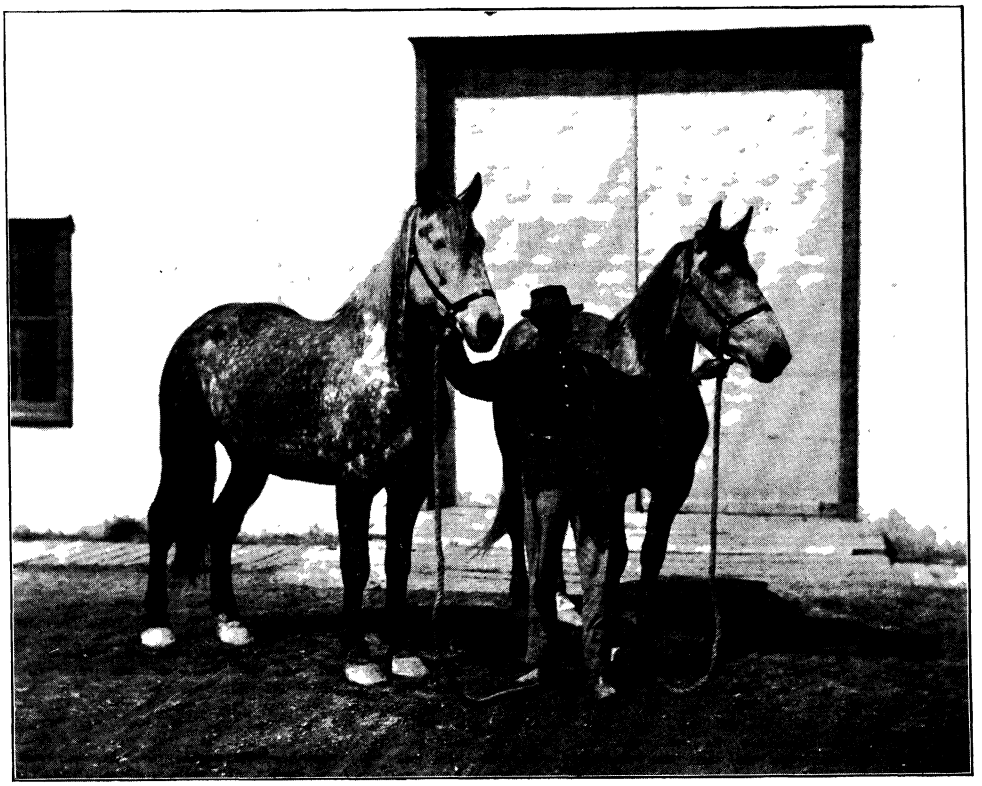
Emanuel Hawley is a native of England, born in Westmorelandshire, August 30, 1837. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Bracken) Hawley, whose ancestry was English probably as far back as the Norman invasion. In his home in England Joseph Hawley learned to cut, fit and make boots and shoes. While his parents lived he remained in his native land, but on the death of his father, Emanuel Hawley, he decided to become a citizen of the United States. Accordingly, in 1843, he secured passage and, with his entire family, came to America. Locating in Washtenaw county, with only a few hundred dollars in his pocket, he purchased forty acres of land in Linden township, upon which there had been

erected a modest log house, and there he established his home. This home, however, was not wholly to his taste, so when an opportunity offered he was only too ready to sell, and moving over into Jackson county, in 1846, he purchased one hundred and eighty-eight acres, a part of section 4, Waterloo township. This land was wholly unimproved, but it did not long remain so after it came into his possession. With the assistance of some of his neighbors he put up a log house, the most popular edifice in those days, and moved his family on the premises, and in this the family passed the first years of their life in America.

When it came to clearing the land Mr. Hawley did not consider himself an expert in wielding an ax or pulling a cross-cut saw. He therefore unpacked his tools, procured some leather and in the dense woods of Jackson county opened up what was probably the first boot and shoe manufacturing establishment in this part of Michigan. But, though the people wanted shoes, money was exceedingly scarce. This difficulty, however, was easily overcome, for the shoemaker had land to be cleared. Arrangements were made whereby shoes were made and paid for by labor in Mr. Hawley's clearing. It is said that many a stalwart youth and many a comely maiden at that time paid for their footwear by labor in the Hawley clearing. When his boys grew older, with their assistance, Mr. Hawley increased the size of the cultivated land, erected better buildings and generally improved the place. It remained the home of the family until 1887.

To Joseph Hawley and wife four children were born, viz: Joseph died February 27, 1848; Emanuel is the subject of this memoir; Mary married John McConechie, a blacksmith and farmer of Henrietta township, and they became the parents of three children, only one of whom survives; the mother died November 15, 1875; Edwin, a successful farmer of Bunker Hill township, Ingham county, married Mary A. Dewey and they are the parents of two children, Robert and Joseph. All of the children were well educated and those living are prosperous. Both parents are now dead. The mother, who was born June 21, 1808, died March 24, 1879, while the father, who was born March 8, 1811, expired January 18, 1891. At the age of seventy-six, in 1887, he decided that it was time for him to retire from the management of the farm and from active business cares. He procured a home in Stockbridge, married again, and made that village his residence until the end of his career. In politics he was a very ardent Republican, but never aspired to office. At the time of his death his estate was quite valuable, including not less than five hundred acres of as fine land as there is in the state. He and his first wife, the mother of his children, were both devout members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Emanuel Hawley was but six years old when the Atlantic ocean was placed between him and the place of his birth. South central Michigan was a wilderness when his youthful eyes first looked upon it. He helped his father in the clearing and when opportunity offered attended school, though the opportunities for procuring an education at that time were limited. As soon as Emanuel was old enough to work, his strength and activity were made use of and the lessons of industry he learned in his youth have served a good purpose for him all his life. He remained at work on his father's farm



OWNED BY HENRY MILLER.

until he was thirty-one years old, when he and his brother Edwin, in partnership, undertook the operation of the farm under the direction of their father. This arrangement continued a number of years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

December 29, 1867, Emanuel Hawley was united in marriage to Miss Betsey Stevenson, a native of Lancastershire, England, born February 18, 1840. Her parents were Reuben and Jane (Stevenson) Stevenson, natives of the same locality, where they continuously resided until their deaths, some years ago. When Betsey Stevenson was fifteen years of age she accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Winters, to the United States. They located in Michigan and here her meeting with the subject occurred, which resulted in a most happy and congenial marriage. To this union three children were born, viz: Mary, born September 2, 1870, died March 18, 1886; Joseph E., born November 23, 1871, died June 18, 1885; Margaret J., born December 30, 1875, was married April 16, 1902, to Charles A. Stephens, who has an interest in the farm with his father-in-law. In politics Emanuel Hawley is a Republican, active and zealous in the interests of the cause, but has never aspired to or cared to fill any public office. The family are regular attendants on the services of the United Brethren church.

In 1887, when Joseph Hawley, father of the subject, retired from the farm, the old homestead was divided and two hundred and seventy acres of it was granted to Emanuel. This, with one hundred and sixty-six acres he already possessed, increased his real estate holdings to four hundred and thirty-six acres. He has owned various tracts of land in Ingham and other counties, at one time having title to nearly one thousand acres, but most of this he has disposed of, with the exception of the four hundred and thirty-six acres upon which he resides. The first home he prepared for himself was a log house; when he became better situated financially, he built a brick residence and after occupying that until 1879, he had it torn down and erected a handsome frame structure in which the family now resides. It is a delightful home, richly furnished, and favored with rural free delivery of mail. Although the land is rented, the family prefers to live on the farm. They tried life in Stockbridge, but wearied of it in a short time. Many substantial improvements have been made upon the place in recent years, by the erection of barns, stables and sheds, one barn, the last one built, being thirty-two by ninety feet. The owner of the place is himself a thorough farmer and has taken special care to see that the place is well kept up and well cultivated.

WILLIAM T. WILLMORE.

William T. Willmore is a native of Waterloo township, Jackson county, Michigan, born December 22, 1874. His parents were Johanan and Eliza (Barker) Willmore, the father a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of Michigan. Thomas Willmore, the paternal grandfather of the subject, came to Michigan among the early pioneers and located near Dexter, in Washtenaw county. Later he purchased eighty acres of land in Waterloo township, Jackson county, a part of section 4, to which he moved his family and established a home

thereon. The first residence of the family was a primitive log house. Through industry the tract was cleared, improved and put under cultivation, and by the exercise of economy the size of the farm steadily increased, until it expanded to five hundred and fifty acres and the family was one of the most prosperous in the locality. In 1873 Thomas Willmore, admonished by advancing years, decided it was time for him to retire from active labor and business cares. He moved to the city of Jackson and there enjoyed a life of ease and comfort until his death, which occurred in 1897. Seven children were born to him and his wife, viz: Sarah, Johanan, Joseph, Esther, Victoria Q., Anna and Fannie. Johanan is the father of the subject and Joseph is dead. Those living are all useful, industrious citizens and blessed with abundance.

Johanan Willmore grew to manhood on his father's farm in Waterloo township. A common school education was all that was accorded him, but, coupled with much native ability and many sterling qualities, it sufficed to make him very successful in all that he undertook. Some time after attaining his majority he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Barker and soon thereafter they took up their residence on what is known as the Derby farm in Stockbridge township, Ingham county. They remained there two years, when he was invited by his father to return to Waterloo township and take charge of the old home farm. There the family lived until 1885, when they moved to Stockbridge and Mr. Willmore engaged in the mercantile business. He purchased a stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods and soon enjoyed a most prosperous trade. He continued in that business until 1899, having a store in the city of Jackson five years of the time, when he retired, since when he and his wife have made their home in Stockbridge, Michigan. Both are members of the Episcopal church. In politics he is a Republican and served two terms on the board of supervisors when he resided in Ingham county. He was also president of the village board of Stockbridge. Although taking an active part in politics the greater part of his life, he was too much engrossed in his own private affairs to care for public position. He is a Royal Arch Mason and takes much interest in the affairs of the fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Willmore are the parents of five children, viz: Nellie, William T., Charles, Sylvia and Minnie. The two younger daughters still reside with their parents; Charles died at the age of two years; William is the subject of this sketch, and Nellie is the wife of Dr. Bert Green, a dentist of Stockbridge, and they are the parents of two children. Each was favored with a good education and the girls are all accomplished in music.

In his native township of Waterloo the greater part of the life of William T. Willmore has been spent. He resided for a time in the village of Stockbridge, when his father was in business there, but returned to his native haunts before he attained his majority. His education was not neglected, all the learning that the district schools afforded being imparted to him before he reached his twentieth year. Careful, prudent and painstaking in all that he did, he was recognized by all as a man, even before he ceased to be a boy. In 1894 he became the possessor of two hundred and ninety-four acres of land and as if that were not enough for the exercise of his talents and in-

dustry, he rented fifty-three acres more from a relative. This he has managed with all the skill and energy of the most experienced agriculturist in the state. He carries on what is termed mixed farming, raises crops of all kinds of grain, and breeds, raises and feeds horses, cattle and hogs, besides giving a good deal of attention to dairying. The home on the farm is a pleasant, well-furnished edifice, connected with the outside world by telephone and regularly supplied with the family mail by rural free delivery. In 1901 he erected a substantial and commodious barn on the premises.

March 8, 1899, William T. Willmore was united in marriage to Miss Emma Springman, a native of Ingham county, born in August, 1875. Her parents were John and Catharine Springman, natives of Germany, who came to Washtenaw county in an early day. John Springman is one of the most successful farmers in the south part of Ingham county. Immediately after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Willmore went to reside on their extensive Waterloo township farm. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Stockbridge and in politics is a Republican.

At the time the progenitor of the Willmore family in Michigan arrived in the territory with his wife and children, in 1832; he was poor indeed. It is told of him, and by no means to his discredit, that at one time, when the provisions of the family were running low, he took a bushel and a half of wheat in a sack, carried it on his back to Dexter, thirty-five miles away, to have it ground into flour. Resting only while the mill was in operation with his grist, when it was ready, he again shouldered the sack and retraced his weary steps homeward.

GEORGE H. MAYER.

The subject of this review, George H. Mayer, of Henrietta township, is still a young man, but he is a remarkably successful one. He buys and sells live stock and in that particular line of business much depends upon the knowledge the dealer possesses of human nature and of domestic animals, coupled with a familiarity with market quotations. The success which the subject has achieved as a dealer and shipper of live stock shows clearly that he is thoroughly familiar with his business and that he is engaged in a calling for which he is well fitted.

George H. Mayer is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born in Waterloo township, May 19, 1866. His parents were Christian and Mary (Weyman) Mayer, natives of Germany who came to the United States in 1846, located in the state of New York, where they remained ten years, and in 1856 came with their family to Michigan, locating in Waterloo township, Jackson county. There he bought a small tract of land, improved it and lived upon it a few years, when he sold it at a good profit and invested in one hundred and twenty acres in the same township. This he also improved, cultivated and resided upon a few years, when he was successful in finding a purchaser for it also, greatly increasing his assets by the sale. In 1871 he invested in two hundred and twenty-four acres, also in Waterloo township, which he improved, cultivated and lived upon until 1893, when it also was sold, realizing its owner a handsome sum. His little speculations in real estate, coupled with the profit which year by year he secured from his farms, left him in very comfortable financial circumstances, so he re-

tired from active business cares, purchased a home in Munith and there he and his good wife are spending the evening of their life in quiet contentment. He is a man of considerable learning, both in his native language and that of his adopted country, and devotes much of his time now to that most pleasant of diversions, reading. Since he became a citizen of the United States he has always been a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, only seven of whom, however, are now living, viz: Fred, a farmer of Waterloo township, married Sarah Reithmiller and they are the parents of three children; Elizabeth married George Waltz, a farmer of Waterloo township, and they are the parents of four children; George H. is the subject of this review; John, who resides in Munith, married Clara Sutton and they are the parents of two children; Charles is unmarried and resides with his parents in Munith; William married Mamie Crane, resides in Munith, and they are the parents of two children; Edward, a stone mason of Munith, married Sarah Smith and they are the parents of three children. Each member of the family received a good common school education and are very comfortably settled in life.

When only fifteen years of age George H. Mayer hired out as a farm hand and for four years, in all kinds of weather, worked by the month. His savings during those four years enabled him to open up in business for himself at Munith, in a meat market. This business he conducted for eight years most profitably and the knowledge and insight it gave him into the purchase of live stock for his market started him upon a most prosperous career as a dealer in and shipper of live stock. At first his business was conducted on a small scale, but later he went into it quite extensively. He has a farm of eighty acres, which he purchased in 1899, a part of section 13, Henrietta township, which he uses for headquarters for all his purchases. He handles cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, and the aggregate amount of business done by him each year, for several years past, will foot up fully one hundred thousand dollars. The greater part of the stock purchased by him is shipped to Buffalo and Detroit, and both there and in his own locality he is recognized as one of the leading live-stock dealers in the state.

June 3, 1888, George H. Mayer was united in marriage to Miss Lillie Hoyt, a native of Jackson county, born August 17, 1871. Her parents are Albert and Fanny (Finch) Hoyt. He came to Michigan with his parents when a small boy and was reared and educated in the state and as he grew to maturity learned the carpenter trade, which he has followed many years. The family now resides in Lawton, Michigan. To Mr. and Mrs. Mayer two children have been born, Marjorie, now twelve years old, and Glenn, nine years of age, and both attending school. They are bright, intelligent, well-bred children, beloved at home and abroad for their winning ways and amiable dispositions. The family residence on the farm has been enlarged and remodeled since the place came into possession of its present owner and is now a handsome home. Recently a most substantial barn, thirty-two by seventy-four feet, with modern hip roof and the latest conveniences for housing and caring for stock, was erected on the premises and numerous other improvements have been

made, which, coupled with its natural advantages, make this a model little farm. Four different lines of telephone connect the residence with the outside world.

Mr. Mayer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 185, Pleasant Lake, and of the Odd Fellows, Unadilla Lodge No. 40, Stockbridge. In politics he is a Republican, but is too much engrossed in business to give it much more attention than the casting of his ballot at each election. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church and take much interest in religious and charitable work.

AVA SUYLANDT.

The subject of this review, Ava Suylandt, of Waterloo township, Jackson county, is a native of this state, having been born in Putnam township, Livingston county, August 7, 1847. James and Lydia (Brigham) Suylandt were his parents and they were natives of the Empire state. The father became a boatman on the Erie canal soon after that waterway was established and later was given charge of a vessel as captain. He followed the vocation until 1836, when he came to Michigan, bringing his family, by way of the canal and lakes, to Detroit. He selected a tract of government land in Henrietta township, Jackson county, which he purchased and without much delay had a log house built thereon and his family comfortably established therein. He cleared the place and after converting it into a productive farm he sold it at quite a remunerative price. Then he moved to Livingston county and remained there some years, when he went to Ingham county and there lived until his return to Jackson county, in 1856. That year he purchased a quarter section of land in Waterloo township, parts of sections 7 and 8, which was wholly unimproved. This he subjected to a similar regenerating process as his first purchase, with precisely similar results. He erected a handsome, comfortable residence, large, substantial barns and other necessary farm buildings, making the place one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the county. Later he added by purchase to the size of his possessions, making them two hundred acres, and there he lived and prospered until the time of his death, in 1876. In politics he was a Democrat, a man who was well known and highly respected. His first wife, the mother of ten of his children, died March 23, 1852, and some years later he married Roxana Tate, to which union two children were born, who are yet living. Their mother expired in 1890. The twelve children born to James Suylandt by both the marriages he contracted are as follows: Lydia Jane married John Weatherby, and they reside in the city of Jackson and are the parents of three children; James A., a farmer of Henrietta township, was twice married, first to Jane Coulson, and second to Rebecca Coulson; by his first marriage he has four children; David M., deceased; John B., who resides in Denver, Colorado, married Harridine Hubbard, and they are the parents of two children; Kingsley M. served as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion until its close, but is now deceased; Hiram also served in the Civil war, returned home at the close, married, became the father of two children, one of whom is living, and the father is now at the Soldiers' Home at Grand

Rapids, Michigan; Brigham, a prosperous farmer of Waterloo township, married Marion Hudler, and they are the parents of one son; Franklin died at the age of four years; Ava is the subject of this sketch; William H. was for some time a teacher in the public schools, but is now a merchant at Munith; Charles G. devoted some years to teaching, studied medicine, and is now a practicing physician at Gladwin, Michigan; he married Miss May Haynes, and they are the parents of two children; Alice R. married Henry Wolfer, who is the present warden of the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater, and they are the parents of four children. They were all well reared and accorded the advantages of a very thorough common school education and those who survive are living useful, honorable lives.

From early youth to mature manhood the life of Ava Suylandt, on his father's farm, differed little from that of the average youth under similar circumstances. He engaged in farm work of all kinds eight or nine months out of each year and the remainder of the time, during the winter season, was devoted to acquiring an education. Hard work during the summer was an incentive to hard study during the winter, with the result that the mental and physical development of the youth was very nicely balanced. January 1, 1882, Ava Suylandt and Miss Della Stevens were united in marriage. She is a native of Michigan, born March 16, 1858, and is the daughter of Harvey and Amanda (Hall) Stevens, both natives of New York. He is a farmer of Henrietta township, who by good management and the exercise of commendable industry has won a place among the most distinguished and successful agriculturists of the county. His father, John Stevens, was one of the earliest settlers of the state. One child, an adopted daughter, whom they have named Ethel Ina, is the joy of Mr. and Mrs. Suylandt. The date of her birth is December 11, 1892, and she is an interesting, winsome girl, now attending school.

On his, fertile, well-equipped farm in Waterloo township Ava Suylandt conducts general farming. The crops grown upon the place are seldom marketed as they are harvested, being generally converted into cash in the form of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep or wool. In cattle he is partial to Polled Angus and Durhams. Politically the subject is a Democrat, but the candidate who is the most worthy is most likely to receive his support. He and his wife are both very deeply interested in religious and charitable work, being active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the Sunday school of which Mrs. Suylandt has long been a teacher.

WILLIAM DIXON.

In the life story of the subject of this sketch, William Dixon, there are no striking chapters or startling incidents. It is merely a record of a life true to its highest ideals and fraught with much that should stimulate the youth just starting in the world as an independent factor. Mr. Dixon is a native of Ireland, having been born in the county of Monahan, in the province of Ulster, October 8, 1856. His parents were James and Ann (McCrumb) Dixon, who were born and reared in the north of Ireland, as had their ancestors for many generations. Early in 1861 James Dixon decided

to immigrate to the United States. He accordingly secured passage on an ocean steamer and on the 4th of March, 1861, the very day that Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, he landed in the city of New York. In 1862 the family came out from the Emerald Isle and after residing in New York three years they moved to Michigan. The father made an investment in one hundred and twenty acres of land in Tompkins township, Jackson county. Here they remained for sixteen years, clearing and cultivating the land meanwhile and transforming it into a fine fertile farm. In 1871 they sold the farm. After a residence of two years in Kalkaskia county, Michigan, they returned to Jackson county and made their home in Napoleon township until the death of the father, James Dixon, which occurred February 4, 1898. His wife is still living, residing with her sister in Liberty township. In politics Mr. Dixon was a Republican and both parents were members of the Episcopal church. To them six children were born, viz: Rebecca, William, Joseph, Jennie, George and Lillian. Rebecca and Jennie are dead and William is the subject of this memoir. All received the advantages of a good education under the excellent common school system of America.

Only six years of age when he made the voyage across the Atlantic and nine when the family moved to Michigan, William Dixon has spent the greater part of his useful life in this state. When not engaged with his studies, he helped his father in the clearing and on the farm until he was twenty years of age. Desiring to be making something for himself and anxious to be laying by a portion of his earnings for the purpose of getting a start in life, before he had yet attained his majority, with the consent of his father, he rented a farm in Napoleon township and applied himself industriously to its cultivation. This he continued to do year after year until 1893 when he found himself in possession of sufficient means to purchase land of his own. He bought one hundred and sixty acres in Henrietta township, a part of section 24, the same upon which the family still resides.

December 24, 1877, William Dixon was united in marriage to Miss Cora M. Blair, a native of Jackson county, born June 17, 1858. Her parents are Peter and Isabel (Perkey) Blair, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. They emigrated to Michigan and located in Tompkins township, where they still reside. Mr. Blair is one of the successful agriculturists of the county. To Mr. and Mrs. Dixon four children were born, all of whom are still under the parental roof, viz: Anna B., Altie M., Thomas H. and Daniel M. The children are intelligent and well educated and give fair promise of a future of usefulness. In politics the father is a Republican and has served two terms as highway commissioner in Henrietta township. He is a Knight of the Maccabees and a member of the Orientals.

On his well improved and excellently managed farm in Henrietta township William Dixon is engaged in general farming. He raises crops of all kinds indigenous to this latitude, but has been particularly successful with potatoes, of which he raises a very large crop each year. Dairying also commands much of his attention and he is a stockholder in the creamery of Munith. At the present time he has ten excellent milk

cows on his place and only very rarely does he permit the number to fall below that. His home, while neither elaborate nor showy, is comfortable and commodious, connected with the outside world by telephone, and the family mail is delivered to them by that very popular modern contrivance, rural free delivery. The family enjoys an enviable popularity in all the country round, but the general favorite is Dan, the youngest son, a lad of eight years, who has a good voice and is a most graceful dancer. He sings all the popular songs and is as artistic in dancing a jig or clog as if he had been bred to the stage. No entertainment in the vicinity of his home is complete without "a turn" or two from little Dan Dixon.

HENRY SCOFIELD.

This gentleman is one of the representative farmers of Jackson county and has long enjoyed distinctive precedence not only in the line of his calling, but as a worthy and enterprising citizen, who has done much to promote the material prosperity of the township of his residence. Briefly, a review of his life is as follows: Mr. Scofield is a native of Washtenaw county, Michigan, and a son of John and Mary (Johnson) Scofield, who moved to this state in an early day and settled at Grass Lake in the county of Jackson. These parents were born and reared in New York, and they lived in Steuben county, that state, until their removal, some time in the 'thirties, to their new home in the west. By occupation John Scofield was a shoemaker, in addition to which trade he also worked for a number of years as a tanner and currier. After several years' residence at Grass Lake he moved his family to Lodi, Washtenaw county, and for a period of eight years worked at his chosen calling in that town, returning at the expiration of that time to his former location in Jackson county. Six years later he changed his residence from Grass Lake to Leoni township, where he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty acres, on which he lived until the spring of 1890, when he abandoned agricultural pursuits and retired to the city of Jackson, where his death occurred in the month of March, 1892. Mrs. Scofield preceded her husband to the grave, departing this life in January, 1887. The family of John and Mary Scofield originally consisted of ten children, two of whom died young. Oliver J., the oldest, is a resident of Butternut, Wisconsin, where he follows agricultural pursuits; Mary E., wife of Elmore Ellithorp, lives in Champaign, Illinois; Almira, widow of Chandler Whipple, makes her home in Paw Paw, Michigan; Henry, the subject of this review, is the next in order of birth, and after him comes Mrs. Margaret E. Bowen, of Houston, Texas; Franklin W. is a farmer, living at Stockton, California; Emma, who married Charles Townsend, also lives in that state, her home being in the town of Golden Run; Herbert, the youngest of the surviving children, is a miller working at his trade in Seattle, Washington; Rhoda and Caroline are the names of the deceased members of the family.

Henry Scofield was born September 14, 1838, at Lodi, Michigan, and received his educational training in the public schools. He spent his childhood and youth in the counties of Washtenaw and Jackson and until attaining his majority followed different

vocations, the meantime, by careful discipline, preparing himself for the duties and responsibilities of life. In 1862 he went to Chicago, where he remained during the fifteen years following, the greater part of which time he ran a meat market and did a satisfactory business. Returning to Jackson county in 1877, Mr. Scofield took charge of the home farm in Leoni township, which he cultivated until 1891, the meanwhile looking after his parents' interests until their respective deaths. In 1891 he built the Scofield House in Jackson, a well-known and popular hotel which he leased for a term of years and later ran it himself until his return, in 1902, to Leoni township, where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. In the meantime he spent about three years in Chicago, with the object in view of embarking in some kind of business, but not finding the outlook favorable he returned to his native state and here he has continued to live and prosper to the present day. The domestic history of Mr. Scofield dates from 1859, in October of which year he was united in marriage with Adelia, daughter of Jeremiah and Emmeline (Rodgers) Lockwood, of Monroe county, New York. These parents came to Michigan about 1839 and settled in Macomb county, removing ten years later to the county of Jackson and taking up their residence at Grass Lake, near which village Mr. Lockwood purchased land and engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Scofield have three children, the oldest of whom is Minnie A., the wife of A. L. Whipple, a postal clerk living in Chicago. Mrs. Whipple is the mother of one child by the name of Etta. Ada, the second daughter, married Burdette Whipple and is also a resident of Chicago, where her husband is bookkeeper for a large business house; Etta, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Arthur Ellithorp, a farmer, stock raiser and popular citizen of Leoni township.

Mr. Scofield has achieved marked success as a farmer and now owns two hundred and eighty-five acres of fine tillable land in the township of Leoni, nearly all improved and very valuable. In his business affairs he is prompt and methodical, not given to speculation, being satisfied with gradual but sure gains, which in the end is the most certain way to permanent prosperity. He occupies a prominent position among the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of the township and county and as a citizen is enterprising and progressive as well as public spirited and popular. In his own community his sterling worth is duly recognized and appreciated, and the high esteem in which he is held shows him the possessor of these commendable qualities which never fail to win and retain friendships and confidences. Mr. Scofield's integrity is unassailable, his personal honor above reproach and in all of his relations with the world his record has been free from the slightest suspicion of questionable transaction. In politics he is an ardent Republican, takes an active interest in the success of his party and uses all honorable means to that end, although not a partisan in the sense the term is generally understood and accepted. He stands high in the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 9, at Grass Lake, Chapter No. 16, at the same place, and Commandery No. 9, at Jackson, besides being identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in the latter city. He is also a member of the Pythian brotherhood

and in religion subscribes to the Methodist creed, of which church his wife is also a sincere and faithful communicant.

WILLIAM E. PICKETT.

The subject of this review has long been recognized as one of the successful farmers and representatives of the township in which the greater part of his life has been spent, and he is also an influential factor in all that pertains to the social welfare and moral advancement of his community. A native of Wyoming county, New York, William E. Pickett was born on the 28th of May, 1829, being the son of James K. and Elizabeth (Havens) Pickett, both descendants of old families that settled many years ago in the Empire state. In early life James K. Pickett was a sailor and for a period of twelve years followed the sea, meeting with many adventures. He served in the United States navy during the early French and English war and at one time fell into the hands of the British, by whom he was closely confined for a year in one of the vile prison ships which in an early day proved so destructive to the health and lives of captive American seamen. He left home when a mere youth and twelve eventful years went by before he was permitted to revisit the scenes of his childhood. Returning as a man full grown, he was recognized by his mother only by means of a disabled arm, the result of a painful accident in his youth. Abandoning seafaring life, Mr. Pickett turned his attention to agriculture and followed the same the rest of his life in the state of New York. Some time after his death Mrs. Pickett came to Michigan and spent the remainder of her days with her son, the subject of this review, dying in Jackson county in the month of August, 1876. James K. Pickett was an excellent citizen and stood high in the esteem of the people of his community. He filled various township offices, was an active and influential worker in the Democratic party and, with his wife, belonged to the Christian (or Disciple) church. Of his family of seven children, the subject of this review is the only living representative, the others dying some in New York, others in the state of Michigan. Their names are as follows: Ephraim, Joseph, Sarah, Goodwin, Daniel and Emeline, William E. being the sixth in order of birth.

Until his eighteenth year Mr. Pickett remained at home assisting his father with the work of the farm and of winter seasons attending the public schools. At the above age he began life for himself as a farm laborer at small wages and was thus engaged for several years, proving in every situation an industrious, faithful and reliable hand. Later he purchased a threshing outfit, and for some time devoted considerable attention to threshing grain, a business which proved quite remunerative as his services were in great demand throughout his own county and in parts of counties adjoining.

In the year 1855 Mr. Pickett disposed of his property in New York and moved to Jackson county, Michigan, purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 26, Henrietta township, the greater part of the place covered with a dense forest, to remove which much hard labor was required. Here he began farming under rather adverse circumstances, his dwelling being an

old log cabin, which had been erected in an early day, while a yoke of oxen and an ax constituted the greater part of his personal property. With this meager outfit he addressed himself to the improvement of his land and in the course of time his labors were amply rewarded, as he developed not only one of the finest farms in the township, but at intervals increased his holdings until his real estate now amounts to two hundred and forty acres, the greater part in a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Pickett has kept pace with the growth of the country and for many years he has been recognized as one of the township's enterprising and successful agriculturists, also enjoying worthy prestige as a public-spirited citizen and progressive man of affairs. In addition to general farming, which he carries on quite extensively, he devoted much attention to live stock and fruit growing, from both of which sources he realizes every year large pecuniary returns. In the matter of live stock, he makes a specialty of fine Durham cattle and registered Poland China hogs, raising and selling the latter principally for breeding purposes. He is also interested in horses, but not as a means of income, keeping on hand at all times a number of fine animals for his own use. Mr. Pickett's orchard is one of the finest and most prolific in the township, only the best varieties of fruits being raised and the trees being selected with the most discriminating care. To him horticulture has not only been the source of considerable income, but a pleasure as well, as he finds a peculiar fascination in this, one of the most delightful and profitable branches of husbandry.

Mr. Pickett is judicious in business, possesses good judgment in matters of finance and manifests utility of a high order in the management of his large agricultural and live stock interests. In former years he labored hard and economized closely in order to obtain a substantial start in the world, but having accumulated an ample competence he is no longer under the necessity of such strenuous effort, consequently he is now resting somewhat from his toil and enjoying much of the fruits thereof in a life of honorable retirement. Mr. Pickett has long been an influential force in the public affairs of his township, and at different times has held important local positions such as township treasurer and highway commissioner, in both of which he discharged his duties ably and to the satisfaction of all concerned. In state and national affairs he votes the Democratic ticket, but in local politics his attitude is generally independent, supporting the best qualified candidate regardless of party ties. Mr. Pickett's domestic life, which dates from 1858, was peculiarly fortunate and happy, having been blessed with an intelligent, loving and faithful companion, who co-operated with him in his endeavors, ministered to his comfort in many ways and contributed not a little to the material success with which his career has been crowned. Towards the last of February, 1858, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Nash, daughter of Cotton Nash, the father a native of New York and an early settler of Ohio, from which state he moved many years ago to Jackson county, Michigan, locating in the township of Henrietta, where his family became widely and favorably known. Mrs. Pickett bore her husband two

children and departed this life on the 3d day of December, 1901. She was a lady of beautiful character and high social standing, a devoted wife and loving mother, and her loss was deeply deplored not only by her family and immediate friends but by the entire community throughout which she had long been known and honored. The older of Mr. Pickett's children, a daughter by the name of Annette, married Everet Larkins, of this county, a union blessed with two offspring, Susan and Minnie, who, since their mother's untimely death, in 1889, have made their home with the subject. Frances, the second daughter, is the wife of Henry Bartig, a farmer of Henrietta township, and has a beautiful home not far from her father's house. In addition to the above Mr. Pickett has an adopted son whom he has cared for since infancy as one of his own flesh and blood. The name of this protege is Charles, and now, as a young man of twenty-seven, he is assisting his foster father in running the home. He wedded Miss Nina E. Main, of Jackson county, who has borne him one child, a daughter by the name of Florence J.

The career of Mr. Pickett, while in the main successful and fortunate, has not been without its complement sorrow and loss. The death of his faithful wife left him heartsore and desolate indeed, and the mound beneath which the form of his beloved wife is resting in dreamless sleep covers many of his sweetest and most cherished hopes. In other ways he has also met with some of life's reverses, one of which was the destructive fire of his house and contents on the 7th day of June, 1879, an event which caused considerable pecuniary loss, to say nothing of the inconvenience entailed. In rebuilding he was greatly assisted by his neighbors and friends throughout the community, all of whom generously donated time and material, so that within a comparatively brief period the family was again sheltered in a new and much more comfortable and convenient structure than the former dwelling. Some idea of Mr. Pickett's worth and personal popularity may be learned from the free and hearty manner in which his friends co-operated to make good the loss of his home, many of them sacrificing for the time being their own interests in the kind and neighborly work. This manifestation of their warm regard has bound them to him as with cords of steel and as long as life lasts these strong friendships will go on increasing day by day into bonds of permanent union which death itself cannot sever.

Mr. Pickett's home is situated on a rural mail route and connected by telephone with the leading farms of the county, also with nearly all the cities and towns in this part of the state. He bore no small share in inaugurating and bringing about these useful public improvements, to say nothing of his abiding interest in many other enterprises for the material welfare and moral advancement of his township and county. He is a broad-minded man, of liberal ideas, courteous in his relations with his fellow men and ever ready to lend the weight of his influence to all legitimate undertakings for the general good. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic brotherhood, belonging to Lodge No. 185 at Pleasant Lake, having been initiated into the order in 1865, in Jackson, from which time to the present his life has been in harmony with its principles and precepts.

WILLIAM B. DEAN.

Among the enterprising citizens of Jackson county who owe their success and advancement in life to their own efforts is William B. Dean, of Henrietta township. He enjoys worthy prestige in all lines of agriculture, has won more than local repute as a stock raiser and for a number of years has been one of the foremost fruit growers in southern Michigan. Mr. Dean springs from good old Revolutionary stock, and his genealogy is traceable to an early period in the history of New York, his paternal ancestors having settled in that state long before the colonial struggle for independence. His great-grandfather, David Dean, a native of New York, bore distinguished part in the Revolutionary war under General Washington and was one of the gallant and sturdy patriots that endured such excruciating suffering during the long, cold winter at Valley Forge. He also participated in many of the noted battles of that memorable period and after seven years of earnest endeavor witnessed the final surrender of the haughty Briton and saw the rights of man vindicated.

Among the children of David Dean was a son by the name of William B., whose birth occurred in Orange county, New York, December 20, 1793. In after years the family emigrated to the town of Penfield, in the same state, where William worked for some time on the Erie Canal, assisting while thus engaged in the construction of the celebrated locks of Lockport. He was married near Canadaigua, about the year 1824, to Miss Sarah McComber and later, in the fall of 1830, with his wife and three children and his parents, moved to Michigan, settling on a farm of eighty acres in Livonia township, Washtenaw county, twenty miles west of Detroit. In journeying from the latter place to their destination near the town of Plymouth much of the way lay through a low, unbroken country and to keep the wagon going Mr. Dean was obliged to carry a pole with which to pry the wheels from the mud into which they would almost constantly mire. In 1841 William Dean traded his original purchase for one hundred and twenty acres of land in Bunker Hill township, Ingham county, receiving a difference of three hundred dollars in money, and immediately thereafter, with his wife, four sons and one daughter, removed to Stockbridge, where he remained one year on a farm belonging to Judge Bowdish, meantime erecting a small log dwelling on his own place, into which the family moved in November of the year following. The land on which Mr. Dean located had been purchased from the government by one George Rider, but the primitive cabin referred to was the first attempt at improvement. The country was very sparsely populated, the nearest neighbors lived over two miles distant and at the time of making his settlement Mr. Dean was the twentieth voter in the township of Bunker Hill. As soon as practicable Mr. Dean and his son cut logs which were converted into lumber at the Davidson saw-mill in Henrietta township, Jackson county, the winter after their arrival and with this material the first frame house in Bunker Hill township was built, about 1839. This was by far the largest and most pretentious structure at that time in the community and for many years it was noted as the abode of a generous hospitality which the good husband and wife liberally dis-

pensed to all who claimed it. The Dean home became a favorite stopping place for the traveling public and during the pioneer period it was known to every passer-by as a sure place of refuge. The inmates being strict Presbyterians, the house proved an especially grateful retreat for ministers of that church and others and for a number of years preachers having appointments in that part of the country made it a point to spend considerable time within its hospitable walls and partake of the good cheer for which the home was noted. In the early days before houses of worship had been erected Mr. Dean proffered his barn for religious services and meetings were held therein from time to time by ministers of different denominations. In these exercises he was always a leading spirit and by his godly conversation and the wholesome influence of his singularly pure life he did much for the cause of religion in that section of the country. William B. Dean was one of the noted men of his day and generation in Ingham county and his name will go down to posterity as a true lover of humanity and a benefactor of his kind. Measured by the standard of material things, his life was a success in that he labored diligently and accumulated a fair competence, but when considered in its more important bearing on the mind and morals of the community it bore far richer fruitage than can possibly be reckoned in mere temporal wealth. Highly esteemed by his neighbors and fellow citizens, he bore well his part, lived to good and noble ends and dying left to his family and friends the heritage of a spotless reputation and a character above the slightest suspicion of dishonor. The death of this estimable man took place on the homestead in Bunker Hill township, September 3, 1864, and he is remembered by a grateful posterity not only as an enterprising farmer and exemplary Christian gentleman, but also as a patriot, as he served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and upheld the honor of the stars and stripes in several of the hard-fought battles of that struggle. To William B. and Sarah Ann Dean were born seven children, whose names are as follows: David, Sarah Ann, Jonathan, Lydia, Almon, William B. and Palmer, of whom three are living. Mrs. Dean was the daughter of Jonathan McComber, a native of New York and an early settler of Jackson county. The McCombers moved to this state about the same time the Deans made their first settlement and here the father and mother spent the remainder of their days, both dying a number of years ago.

Jonathan Dean, third child and second son of William B. and Sarah Ann Dean, was born May 25, 1832, in Plymouth, Ingham county, Michigan, and grew to maturity on his father's farm. In early life he followed boating on the Saginaw river, but later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, purchasing of his father eighty acres of wild land in Bunker Hill township, which in due time he cleared and improved. He became one of the enterprising farmers of the above township, also took high rank as a citizen and man of affairs and continued to live on his original purchase until 1892, when he sold out to his son and changed his abode to the town of Mason. After remaining there two years he bought a fine farm of one hundred and forty acres in the township of Rives, and on the latter place he has since lived and prospered, being one of the oldest as well as one of the most sub-

stantial residents of the county at the present time.

Jonathan Dean was married in Bunker Hill township, Ingham county, to Miss Mary Cross, a union blessed with five children, namely: William B., whose name introduced this sketch; Jessie, now the wife of J. L. Cross and the mother of two offspring, Estelle and Paul; Annie, who married Charles Ripley, of Henrietta township, and whose family consists of two children, Dean and Blair, the latter deceased; Amy, still a member of the home circle, and John, who also resides under the parental roof. Mr. Dean provided well for the educational discipline of his children, all of whom are intelligent and far in advance of the majority in mental culture and general knowledge. Amy, the youngest daughter, was educated in the Mason high school and for six years has been one of the county's most efficient and popular teachers; she is also quite a proficient musician and as a teacher of the art has a wide reputation. In his younger days Jonathan Dean was a Whig, but since the dissolution of that old historic party, he has been unwavering in his allegiance to its successor, the Republican party. In matters religious he subscribes to the Methodist doctrine, a church to which his wife also belongs, both being active workers and he a liberal supporter of the congregation with which they are identified. Sufficient has already been said to form a correct estimate of the high social standing of the Dean family in the community. The name is an honorable one and as far as known no one bearing it has ever tarnished its luster by unworthy conduct or disreputable practice. In all that constitutes true manhood Jonathan Dean occupies a conspicuous place among his contemporaries, and as a citizen with the public welfare at heart he has long been an influential factor in the affairs of his township and county.

William B. Dean was born in the southern part of Ingham county, Michigan, on the 13th day of October, 1862. Reared to agricultural pursuits and early made familiar with the varied duties of farm life, he grew to the full stature of manhood imbued with the idea that life to be successful must be lived with great objects and noble purposes ever in view. When old enough to be of service to his father he took his place in the fields and being the first born of the family much of the labor and responsibility of the farm naturally fell to him. Meanwhile he entered the public schools, in which he acquired a good practical education, and on laying aside the branches therein studied continued his mental discipline by a wide range of reading at home, thus broadening his mind and keeping in close touch with the leading questions and events of the day. Young Dean remained on the home place until attaining his majority and, as already stated, proved an able and valued assistant to his father in carrying on the work of the farm. After spending a short time in the city of Ypsilanti, he returned to Jackson county and on the 23rd of December, 1884, he was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Ferguson, daughter of Spencer and Almira (Grinnell) Ferguson, both parents natives of York state, the mother a niece of President John Quincy Adams. The Fergusons were an old family of New York, as were also the Grinnells, the latter for many years influential and wealthy farmers. About the year 1863 Spencer Ferguson moved to Jackson county, Michigan, and lo-

cated near the county seat where he became a successful farmer and stock raiser. Later he purchased a home in Henrietta township, on which he and his wife spent the rest of their lives, both being highly respected in the community and popular with a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Dean after his marriage continued the pursuit of agriculture on the home place until 1892, when he bought eighty acres of his father, subsequently increasing this area by the purchase of an additional twenty acres. His farm is admirably situated for agricultural and live stock purposes, in both of which he has met with a large measure of financial success, ranking at this time with the most progressive farmers of the county, while as a raiser of fine horses, cattle, sheep and hogs he has no superior in the township of his residence. He displays good taste as well as untiring energy in the management of his farm and his business affairs and, though comparatively a young man, he has by strenuous endeavor forged to the front until he stands today among the best known and most progressive citizens of the county. Successful far in advance of the majority of farmers, Mr. Dean does not depend upon the mere tilling of the soil or the marketing of domestic animals for all of his income, the larger share being derived from another source, fruit growing, to which he devotes much of his attention. He has one of the largest and most carefully selected orchards in the county, his varieties of apples being especially fine and wonderfully prolific. In addition to large sales of the natural fruit he has an evaporator with which he prepares for market every year about six thousand bushels of the dried product, besides manufacturing and selling upon an average of one hundred and fifty barrels of cider annually. His orchard embraces an area of ten acres and, as stated above, he spares no pains or expense in keeping it in prime condition, tending his trees with the closest attention and seldom failing to realize large returns from the time and labor thus expended. His average sale of green fruits amounts to over three hundred barrels yearly and the quality is such that it always commands the highest market price, the demand for the same being far in excess of the supply.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Dean suffered quite a severe loss in the destruction of his barn by fire, but with his accustomed energy he at once set about to replace it with another building of enlarged proportions, in which endeavor he was nobly assisted by his neighbors and friends, all of whom contributed generously to make good the loss. This concert of action on the part of the community speaks well for the high personal esteem in which Mr. Dean is held, as it also reflects honorably upon a neighborhood where reverses are met with such hearty mutual cooperation and such spontaneous good will. As to the subject's personal popularity it is unnecessary to speak only in a general way. All who know him respect him for his sterling worth and to come within the range of his influence is to be made familiar with a strong, earnest, conscientious mind that subordinates every other consideration to duty and honor. Public-spirited and progressive, he never loses sight of his obligations to the common good, consequently all enterprises with such an object in view are sure to enlist his influence and material support. Like the majority of intelligent and enterprising citizens, he takes an active interest in poli-

tics, not as a partisan or office seeker, but to the end that good laws shall be enacted by the party which in his judgment is best qualified to make and enforce the same. Believing the Republican party best adapted to meet this and other equally laudable ends, he gives it his earnest support and is now one of its recognized leaders in the township of his residence. While not an aspirant for official honors, Mr. Dean has been elected to various position of trust, having served two years as township treasurer and four years as township clerk, discharging his duties in both capacities to the satisfaction of the people irrespective of political creed. Fraternally he is a member of the Order of Maccabees, belonging to Munith Tent No. 475, at Munith, Michigan.

In the year 1902 Mr. Dean took charge of the elevator at Munith and is now manager of the grain business at that point conducted by S. M. Isbell & Company, of Jackson. In this, as in his other business relations, he displays sound judgment, wise forethought and judicious tact and it is no exaggeration to claim that much of the success of the company which he represents is directly attributable not alone to those qualities, but also to the large place he holds in the confidence and good will of the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean have an interesting family of five children, all intelligent, well educated, and of liberal culture. The oldest is Blanche A., who attended school at St. Louis, Michigan, where in addition to rigid intellectual discipline she also became accomplished in music. She is now at home, as is also the second in order of birth, Miss Beulah, who, like her sister, has a high order of musical talent, which has been developed under the direction of competent instructors. The names of the others are J. B., aged eleven, Bernice, six years old, and Master Wellington B., a promising young gentleman who carries his two years with a dignity becoming much older heads.

JACOB CALL.

Nearly four score and five years have come and gone since the venerable subject of this review first saw the light of day in New York, having been born in Columbia county, that state, on the 17th of January, 1819. His father, Christopher Call, also a native of the same commonwealth, was a successful farmer and prominent citizen who spent nearly all his life in the above county, as did also the mother, who before her marriage bore the name of Mary Simmons. These parents reared a family of five children, of whom Jacob was the first born, the others being Charles, Henry, Charlotte and Leah, all but Henry living.

The early life of Jacob Call was spent on the home farm in New York and in such schools as his county afforded he received a fair English education. When a lad of twelve he began earning money of his own by working for the farmers of the neighborhood, the meanwhile, as opportunities presented themselves, pursuing his studies of winter seasons, and in this way he spent the time until reaching the years of young manhood. He remained in his native state until his marriage, in 1848, to Miss Marion Ford, daughter of Warren Ford, of Columbia county, and during the ensuing four years lived at Bridgeport, Connecticut, removing from that place, in 1855, to Jack-

son county, Michigan, and locating in the township of Waterloo. On coming to this county Mr. Call purchased one hundred and forty acres of land, a part of which was cleared, and from that time forward bent al his energies to the improvement of his place, which under his well-directed labors soon became one of the best cultivated and most valuable farms in the above township. His early experience as a tiller of the soil in a state where agriculture was conducted after the most systematic manner, enabled him to labor to great advantage and being a man of progressive ideas as well as industry, he acquired among his neighbors a reputation which gave him worthy prestige in all things relating to his chosen calling. In due time the greater part of his land was cleared of its forest growth and reduced to a high state of cultivation, in addition to which he also erected good buildings, among them being a fine modern dwelling completed in the year 1871. Mr. Call's ideas ran in the direction of the aesthetic, as well as the useful, and he spared no pains in making his home attractive, setting out of a large number of fine shade trees such as cedar, fir, balsam, etc., with which other carefully arranged vegetation now give the place a most beautiful appearance, and marking it as the dwelling of a man of intelligence and refined tastes. Mr. Call came west a poor man, but, blessed with strong bodily powers, good health and great energy and determination, he soon overcame the obstacles which beset his pathway, rose superior to unfavorable enviroments and laid the foundation of a prosperity which in due season resulted in a sufficiency of material wealth to place him in independent circumstances. As stated above, his success as an agriculturist won him a place among the leading farmers of his township and he also enjoys distinctive precedence in the matter of live stock, having for a number of years given especial attention to Shropshire sheep, Jersey swine, several grades of fine cattle and a superior class of horses for general purposes. He feeds the greater part of his grain crops, and in addition to the income from the sale of domestic animals realizes handsome returns from the large orchard which he set out a number of years ago, having long been a practical and successful fruit grower.

In early manhood Mr. Call was a Jacksonian Democrat, and for many years supported the party very zealously, participating actively in local politics and contributing greatly to the success of the ticket in his township and county. When the Democracy departed from its original principles in 1872 by nominating Horace Greeley for the presidency and adopting a platform at variance with time-honored traditions, he abandoned the party and gave his support to the opposition. Since then he has been pronounced in his allegiance to the Republican party and is now one of its strongest adherents in the township of Waterloo, keeping himself well posted upon the issues of the day and wielding an influence which adds much to the strength of the cause in his community.

Mr. Call early manifested a lively interest in behalf of popular education and has always been a warm friend and earnest advocate of the public school system. For a period of seventeen years he was officially identified with the schools of his township and in that capacity labored zealously to

promote their efficiency. Through his efforts the standard of excellence was raised, better teachers secured and more substantial progress made, the school system of Waterloo at this time comparing favorably with that of any other section of this part of the state.

Mr. Call has always stood for progress in material things and in the matter of internal improvements no man in the township has been more active or effective. He was untiring in his efforts in behalf of the first railroad through this part of the state and during its construction labored with might and main for a station, foreseeing the great advantage to the community if it could be secured in a favorable locality. To this end he co-operated zealously with others as public spirited as himself and in due time his influence with the company was rewarded, the station at Munith and the subsequent growth of the town resulting from his efforts. He was the leader of this important movement and to him more than to any one individual is the above flourishing village indebted for its prosperity, also the surrounding country for its continued growth and steady advance in the value of landed property since the completion of the road. Mr. Call feels deservedly proud of the part he took in this matter and there has been no disposition on the part of the public to minimize his efforts or in any way to detract from the honors that have crowned his labors for the general welfare. In a very large sense he may be considered a benefactor of the public, as he made many sacrifices in its behalf and for several years subordinated every other consideration to the one idea of benefiting his fellow men by bringing a market place to their very doors. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Call originally consisted of six children, the oldest of whom, a son by the name of Edgar, is deceased; he was a successful farmer of Henrietta township, a popular citizen and the father of five children, having married Miss Alice Fields, of this county, who survives him. Charles, the second son, married Mary Mooney and is the father of two children; he lives in Jackson and at the present time is a member of the city police force. Marian, the next in order of birth, was the wife of William Moore and the mother of two offspring; she died some years ago, leaving her husband and children to mourn her loss; Dora, the fourth of the family and the youngest living, resides in Jackson, the other two dying in infancy unnamed.

Of recent years Mr. Call has not done much manual labor, having reached an age when most men rest from their toil and enjoy its fruits. For one of his years he is quite active physically and mentally, still manages his business affairs with the clear brain and sound judgment of his prime and in looking after his farms takes sufficient exercise to keep time from hanging heavily upon him. His long life has been a blessing to the world as well as to his family and now as his years grow fewer and the end approaches he is surrounded by loving relatives and warm friends, who spare no efforts in ministering to his comfort and happiness. Blessed with an ample earthly store and cheered by a lively hope in an all-wise Father, having long been a zealous member of the Methodist church, he lives in quiet and content, still doing with his might what his hands find to do for the

good of his fellow men. Mrs. Call is also a Methodist and in every respect a sincere, devoted Christian whose character is above reproach and whose co-operation in all good works has contributed greatly to her husband's success in material things as well as to his reputation as an honorable, upright man and worthy citizen.

FRANK W. OLDS.

Frank W. Olds, for many years a successful farmer and stock raiser, now one of the leading business men of Munith, is a native of Washtenaw county, Michigan, and the son of Norman A. and Clarissa (Lindley) Olds. The father was born in Vermont, and the mother in the state of New York. Norman Olds, Sr., the subject's grandfather, was also a Vermonter, but many years ago moved to Niagara county, New York, where he spent the remainder of his life as an enterprising tiller of the soil. Of his nine children Norman A. was the seventh and all were born before the family left the Green Mountain state.

Norman A. Olds was born September 1, 1823, accompanied his parents to New York when a youth and there remained until 1850, when he came to Michigan and purchased a farm of eighty acres in Scio township, Washtenaw county. After clearing and otherwise improving his place and living on the same about fifteen years, he sold out and bought one hundred and twenty acres in Blackman township, Jackson county, whither he removed in 1865. The latter place was only partially cleared when Mr. Olds took possession and he at once proceeded to improve it and in due time had one of the best farms in that part of the county. He erected good buildings, planted a large orchard, raised fine live stock and in the course of a few years became one of the most enterprising men of the community. Mr. Olds was self-made, beginning life with no means beyond an ax and a yoke of oxen, but his energy, industry and laudable ambition to succeed more than made up for his lack of material capital. His wife, a fit companion and helpmeet for such a husband, proved an able and faithful assistant during their early married life and while raising her family knew not by practical experience the meaning of leisure or idleness. She spun, knit, sewed, made all the clothing for the family and for many long years her life was a ceaseless round of patient toil and unselfish devotion to the welfare of those dependent upon her. After acquiring an ample competence for their declining years this estimable old couple rested from their labors and are now living in retirement on the homestead in Blackman township. Norman A. Olds has been an influential factor in the affairs of his community ever since moving to the county, thirty-eight years ago, and few men of Blackman are as widely known and as highly esteemed. He is a zealous Republican in politics and, although quite an old man, still retains much of the physical and mental vigor of his prime and keeps in close touch with the trend of current events. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Olds consists of six children, the oldest being Dora, a lady of fifty-three years; she married Charles Morris, a carpenter and machinist, is the mother of one child, and at this time lives in the state of California.

Frank W., of this review, is the second in order of birth, after whom is Ida, wife of Henry Glispie, of Tompkins township; Mrs. Glispie resides on a fine farm and has a family of three living children, one being deceased. Alexander, the fifth in succession, is a citizen of California, engaged in the stock business, owning a large ranch in one of the most favored sections of the state. Clara, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Andrew Harris, and lives in the city of Jackson, where her husband is proprietor of a popular sanitarium.

Frank W. Olds, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born September 3, 1853, in Scio township, Washtenaw county, and remained with his parents until eighteen years old, the meanwhile of winter seasons receiving a fair education in the public schools. He was reared to honest toil and while at home helped with the farm work and contributed his share to the family's support. At the above age he started out for himself and during the four years following was in the employ of the Michigan Central and Flint & Pere Marquette railroad companies, at the expiration of which time he resigned his position to take charge of a large farm in Henrietta township, belonging to a man by the name of Holt. Meanwhile, on the 28th of August, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Holt, daughter of Squire and Hannah (Lord) Holt, of New York, and immediately thereafter the young couple set up their domestic establishment on the above farm where they lived and prospered during the ensuing twenty years. In February, 1899, Mr. Olds abandoned agricultural pursuits and opened a hardware house in the town of Munith, which he has since conducted with a constantly increasing trade, being at the time the leader in that line of business. He carries a full assortment of hardware, in addition to which he also handles agricultural implements, wagons, buggies and vehicles of all kinds, besides conducting a thoroughly stocked bazaar which has a large and lucrative patronage. From a modest beginning Mr. Olds has gradually built up a business which in volume and importance is now second to that of no other in the town. His career presents a series of continued successes such as few men under similar circumstances attain and the present indications point to a future of still greater promise. Mr. Olds has not only reached a commanding position in the business circles of the community, but as an enterprising, public spirited citizen he ranks with the progressive men of his town and county. Since moving to Munith he has maintained a lively interest in the town's affairs and through his efforts its material growth has greatly increased, to say nothing of its influence in promoting the social and moral welfare of the place. Politically he is a Republican and as such has been a potent factor in the party in his township where for a number of years he has been recognized as a leader in local affairs. At the present time he is serving as deputy sheriff of Jackson county and so efficiently has he discharged the duties of the position that his friends predict for him higher official honors at no distant day. Mr. Olds enjoys a large measure of popularity and has the confidence of the public irrespective of political affiliation. He is well qualified to fill important station, being intellectually keen and alert, and true to every trust confided

to his care. He has managed his own large and growing interests with the consummate skill which betokens a broad mind and wise forethought, and the place he now occupies in public esteem is prophetic of continued prosperity in the years to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Olds are the parents of five children, whose names are as follows: Allie J., an employe of the Detroit Stove Works; Nellie, who married Clarence Shoemaker, a telegraph operator stationed at La Crosse, Indiana; Harry, a youth of fifteen, still under the parental roof; Lutie, aged ten, and Loine, four years old. Mr. Olds was careful to provide his children with good educational advantages and they in turn availed themselves of every opportunity for intellectual culture. Allie is a well educated and accomplished young business man with a bright future before him; he achieved honorable repute as a teacher, and Nellie is a lady of varied culture, especially proficient in music. Mrs. Olds is a member of the Methodist church, deeply interested in all the good work in which her congregation is engaged and is well known and popular with the best society circles of the town of her residence. Mr. Olds is not identified with any religious organization, but he has profound respect for the church and contributes liberally of his means to its support. He is also interested in the charitable and benevolent enterprises of the community and never withholds assistance from a needy person or worthy object, providing the claims of each are legitimate. As a citizen he is progressive in all the term implies and as a neighbor and friend has so stamped his individuality upon the community as to make his presence felt in its affairs.

OREN A. CARLEY.

Until quite recently the subject of this sketch was one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Henrietta township, but having acquired a comfortable competence, he is now living a life of honorable retirement in the town of Munith, enjoying as only successful men can enjoy the well-earned fruits of his many years of endeavor. Oren A. Carley was born February 8, 1844, in Syracuse, New York, being the third in a family of five children whose parents were James and Julia Ann (Hoyt) Carley, the father a native of England and the mother of New York state. When a youth of sixteen James Carley came to the United States with his parents and grew to maturity in New York, where he remained until going to the far west in 1849. In that year he joined the tide of emigration to California in search of gold, sailing from New York city via Cape Horn, thence up the Pacific to San Francisco, reaching that place after a long and tedious voyage of nine months duration. He spent five years among the mines of California with fair financial results and at the expiration of that time came to Jackson county, Michigan, to rejoin his wife and family, who had moved hither during his absence in the far west. Mrs. Carley's maiden name was Hoyt, she being the daughter of Keeler Hoyt, who early in the 'forties bought one hundred acres of land in Waterloo township, in which Mr. Carley's family located as stated above. Mrs. Carley came to her new home via the lakes in 1853, her family at the time consisting of five children, the oldest only thirteen years of age. The following year she was reunited to her hus-

band, who a little later bought land in the township of Henrietta and cleared a small farm of about fifty acres. This was the home of the family as long as the parents lived, the mother dying in January, 1883, the father in the month of June, 1897.

James and Julia Ann Carley were highly esteemed by their neighbors, being industrious and of marked piety, their respective fathers having been well known ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church. They were reared in that communion, adhered strictly to its precepts and their lives beautifully exemplified the faith they professed. Of their five children Edward, a soldier of the Civil war, killed June 17, 1862, in the battle of James Island, was the oldest; Celia, the second, also deceased, married the late Charles Styles, for a number of years proprietor of a hotel at Pleasant Lake, and had a family of two children. As stated in a preceding paragraph, Oren A., of this review, is the third in order of birth, the fourth being Melissa, widow of Joseph Aldrich, living in Kansas, her family consisting of three children: Amanda, the youngest of the number, is not living; she married Nicholas Neiderlander, a blacksmith of Jackson, and was the mother of two children.

The childhood and youth of Oren A. Carley was without experience of special note, having been spent on the home farm, the rugged duties and healthful discipline of which had not a little influence in moulding his character and fixing the future bent of his life. He obtained a common school education and assisted his father until young manhood, when he took up the trade of masonry, in due time becoming an efficient stone and brick layer. After remaining at home until his twenty-fourth year he started out to make his own way in the world, his trade being decidedly in his favor, and for some time thereafter he was never at a loss for remunerative employment.

Having earned sufficient means to enable him to buy a home of his own, Mr. Carley, about the year 1867, invested in forty acres of wild land in section 23, Henrietta township, to which he subsequently made additions until his real estate amounted to one hundred and fourteen arces, the greater portion of which he cleared and otherwise improved. Later he increased his holdings from time to time, making fortunate investments at favorable opportunities, the land meanwhile advancing in value as the country became more thickly populated, his improvements also keeping pace with the growth of the country. At the present time Mr. Carley owns a fine body of land, three hundred and twenty acres in all, which he has improved with good buildings and in many other ways, the farm now ranking with the best in the county. His first dwelling was a round-log cabin, of the type common to this part of the state not many years ago, but in due time it gave place to a larger and much more comfortable and convenient frame structure, which in turn was replaced in 1898 by the elegant modern residence now in use. In 1877 Mr. Carley built a good frame barn, which answered the purposes of the farm until the continued increase in crops and live stock rendered a building of enlarged proportions necessary. Accordingly in 1884 a third and still larger one was erected, the various buildings attesting

the magnitude of the subject's agricultural interest and the energy which he displays in all of his undertakings.

As a farmer Mr. Carley's success has been most encouraging, he being today among the most enterprising men of his calling in the county. He raises abundantly all the farm crops grown in this latitude, feeding the greater part to his live stock, in the raising of which he has for years enjoyed worthy prestige among his fellow agriculturists of Henrietta township, also devoting considerable attention to fruit growing.

On the 26th day of December, 1869, was solemnized the ceremony which united in the holy bonds of wedlock Oren A. Carley and Miss Mary Calkin, daughter of Lorenzo and Catherine (Hampton) Calkin, both parents born in New York, the mother being a second cousin of the late Gen. Wade Hampton, ex-United States senator from South Carolina, and for many years one of the most distinguished generals and statesmen of the South. The Hampton family has long been noted in our national history, which with its high social standing has made the name familiar in the northern as well as in the southern section of the union. Mrs. Carley's father came to Michigan in an early day and was one of the pioneers of Kalamazoo county, living on a farm in that part of the state until retiring in 1893 to the city of Grand Rapids, where his death occurred November 23, 1900. Mrs. Calkin bore her husband five children and departed this life in 1867. The following are the names of the children born to Lorenzo and Catherine Calkin: Elsie; Mary, wife of Mr. Carley; Orlando, Edith May and Elbert. Mr. and Mrs. Carley have a family of three children, the oldest being Edward, who farms the home place; he married Miss Eda Waltz and is the father of one daughter by the name of Lerna, aged two years. Alton, the second son, also engaged in agricultural pursuits in Henrietta township, married Miss Tina Harris, who has presented him two offspring, Geneva and Russell; Jesse, the youngest of the family, is a youth of nineteen and is still under the parental roof.

Mr. Carley is a Republican in politics and an active worker in his party. He served several terms as justice of the peace and proved a capable as well as popular public servant, many important cases having been tried in his court, his decisions in the main proving satisfactory to all concerned. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, Henrietta Lodge No. 85, and, like all good and intelligent members of the order, tries to square his life according to its principles and precepts. Religiously he is a Methodist, to which church his wife also belongs, both being zealous members not only in their congregation but along the lines of charity and benevolence as well. In 1902 Mr. Carley turned his farm over to his oldest son and moved to Munith where he has since lived in quiet and content, owning a fine home, which has become one of the popular resorts of the best people of the town. Although retired, he is by no means inactive, as he still devotes considerable time to his business affairs, making frequent visits to his farm, besides keeping his village property in excellent condition, adding continually to its beauty and attractiveness. He reads much, is well informed on general topics and his judgment in matters of agriculture and in

business affairs gives weight and influence to his opinions. With the people of his town and township he is popular and the high esteem in which he is held attests his standing and trustworthiness as a man and enterprising public spirit as a citizen.

WILLIAM F. RAVEN.

Among the representative farmers and dairymen of Columbia township, where he owns a fine landed estate of nearly three hundred acres, is Mr. Raven, who comes of ancestry long identified with the annals of American history.

Mr. Raven is a native of the old Empire state, having been born on the parental homestead farm, in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 12th of July, 1852, a son of Henry and Clarinda (Sweet) Raven, the former of whom was born in Merrickville, province of Ontario, Canada, while the latter was born in the state of Vermont. Peter Raven, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in the state of New York, being a son of John Raven, who came to America from Lincolnshire, England, at the time of the Revolution, having been pressed into the military service of his native country. After reaching this land he deserted from the British army and joined the Continental forces, with which he rendered valiant service in securing the independence of the nation. In recognition of these services he was given a grant of land by the government, the same being located about eight miles north of the present city of Troy, New York, where he passed practically the remainder of his life. His son Peter reverted in allegiance to England in the war of 1812, in which he served, having participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane. After the war he settled in St. Lawrence county, New York, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and there he continued to make his home during the greater portion of his remaining life, attaining the patriarchal age of nearly one hundred years. He resided for a time in Ontario, Canada, and there the father of our subject was born and he took part in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, after which he returned to New York state, where he and his four brothers took up adjoining tracts of land, in St. Lawrence county. He there continued to be identified with the great basic art of agriculture until his death, in 1891, prospering in his efforts and being held in high estimation by all who knew him. His wife passed away in 1875, their children having been twelve in number, while seven are living at the present time, the subject of this sketch having been the seventh in order of birth. His maternal grandfather, Josiah Sweet, was a native of Vermont and came of old Puritan stock, his ancestors having landed at Plymouth Rock in the seventeenth century.

The subject of this review passed the first ten years of his life in his native county, and thereafter was for a time a resident of Herkimer and Oneida counties. His early education was received in the public schools of the locality and period, and was supplemented by a course of study in Fairfield Academy, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1873. Between his public school and academic courses he had learned the printer's trade, and for some nine months he was employed as a com-

positor in an establishment on Fulton street, New York city. Thereafter he secured employment in connection with a lumber business at Ilion, New York, being thus engaged for four years, at the expiration of which, in 1877, he came to Michigan and after looking about the state in search of a suitable location finally took up his residence in the township of Cambridge, Lenawee county, where he made his home for the ensuing two years. He then, in 1880, effected the purchase of the Hoag farm of one hundred and thirty acres, in section 15, Columbia township, Jackson county, the same being most eligibly situated a short distance to the northeast of Clark's lake. Since that time he has added to the area of his farm until he now has a finely improved and valuable landed estate of nearly three hundred acres. In addition to diversified farming he is now making a specialty of the dairy business, keeping a high grade of Jersey cattle and being known as one of the most progressive, practical and successful dairymen of this section. He takes a loyal interest in public affairs of a local nature and has been a member of the school board of this district for the past eight years, while in 1901 he was called upon to serve in the office of township treasurer, giving a discriminating and most acceptable administration of the fiscal affairs in his charge. Fraternally he is a popular member of the Masonic order, in which he has passed the capitular degrees and also of the adjunct body, the Order of the Eastern Star, as well as the Knights of the Maccabees and the Grange. Mrs. Raven is identified also with the Eastern Star, the Ladies of the Maccabees and the Grange. In politics the subject is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, taking an intelligent and lively interest in the questions of the hour, and in the community he commands the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who know him and wields no slight influence in local affairs.

On the 5th of March, 1888, Mr. Raven was united in marriage to Miss Eleanora Case, who was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, a daughter of Herman R. Case, a native of Connecticut, who came to Michigan in the pioneer epoch. Mr. and Mrs. Raven have seven children, all of whom are at home save the eldest, who is attending the Agricultural College, at Lansing, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Paulina, Hermon, Marion, William, Emmett, Julia and Ayesha.

ZOPHER SCIDMORE.

There are few Americans who are permitted to enjoy the distinction of having resided for than three score years in the same neighborhood where they were born. American communities change much more rapidly than those of older settled countries and for many reasons, chief among which is a restless desire to secure the location that will afford best returns for the labor, talents or capital expended. Evidently very little of this restless desire enters into the composition of Zopher Scidmore, the subject of this memoir. He was born in Waterloo township, Jackson county, Michigan, in 1841, and with the exception of an absence of about two years, has resided in the locality ever since. He has traveled a good deal, especially throughout the west, but has never yet found a place which suited him

quite so well as the locality in which he was born. The Scidmore family are of English ancestry, their original progenitor in this country having crossed the Atlantic in colonial times and located in Saratoga county, New York. There the family resided until Reuben Scidmore, grandfather of the subject, with his family, including Abram, his son, then about twenty years of age, immigrated to Michigan in 1836, and established himself as one of the early pioneers of Waterloo township. He procured from the government a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land, located in section 10, to which he procured a patent which bore the signature of Andrew Jackson, and the title to that land is still in the possession of the Scidmores. The tract was added to by further purchases until its dimensions swelled to the extent of four hundred acres. It was later divided, some of the children receiving a portion, but the original tract is now owned by John Baldwin. In another part of this volume under the heading, John R. Scidmore, may be found further details regarding the family.

Abram Scidmore was not long in Michigan when he was convinced that wedded life was far preferable and having found a congenial companion in the person of Miss Caroline Williams, who was also a native of New York, having been born in Allegany county, they were married and established themselves at housekeeping upon the old homestead. With them Reuben Scidmore resided until his death. In 1867 Abram's wife died and some years thereafter he married again, his bride on this occasion being Mrs. Hannah (Swartz) Stewart, widow of James Stewart. She is still living, a resident of Grass Lake. Eight children were born to the first union and two to the last. The father died in 1876.

The arduous labors of the farm occupied the greater part of the years of the boyhood and early manhood of Zopher Scidmore. He was the oldest child of a family of ten and hence had little chance of shirking his duty toward the other members of the family, even if he was so disposed. He had few opportunities of acquiring an education, but availed himself of those in a manner that proved him a thorough student, bright in intellect and wise even beyond his years. When he attained the age of twenty-five, he started out into the world on his own behalf, devoting himself most of the time to the cultivation of the soil, and steadily accumulating property. Later he purchased part of the old homestead and as his means permitted kept adding to it until at the present his farm comprises two hundred and twenty-five acres, well improved, fenced and splendidly cultivated. He lived continuously for thirty-three years upon this farm until, in 1901, he sold and moved to Grass Lake, where he has since lived retired from the cares and activity of business life.

In 1869 Zopher Scidmore was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Baldwin, whose father was James Baldwin, an old and highly respected citizen of Jackson county. The union proved a most congenial one. They lived happily together for a period of twenty-one years and until the death of the true and faithful wife, which occurred in September, 1890. October 4, 1893, at Chicago, he again approached the matrimonial altar, this time accompanied by Mrs. Hattie Thurston, a native of Monroe county, New York, and widow of Voltaire Thurs-

ton, of Grass Lake. Mrs. Scidmore is a daughter of Thomas Royston, a native of England. She was married young in Monroe county, to George Peckham and soon after came to Hanover, Jackson county, where he was a farmer. He died at Michigan Center after twelve years of wedded life. She then married Mr. Thurston and resided with him on a farm six miles from Grass Lake. He died of consumption on the farm. Mrs. Scidmore has one daughter, Anna, the wife of Frank Scidmore, younger brother of Zopher, and they reside in Ottawa county, Kansas.

Accompanied by his brother, John R. Scidmore, Zopher made, in 1901, a tour of several of the western and southwestern states, including Kansas, the Indian territory, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. They traveled overland, by easy stages, saw much and enjoyed all that they saw. They received a far better insight into the conditions which prevail in the regions over which they traveled than could be obtained in any other way, and although never dissatisfied with their Michigan home, came back fully reconciled to an existence in the state during their remaining days. The family have all been Republicans and those living are still of that political faith. In his business and farming the subject has been quite successful, the greater part of the comfortable fortune he has accumulated having been won by his own labor, time and talents.

EDGAR A. HALLADAY.

Edgar A. Halladay is a native of New York, born near Port Gibson, Ontario county, March 31, 1840. His parents were James and Parmelia (Bigelow) Halladay, who were born, reared and married in the above locality, where they continued to live for more than half a century. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Mathew Halladay, a native of Connecticut, who moved to Ontario county, New York, and lived there many years. The subject's maternal grandfather was Timothy Bigelow, a native of the state of New York and a farmer, the greater part of whose life was spent in Ontario county. For twenty years after his marriage the father of the subject lived upon and cultivated the old Bigelow farm. People who have reached the sixtieth milestone of their lives seldom care to leave the place of their nativity, but the father of the subject was three-score years old when he, with his family, located in Washtenaw county, Michigan. On his farm near Clinton he died in 1880, while his good wife survived him thirteen years, expiring in the year 1893. During his lifetime in Michigan he dealt in stock as well as managed the operations of his farm and in each particular line he was gratifyingly successful. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but later became liberal and conservative. He filled a number of township offices, among them that of justice of the peace. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church when they resided in New York, but later joined the Congregational church, in which faith they died.

Seven children ware born to the parents of the subject, viz: Elizabeth married Wesley Sawyer, but both are now deceased; Addison P., now deceased, was married twice, his first wife being Eliza Howland, the second Rosetta Chamberlain; Judith

owns and occupies the old homestead, in Washtenaw county, and is married; James, who is a farmer, near Clinton, Michigan, married Sarah Richmond; Timothy B., a resident of Norvell township, married Jennie Blanchard; Charlotte is deceased, and Edgar A. is the subject of this memoir.

The education of Edgar A. Halladay was secured in the common schools of his native county in New York and the early years of his life were spent upon the farm. He remained in the employ of his father until he was twenty-five years of age and on April 5, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. King, a most worthy and estimable lady who is a native of Washtenaw county, Michigan, born November 21, 1844, the daughter of Rufus S. and Mary S. (Nicholas) King. Her father was born in Connecticut and her mother is a native of Oneida county, New York, where they were married, some time thereafter coming, by wagon, to Michigan, being accompanied on the trip by his parents. They invested in improved land, built a log cabin home and devoted themselves to the improvement of the land and the cultivation of the soil during the remainder of their lives. All are now deceased except Mrs. King, mother of Mrs. Halladay, who is spending her old age in comfort with her children. Rufus King, father of Mrs. Halladay, was a man of much mechanical ingenuity, his constructive genius being a constant source of astonishment to all of his fellow settlers. He could make anything, from an ax handle to a wagon, and his talents were frequently drawn upon by his neighbors, for skilled mechanics were not very plentiful among the early settlers. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought or held public position. He and his wife were members or the Congregational church and displayed a deep interest in all church and charitable work. They were the parents of ten children, viz: Selden R., who resides at Muskegon, Michigan, is a millwright and saw-filer; Henry N., who resides at Adrian, Michigan, is a contractor and builder; Philinda, deceased, was a resident of Toledo, Ohio; Francis was a soldier during the Civil war, a member of Company C, Seventeenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Antietam, in October, 1862; Mary A. is the wife of the subject of this review; Harriet A. resides in Franklin, Michigan; Adelaide is deceased; Munson R. lives in Clinton, Michigan; John R. is the manager of a life insurance agency at Indianapolis, Indiana; Ella resides at Bridgewater, Michigan.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Halladay, viz: Addie B. married H. R. Kemp, resides in Bridgewater, Michigan, and they are the parents of two sons, Harry and Glen; Ettie M. married A. B. McLachlin, who resides at Deerfield, Michigan, being station agent and operator at that point for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and they are the parents of a son, Leon, and a daughter. Having resided in Washtenaw county two years after his marriage, the subject moved to North Adams, Hillsdale county, where he purchased one hundred and twenty acres of well improved land, which he cultivated for five years. By that time his parents were getting old and their health was not all that could be desired, so at their suggestion the subject sold his farm and moved to the old homestead in Washtenaw county,

took charge of the farm for his father and cultivated it for five years. He then came to Jackson county and located in Napoleon township, buying a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty-one acres, known as the Evergreen farm, and there he and his family have resided since that time. In 1878 he erected upon the place a residence of fair size and handsome proportions and since then has put up barns, stables and other buildings necessary for farm use. The farm is a valuable tract of land, highly improved and exceedingly productive. Upon it he caries on general farming and stock raising. It is also well set out to fruit of all kinds. Ever a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, Mr. Halladay votes that ticket, but has no personal ambition to be gratified in the line of politics. He is a member of, and an attendant upon, the services of the Presbyterian church at Brooklyn.

JONATHAN KROFFT.

The venerable subject of this review, Jonathan Krofft, of Henrietta township, was only a boy when he came to Michigan with his parents in 1836, but he readily imbibed the enthusiasm of the early hunters and by the time he was ten years old was familiar with the haunts of wild game in nearly all parts of the county. At the age of eleven, his rifle was his constant companion and he was only a little past that age when he slaughtered his first deer. Many a night he has spent in the woods, traveling as many as twenty miles hunting coons, returning home in the morning with a fine string of pelts as his remuneration for the night's toilsome amusement. On one occasion he acknowledges to have been really frightened by a deer. He was then only about sixteen years old and encountered a large buck which developed an inclination to fight. With blazing eyes it darted straight for the young hunter, who aimed directly for the animal's breast and fired. The shot did not seem to have been effective and the hunter jumped behind a sappling for protection, it being the only shelter in sight, and awaited the assault of the infuriated animal. He knew at the time that he was frightened, but he did not realize until after it was all over how badly. Just as the buck struck the sappling it dropped dead. The shot had been effective, the bullet penetrating the animal's heart.

Jonathan Krofft is a native of New York, born in Delaware county, October 22, 1832, and is the son of John and Triphina (Cutton) Krofft, also natives of New York. The family moved to Michigan in 1836 and located in Jackson county, at Michigan Center. At that time Adrian was the nearest market and the nearest point at which flour could be procured. The first gristmill erected in Jackson county was built at Michigan Center by John Krofft, father of the subject, and he also aided in the construction of the dam and the placing of the machinery. The first home of the family was a log cabin, on a tract of forty acres of land which the head of the houschold had purchased from the government. It was cleared, improved and converted into a comfortable little farm, which in later years was added to until it became of very fair dimensions. From there the children went out into the world to

provide for themselves and it was upon that place the parents died many years ago.

Jonathan Krofft was industrious and by the time he was prepared to settle down in life had accumulated sufficient to give him a good start. December 20, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Parmelia Bacon, a native of New York, born August 1, 1834. Her parents were John and Hannah (Lent) Bacon, also natives of New York, who had immigrated to Michigan and located in Jackson county, in 1844. He was a farmer and one of the well-to-do farmers of the locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Krofft six children were born. Eva M., the oldest child, became the wife of Dexter Wind, and they are the parents of three children and reside in Howell, Michigan. The second daughter, Hannah, married John Williams, a farmer, and they are the parents of four children and reside in Arkansas. Hattie became the wife of Horace Smith and they resided in Battle Creek, Michigan. Charles W., the only son, married Maud Finney, and they are the parents of two children; he follows farming, residing upon and cultivating the old home place. Vina is the wife of Edward Reed, a farmer residing in Arkansas, and to them three children have been born. All the children who are living are comfortably situated and are satisfactorily prosperous.

While hunting has been one of the most fruitful sources of amusement for Jonathan Krofft, tilling of the soil and caring for live stock has been the business of his life. He is the owner of a good farm, fairly improved and supplied with proper buildings. On this place he is spending the declining years of a busy and successful career. While deeply interested in the present and future, he lives much in the past, and there is nothing in which he takes more delight than reciting the many interesting experiences of his early life and giving to the younger generation an account of the conditions which prevailed and events that transpired on the land which they now live.

FRANK BROWN.

Frank Brown is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, having been born on his father's farm in Tompkins township, June 30, 1846. His parents were John S. and Caroline (Hosford) Brown, both natives of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, and the subject's grandfather, Jeremiah Brown, was a wealthy farmer of the same locality. In 1838, soon after Michigan became a state, the latter came to this commonwealth with his family, locating in Jackson county and purchasing several hundred acres of government land in Springport township. There he built a modest home, cleared a portion of his land and resided until his death, which occurred a number of years thereafter.

About the time of the family removal to Michigan, John S., the subject's father, also determined to come, but being a man of mature years and wisely discreet, he concluded to turn the trip into a wedding tour. Accordingly, February 28, 1838, John S. Brown and Caroline Hosford became husband and wife and immediately set out for their new home in Michigan. Arriving in Jackson county, they purchased a nice tract of government land in Tompkins township, a part of section 7. He built a modest home,

cleared his land, cultivated his farm and reared his children in comfort and happiness during the next nineteen years. He died September 21, 1857, being survived by his worthy wife a little more than thirty years, her death occurring September 26, 1887. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Susan, Adelaide, Luther C., DeWitt C., Frank, John J., Willard and Caroline L. All are now deceased except Frank, who is the subject of this memoir, and John J., who is a resident of Detroit, where he is an influential carpenter and builder. The parents were both members of the Unitarian church and devout in their attendance upon all religious duties. He was quite active in politics, affiliated with the Democratic party and at different times during his life held a number of the offices of the township.

Although in his boyhood days in Michigan the subject of education was not given as much attention as it is at present, Frank Brown became well versed in all the common school branches of learning. Although only eleven years old at the time of his father's death, his brother, Luther C., being the oldest surviving son, much of the necessary work of the farm devolved upon the subject, under the direction of his widowed mother. In 1862, Luther enlisted in Company E, Twentieth Michigan Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. This caused the entire responsibility for the management of the farm to devolve upon the subject, but the emergency was met bravely. Frank Brown continued to cultivate the old home farm for his mother until he was twenty-five years old, when he considered it was high time to leave the parental nest and try his own wings in flight. April 20, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy J. Buck, a native of Ingham county, born September 19, 1848. Her parents were Levi and Loretta (Packard) Buck, both natives of New York, who immigrated to Michigan in 1840, located on a tract of government land they had purchased, near Lansing, which he cleared, improved and converted into a fine, fertile farm. At the time of his death, which occurred August 18, 1883, he was one of the most successful and influential farmers of the locality in which he lived. His wife who is still living, makes her home with her children. Of the four offspring born to them, three survive, viz: Marie is the wife of James C. Elder, a farmer of Tompkins township, and they have one child living, Addie J., now the wife of George Howkins; James, who is represented elsewhere in this volume, and Mrs. Brown.

Very soon after his marriage Mr. Brown rented a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Eaton county, and continued to reside thereon for nineteen consecutive years. His management of the place was very satisfactory to the owner and during this period of time he accumulated sufficient means to enable him to purchase the old homestead in Tompkins township, upon which he was born. In 1892 he took possession of his purchase and it has been his home and that of his family ever since. The only real sadness that has crept into the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Brown has been in the loss of their children. Their first born died in infancy. Then, December 22, 1876, a little daughter came, whom they named Lelia M. She grew and thrived mentally and physically and brought a new joy into the life of the household. March 28, 1888, another child was

born to them, but its sojourn on earth was also brief. In their sorrow the bereaved parents bowed their heads, but their affliction was tempered in the hope the future held out to them for the survival of their little daughter, Lelia, then twelve years old. Their anguish, however, was only deferred a few years, as on July 24, 1895, the grim destroyer came and took her also, she being at the time a beautiful maiden, then only a little past her eighteenth year. The delightful music of her youthful laughter has ever since been silent in the otherwise happy home.

The farm which Mr. and Mrs. Brown own and occupies comprises one hundred and fifty-four acres, the greater part of which has been under cultivation for upwards of sixty years. It has been well tilled, well cultivated and is as productive today as when the virgin forest was swept from its bosom. The residence is supplied with a telephone and the family mail is brought regularly to the door by rural free delivery. Its owner takes an active part in politics, viewing the situation from a Democratic standpoint. He is a Mason and has advanced to the chapter, holding his membership at Onondaga and Springport.

HON. J. RUSSELL FISK.

Hon. J. Russell Fisk, while a native of Michigan, as were also his parents, is descended from Vermont and Connecticut grandparents. His paternal grandfather was John Fisk, a native of New York city, who came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, in the early 'thirties, was a successful farmer, and remained there until his death, which occurred July 24, 1884. The maternal grandfather of the subject was Ebenezer Dorr, a native of Vermont, who came to Washtenaw county, Michigan, long years before it ceased to be a territory, took land from the government and made Michigan his home until his death, which occurred many years ago.

Hon. J. Russell Fisk was born in Tompkins township, Jackson county, Michigan, April 8, 1867. His parents were Eli and Jane (Dorr) Fish, both natives of Washtenaw county, Michigan. His birth occurred May 19, 1836, while she was born December 1, 1835. They were reared and educated in their native county and there they were married January 1, 1860. In 1862 they came to Jackson county, selected a tract of eighty acres of land, a part of section 29, Tompkins township, purchased it, built a modest residence thereon and soon established themselves at housekeeping. They cleared and improved the place, built barns and other necessary buildings and in course of time increased the size of their possession by purchasing one hundred and twenty acres adjoining. Some years later one hundred and sixty more acres were added, increasing the size of the farm to three hundred and sixty acres. This last increase, however, was made through the instrumentality of Russell, the subject of this review. On this superb farm, well equipped with all that is necessary for its proper operation, the family resides. In politics Eli Fisk is an active Republican. He has served as justice of the peace, and discharged the duties of a number of township offices. He is in truth a self-made man, having achieved his success wholly through his own exertions.

To Eli and Jane (Dorr) Fisk, parents of

the subject hereof, six children have been born, viz: Irene married E. J. Fenn, a farmer in Sandstone township, where he is also township clerk, and they are the parents of two children, a boy and girl; Effie J. resides at home with her parents; J. Russell is the subject of this sketch; Anna L. lives at home with her parents; Millie and Marcus S. both died in infancy. The four children who are living each received a good education. Irene is a graduate of the Parma high school.

On the farm where he was born Hon. J. Russell Fisk was reared to manhood. He attended school, where he was a diligent student and an apt pupil, and while his education is by no means elaborate, it is thorough in all of the branches undertaken by him. From early youth he was accustomed to farm work and early decided to follow agricultural pursuits as his vocation. So well had he conducted himself and so industrious had he been that when he attained his twenty-first year his father unhesitatingly took him into partnership with himself in the operation of the farm and the last quarter section of land that had been added to the place was secured and paid for by their joint exertions.

On the 8th day of May, 1890, J. Russell Fisk was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Tompkins, a native of Ingham county, born September 20, 1864. Her parents are William and Cordelia (Cranmore) Tompkins, of Spring Arbor township. Both parents were natives of New York and both are deceased. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fisk, viz: Edith M., born March 28, 1891, and Alice L., born April 23, 1899.

In partnership with his father, the subject carries on general farming, and also raises fruit and all kinds of crops usually produced in this latitude. Most of the crops raised are converted into live stock before being placed upon the market. They have a fine flock of coarse-wool, full-blood, Shropshire sheep, devote some attention to the breeding and feeding of hogs, raise general purpose horses for the market and also keep upon the place at all times a numerous herd of grade cattle. They are generally blessed with good crops, because by the exercise of common sense and industry they take the proper course to secure them and in all of their undertakings few farmers of the locality are more successful.

Fraternally Mr. Fisk is a member of Rives Tent No. 846, Knights of the Maccabees, while in politics he is a Republican and for some years has been recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the county. At the opening of the local campaign in 1892 he received the nomination for member of the state legislature. His candidacy was not a matter of choice with him, but having been placed upon the ticket by his party he felt it his duty to use every honorable means to compass his election. His majority was a very comfortable one and in the legislative session of 1903 he served his constituents not only with marked ability but even with distinction.

"During the days which tried men's souls," when the fate of the nation hung in the balance during the war of the Rebellion, the Fisk family were ardent and zealous in the cause of the union. Eli Fisk, the subject's father, was a private soldier in Company E, Fifteenth Regiment, Michigan Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. His two brothers, George L. and Henry Fisk, were also in the Federal military service at the time. The latter was killed on

Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, during the siege of Knoxville. He left a widow and two sons, one of whom, Charles H., served as a member of the state legislature and is now a practicing attorney. Hon. J. Russell Fisk has attained a financial and business success of which he may well feel proud and the success that has attended his first effort in politics should be quite encouraging to him.

WILSON D. LOSEY.

Wilson D. Losey, the subject of this review, is a native of Jackson county, Michigan, born in Tompkins township, April 1, 1850. His parents were Michael and Hannah (Bradford) Losey, both natives of Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather of the subject was John Losey, also a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. About 1832 John Losey decided to come into the then new country of Michigan and establish a home for himself and family. They came to Jackson county and located in Tompkins township, where the father of the family purchased a tract of unimproved land, built thereon a modest home and proceeded to convert his purchase into a farm. For all their hauling and farm work they were obliged to use ox teams and in the subjugation of the forest the ax was the chief weapon.

John Losey and wife were the parents of nine children, of whom Michael, father of the subject, was the fifth. At the time the family came from Pennsylvania to the territory Michael was about twenty years of age. He proved a valuable assistant to his father, not only in the clearing and in the field, but in the woods. Both were expert hunters and as abundance of game pervaded the forests, the family larder was kept well supplied with the choicest meats. Here the family resided until the parents were called away by death, many years ago, and the younger members of the family went out into the world to provide homes for themselves. In politics John Losey was a Whig and after the disintegration of that party he became a Republican.

Soon after taking up his abode in Michigan, Michael Losey invested in eighty acres of land, cleared a portion of it and made other necessary improvements thereon. Later he added another eighty acres to the tract and the improvement were continued and extended. He built a home thereon and soon thereafter was married to Miss Hannah Bradford. They established themselves in the new home on the farm, and there their children were born. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Lucretia married William Vedder, a farmer of Tompkins township; Concurrence married H. Draper, by whom he had five children, and some time after his death took for her second husband George Herrington; they were the parents of five children, and reside in the city of Jackson, but own a well improved farm in Sandstone township; Lucinda is the wife of John Vedder, a prosperous farmer of Sandstone township, and they are the parents of four children; Wilson D. is the subject of this review; John died at the age of twelve years; Lygurius, is a graduate of two colleges and is now engaged in the mercantile business at Minneapolis, Minnesota; he married Mrs. Hattie Griffith and is the father of two sons; Jennie, widow of Frank Griffin, is the mother of four children and resides at Battle Creek, Michigan; Edith is the wife of Frank Kienast, a farmer of Rives township,

and they are the parents of four children. The mother of this interesting family died in 1860 and three years later the father married again, his second wife being Mary Thompson. They lived happily together until 1898, when she too passed away, her husband surviving her only one year, being called to his eternal rest in July, 1899. He was always a very ardent Republican and for nearly fifty years was a member of the Adventist church.

On the Jackson county farm where he was born, Wilson D. Losey was reared, and about the first job with which he was entrusted was driving and caring for a yoke of oxen. Before long other and heavier work was given him until in time there was no labor on the farm in which he was not skilled. Meanwhile his education was not neglected, as he had all the advantages the common school afforded and he profited well by his opportunities and instructions. After attaining his majority he went up into the lumber camps of northern Michigan and labored five years at logging and lumbering. On his return to Jackson county, when he had arrived at the age of twenty-six years, he was given entire charge of his father's farm and managed it most successfully.

On the 12th day of April, 1876, Wilson D. Losey was united in marriage to Miss Ethel May Gilkes, a native of Livingston county, Michigan, born the 14th of April, 1857. Her parents are are Thomas and Mariam (Britton) Gilkes, natives, he of England and she of Michigan. He came to Michigan in an early day and located in Livingston county, where he was an agriculturist. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson D. Losey are the parents of four children, Lottie, Vernie, Elmer and DeLos. Lottie is very proficient in music, Vernie and Elmer are graduates of the Jackson Business College and De Los is attending school. Each has received a good education and all still reside at home with their parents.

The farm owned by the father and occupied by the family is three hundred and twenty acres in extent and is one of the best improved and most fertile in the locality. Much of the attention of the owner is devoted to live stock, horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep. He acts upon the principle that poor stock eats as much as stock that is superior and yields less for what is consumed, hence he wastes no time with inferior grades. He has full-blooded Durham cattle and some grades, general purpose and draft horses, a number always for sale; Merino and Delaine sheep, and Ohio Improved Chester and Poland China hogs. From his dairy an average of two hundred pounds of butter is put upon the market each month the year round. A fine home adorns a sightly location on the farm and several substantial, commodious barns and stables supply shelter and storage for the stock and grain. The family enjoys telephone connection with the outside world and rural free delivery supplies them regularly with their letters and literature. They are regular attendants upon the services of the Adventist church of Jackson. He is a Republican and being of an ardent temperament he could not be otherwise than an active one. He is a member of the Maccabees, Rives Tent No. 868, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Lodge No. 5, at Jackson. He has served as highway commissioner, was a member of the board of review and, being interested in education, has filled all of the various positions of the school board.

LEMAN H. DEWEY.

Leman H. Dewey, the subject of this review, while a native New Englander, is not a typical "Down East Yankee," though he possesses many of the very best characteristics of that particular people. His parents were Solomon S. and Polly (Wood) Dewey and the ancestors, traced back for seven generations, disclose a residence in New England of several hundred years. It also discloses the fact that Admiral George Dewey is a branch of the same family tree. The original settler of that name in New England was an emigrant from Wales, Mr. Dewey's grandfather, Aseph, was born in Connecticut and had eight children, Zelotus, Erastus, Aseph, Lyman, Elias, Solomon, Roxanna and Jerusha. The grandfather afterward moved to Massachusetts and settled on the banks of the Housatonic river.

Leman H. Dewey was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 30, 1826, and there resided until he was fourteen years old. His father was a farmer, as were the other male members of the family for many generations. In 1840 Solomon S. Dewey, the subject's father, sold his possessions in Massachusetts, moved to New York and located in Syracuse, where he purchased a farm and on which he continued to reside until the time of his death, in 1861, his wife having preceded him into eternity some nine years. During their residence in the Empire state they were very successful in all of their undertakings and the closing years of their lives were spent in ease and comfort. Both were religiously inclined and members of church, she of the Presbyterian and he of the Methodist Episcopal. They were the parents of eight children, all of whom received a good education, grew to maturity and led useful, honorable lives.

Leman H. Dewey was the second child of the family and received a fair common school education in his native state, which was supplemented by more thorough instruction after the removal of the family to New York. Until after he reached his majority he knew very little of life other than that of the farm. Later he engaged in different avocations, in each of which he was eminently successful. Providence and thrift characterized his conduct in all his business relations, with the result that in the year 1865 he came to Michigan, "viewed the landscape o'er," was satisfied with the prospects, selected a farm which he desired to purchase, knowing that he had not the money to pay for it, and returned to New York on one of the most agreeable missions that can occupy the time of a worthy young man.

Oct. 12, 1865, Leman H. Dewey was united in marriage to Miss Persis A. Myrick, in Genesee county, New York. She was a native of Genesee county, born April 27, 1845, the daughter of Lawson B. and Aurelia (Danforth) Myrick, natives of Vermont who had moved to New York in an early day, where he became one of the most substantial and prosperous agriculturists of his county. The subject's grandfather, Samuel Myrick, was a second lieutenant under General Washington in the patriot army, during the war for independence, enlisting from the state of Vermont. The Danforth family is one of the oldest in the state and can trace its ancestry back to that memorable day, December 20, 1620, when the "Mayflower" landed its little band of pilgrims on the bleak and frozen shores of Massachu-

setts. Many of the ancestors of Mrs. Dewey on the maternal side perished in the early Indian wars, and numerous stories have been handed down in the family relating to the exploits of those intrepid Indian fighters. One dauntless champion of the cause of the white settlers is said to have escaped after being taken prisoner, by making good use of a pair of skates. Others saved their scalps by being expert swimmers. Mrs. Dewey is a kind, matronly lady whose every act and every utterance discloses a worthy parentage and a breeding that must have been equally worthy. Her father died in the state of New York in December, 1856. He was survived by his faithful wife many years. She came to Michigan and lived here for a length of time, but eventually moved to Kansas, where she died March 6, 1885.

Within a short time after their marriage in New York Leman H. Dewey and his bride came to Jackson county, Michigan, and located in Tompkins township, where he purshased a farm of eighty acres of land, a part of section 22. It was partially cleared, but otherwise little improved. This he converted into a fertile tract and then added by purchase ten more acres. A good residence, fine barns and other farm buildings now adorn the place. The home is nicely situated and well furnished, but one of the priceless little pieces of furniture is an old fashioned "Yankee clock," made wholly of wood, even to the wheels, which has followed the fortunes of the family for more than a hundred years. It was given to Mrs. Dewey by her mother and is still a most perfect timekeeper. To Mr. and Mrs. Dewey seven children have been born, viz: Aurilla married John Churchill, a farmer of Rives township and they are the parents of three children; Lawson is a miner of British Columbia and has amassed a fortune; Lester E. married Ida Sperling, a farmer in Iowa, and they are the parents of five children, one deceased; Alta has been a successful teacher, but is at present employed in the city of Jackson; Charles A. is a miner in Wardner, Idaho, meeting with gratifying success; both the other children, Clyde C. and Clara E., are still at home, the latter attending school. Both parents are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church and take much interest in religious work. In politics he is a Republican and has wielded considerable influence in the councils of his party, but never sought office or cared for political preferment of any kind. His career has been a most exemplary one, active and honorable in every relation of life.

ANTHONY J. PATCH.

He to whom this sketch is dedicated has served most efficiently and acceptably as county treasurer and has also been incumbent of other positions of public trust and responsibility, while he is one of the well known and popular citizens of Jackson, where he has maintained his home since 1883, being now supervisor of the third ward.

Mr. Patch is a native of the Wolverine state, having been born on a farm in Somerset township, Hillsdale county, Michigan, on the 27th of May, 1852, and being a son of Benjamin and Lois A. Patch. In 1865 his parents removed from Hillsdale county to Liberty township, Jackson county, where his

father continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the successful and representative farmers of that section of the county. The father died April 9, 1890, while the mother lives on the old homestead. The subject was thus reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm, early beginning to contribute his share to the work thereof, while his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the district schools of Hillsdale and Jackson counties, his attendance being confined to the winter terms while he devoted his time during the summers to working on the farm. In 1883 he left the farm and came to the city of Jackson, where he was connected with the police department about a year, later engaging in the liquor business, which he continued about twelve years.

In politics Mr. Patch has ever been arrayed with the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he is a stalwart advocate, while he has been an active worker in the party cause. In 1896 he was elected supervisor of the third ward of the Central City, and was chosen as his own successor in the succeeding two years, while in 1898 and 1900 he was elected to the responsible office of county treasurer, giving a most discriminating administration of the fiscal affairs of the county. In the spring of 1903 he was again elected supervisor of his ward, and is incumbent of this position at the time of this writing. For six years Mr. Patch was a member of the National Guard of the state, and fraternally he is identified with Michigan Lodge No. 50, Free and Accepted Masons, into which he was initiated in 1882; Jackson Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; Jackson Council No 32, Royal and Select Masters; and Jackson Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Jackson Lodge No. 113, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Central City Tent No. 139, Knights of the Maccabees.

In Liberty township, this county, on the 27th of May, 1877, Mr. Patch was united in marriage to Miss Lectie A. Crum, daughter of John and Anna Crum, and they are the parents of three children, Vie, Lacerne and Charles W.

ELMORE L. GRIFFIN.

He to whom this review is dedicated is a representative of the third generation of the family in Jackson county, with whose annals the name became identified in the early pioneer epoch, and he is now numbered among the substantial and honored business men of his native township, that of Napoleon, where he was born on the 1st of May, 1849, being one of those sterling citizens whose life records are such as to justify the compilation of works of this nature.

Mr. Griffin is a son of Joshua Carpenter Griffin, who was born at Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, in the year 1817, being a son of Oliver and Lovisa (Carpenter) Griffin, the former being of Welsh and the latter of English extraction. They were numbered among the early settlers of New York, whence they came as pioneers to Jackson county, locating in Napoleon township, whence they later removed to the village of Mason, Ingham county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, Grandfather Griffin having been a shoemaker by trade and vocation. He and his wife became the

parents of seven children, namely: Joshua C., father of the subject of this sketch, Rosalvo, who is a retired farmer and carriage manufacturer, residing in Mason; Lavina, who became the wife of Tobias Miller, both being now deceased; Lovisa, who became the wife of Aaron Winchell, both dying in Napoleon township; Emily became the wife of Charles L. Hawley and both are now deceased; Almeda is the widow of Henry Hawley and resides in the village of Napoleon, and Margaret is the wife of a Mr. DeMuth, of California. The father of the subject was a boy at the time of his parents' removal to Jackson county, where they took up their abode about the year 1835, having thus been numbered among the very early settlers in this section of the state. The journey from New York was made with an ox team, and transportation across Lake Erie was effected by using a large scow. The family took up their residence near the old stone quarry in the vicinity of the present village of Napoleon, and there Joshua C. Griffin was reared to maturity, his educational advantages having been perforce very limited after the removal to the wilds of the territory of Michigan. He worked by the month in this section for several years and then invested his savings in forty acres of land in section 32, Napoleon township, the same being covered with a dense growth of native timber, so that it was no light task which faced him in here hewing out a farm in the forest wilds. October 2, 1845, he was married to Miss Julia Ann Burge, who was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, New York, April 2, 1826, being a daughter of Seth and Lucy (Smith) Burge, who were likewise early settlers of Jackson county. After some three or four years passed in Ohio the Burge family came to Jackson county in the fall of 1835, settling near the old South Jackson church, but a few years later removed to another farm near Jackson, where he made a valuable farm upon which he lived till his death, at about fifty-five. His widow survived several years. The children to reach maturity were one son, Corodon S., who was killed at Fair Oaks as a member of the Second Michigan Infantry; Julia; Elizabeth, who married Stephen Lewis and died young; Martha, who died one year after her marriage to Oscar Sanford; Abigail married Edwin Church and lives at Northfield, Minnesota, with a sister, Lucy G., wife of Rev. James F. Hill, a Baptist minister. A few years after marriage Mr. Griffin had been so prospered in his earnest and indefatigable efforts that he felt justified in purchasing an additional tract of one hundred and sixty acres, of which about half had been cleared, while he personally reclaimed the remainder, this second farm having adjoined his original purchase. When he took up his residence on his little homestead Indians were still numerous in this locality and he always maintained friendly relations with them, doing considerable trading with these aborigines, while bear, deer, wolves and other wild animals were plentiful. For a number of years after Mr. Griffin located on his forty-acre farm his nearest neighbor was a quarter of a mile distant, while the next in the proximity was much farther removed, and it may be recalled that the neighbors kept up their fires by borrowing coals from each other in case of emergency, since matches were an unknown thing at that time. In 1863 Mr. Griffin built the present substantial brick residence standing on the homestead, the barn having been built about two years previously, while many

other excellent improvements were made under his effective regime. He devoted his attention to diversified agriculture and also was quite extensively engaged in the raising of cattle, sheep and horses. He identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization, having been a delegate to the original convention, held in an oak grove in the present city of Jackson, and he ever afterward remained a stanch adherent of the party, though he never sought official preferment. He was a man of utmost probity of character and held the uniform confidence and esteem of the people of the county in which he so long lived and labored. His death occurred on the 8th of July, 1881. His widow now resides in the village of Napoleon, in the pleasant home of her son Elmore. She has long been a devoted member of the First Baptist church, of this village, and has taken an active interest in its work in the various departments. Of her three children we record that Ursulus A. is a resident of Los Angeles, California, being a retired contractor and real-estate dealer. He married Miss Eva Crafts and they have three children, Mabel, who is the wife of Leland Prescott, of Butte, Montana, Erwin, who remains with his parents, and Gordon. Elmore L. was the second in order of birth. Arrah Belle is the wife of F. E. Crafts, of Fairmount, Richland county, North Dakota, and they have four children, Clarence, Harold and Bernice and Lucille, twins. Ursulus Griffin was educated in the Eastman Business College in the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, and Mrs. Crafts, the only sister, completed a course in the Jackson high school.

Elmore L. Griffin was reared on the homestead farm and after availing himself of the advantages of the public schools entered Kalamazoo College, and was there graduated as a member of the class of 1874. Later he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Cyrus Smith, a leading physician and surgeon of Jackson, but he had prosecuted his technical reading only a short time when his father was seriously injured by falling from an apple tree, and the subject accompanied him to Ann Arbor for treatment, no pains being spared to effect his recovery, but he died about five years later as the result of his injuries, his younger son having given up his professional studies to devote his attention to the sufferer, for whom he cared with the utmost filial solicitude until his father was summoned into eternal rest. In 1886 Mr. Griffin went to Fairmount, North Dakota, where he engaged in the hardware and agricultural-implement business and also in the jewelry business, being there successfully identified with these lines of enterprise for a period of seven years, at the expiration of which, in 1893, he disposed of his interests and returned to Jackson county, purchasing the old homestead of two hundred acres, in Napoleon township. There he continued to reside for the ensuing two years, and he then located in the village of Napoleon, where he purchased of F. E. Curtis his present business, that of a dealer in hand-picked beans, which represents one of the important industries of the county, which is one of the centers of the bean-growing business in the Union. In 1901 Mr. Griffin erected his present elevator, which has a capacity for the handling of one thousand bushels of beans daily, and this is recognized as one of the best and most complete elevators of the sort in the United States, while the business conducted is one

of extensive proportions. The machinery of the elevator is operated by a twelve-horse-power gasoline engine, and the facilities are such as to conserve economy and facility, the arrangement of the elevator being such that one man can do as much work in a given time as could be accomplished by four men in the average elevator. Mr. Griffin also handles hard and soft coal and is the local representative of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. He has proved himself a man of distinctive ability and business acumen and his success has been notable. While he has never been an aspirant for public office he has rendered efficient service in the cause of the Republican party, which has ever held his allegiance, and fraternally he is a valued member of Napoleon Lodge No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons. Mrs. Griffin is a member of the First Baptist church of Napoleon and takes an active part in the various departments of its work, as does she also in the social activities of the village.

On the 1st of September, 1886, Mr. Griffin was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Hill, of Wellsville, New York, and they are the parents of three children, Stuart, who was born on the 23d of June, 1890; Julia, who was born on the 23d of April, 1895, and Miriam, who was born January 11, 1897. Mr. Griffin is one of the representative and influential business men and public-spirited citizens of his native county, and his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

HON. HENRY N. TEFFT.

Henry N. Tefft was born on his father's farm in Spring Arbor township, August 23, 1842. His father was Varnum J. Tefft, a native of Rhode Island, who was reared and grew to manhood in his native state. In early life he received a fair common-school education and when old enough began working in a cotton factory in Providence. As soon as he found himself in a position to justify it, he was united in marriage to Miss Miranda Vickery, a native of the same state and a woman richly gifted by virtues. After marriage he continued his work in the mill and through the providence and good management of his estimable wife succeeded in saving from his earnings enough money to justify them in effecting a removal.

Accordingly, about the year 1836, one year before Michigan was admitted into the union, Varnum J. Tefft left the dust, grime and unwholesome atmosphere of the Providence cotton factory behind, and established himself and his family on a quarter section of government land in the township of Spring Arbor, a part of section 21. There he erected a comfortable home, cleared and improved the land and, before long, was in possession of a splendid farm. On this farm the subject of this review was born, reared and grew to manhood. Mr. and Mrs. Tefft were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are still living, and of these, five are residents of Jackson county, viz: William J., of the city of Jackson; George S., of Spring Arbor township; Oscar E., of Concord; Henry N., the subject of this article, and Angeline, wife of Porter S. Herrington, of Jackson. Mr. Tefft filled with distinction a number of the offices of the township and was highway commissioner at the time of his death, May 27, 1854; Mrs. Tefft died April 6, 1851.

The opportunities for securing an education during the boyhood of Henry N.

Tefft were by no means abundant. District schools were rarely in session more than three months and these included the most extreme winter weather. Nevertheless, he managed to acquire a fair common school education, which was supplemented by attendance a number of terms at a seminary. July 4, 1861, he enlisted in the First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry and served three years and three months in the Federal service. With his regiment he took part in many of the hottest engagements of the Rebellion, among them those of the Peninsular campaign, March 17 to September 2, 1862, and the battles of the Wilderness. He was honorably discharged from the service September 12, 1864, after having been a soldier for twenty-seven months.

Returning home to Jackson county, Mr. Tefft again applied himself to agricultural pursuits. On the 24th day of December, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Anderson, a native of Michigan, born August 3, 1844, the daughter of William and Cynthia (Wilder) Anderson, natives of New York, who came to Michigan as early as 1836, and located in Spring Arbor township. To Mr. and Mrs. Tefft three children have been born, viz: Arthur A., at home; Ora C., wife of Rufus Cox, of Spring Arbor township; Burton R., employed as clerk in a store at Hanover.

Pursuing the business of agriculture in his native township, Henry N. Tefft prospered, and reared and educated his children. Despite the activities of his life, he found time to devote some attention to politics. He is a very pronounced Democrat and for twelve years served the people of his township as justice of the peace. In the campaign of 1896 he was a candidate for the lower house of the state legislature from the second district of Jackson county and was elected by nearly three hundred plurality. He served in the legislature session of 1897 with distinction, but belonging to the minority party in the house, he had little opportunity of accomplishing what he or his party desired in the way of legislation. So well did he discharge the duties of the position, however, and so satisfactory were his legislative acts to his constituents that they nominated him in 1902 for the position of state senator from the counties of Jackson and Washtenaw, but the entire ticket was defeated, which, considering the political complexion of the district, was no surprise to anyone. In 1899 he purchased the farm whereon he now resides in Hanover township and moved his family thereto, and from that time until the present it has been his home. Physically and mentally, despite the hard work he has done and the energy and activity he has displayed, he is still remarkably well preserved. It is very easy to perceive that many years of real usefulness are still before him.

CHARLES H. BEEBE.

This well-known and essentially representative farmer of Blackman township is a scion of two of the sterling pioneer families of the county, within whose borders he has passed practically his entire life, and from both an individual and an ancestral viewpoint he is thus well entitled to consideration in a work of the province assigned to the one at hand. Mr. Beebe was born on the old homestead farm in Blackman township, on

the 20th of January, 1842, being a son of Elisha P. and Diadema (Jackson) Beebe, both of whom were born in the city of Syracuse, New York. The father of the subject was born in the year 1813, and was reared and educated in his native city, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and where he continued to reside until he had attained the age of about twenty-three years, when he came to Jackson county, locating in what was then the little village of Jacksonburg, where he devoted his attention to the work of his trade as opportunity presented. Thereafter he resided on the farm of Anson Jackson, whose daughter Diadema he married. They for a time resided on a farm west of the Jackson homestead and later removed to the old place on which the subject of this sketch was born, the same being located in section 8, Blackman township. Here Elisha P. Beebe secured a tract of eighty acres, while his wife became the owner of forty acres of her father's homestead. The entire tract was wild and covered with a heavy growth of the native timber, but he set himself valiantly to the task of reclaiming the land and eventually brought the same under effective cultivation, while he also continued to work at his trade at such times as his services in the line were in requisition in the pioneer community. He was a man of excellent mentality and progressive ideas and became one of the influential citizens of the township, ever showing a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature and being specially active in the promotion of educational affairs. In politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles and policies of the Democratic party. He was a man of unbending integrity and ever commanded the unequivocal confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was summoned into eternal rest on the 10th of January, 1890, in the fullness of years and well earned honors.

Anson Jackson, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Syracuse, New York, to Jackson county in 1834 or 1835, his wife having died in the old Empire state. He secured a large tract of government land in Blackman township, being one of the first settlers in this now favored section of the county. Here he erected a log cabin in the midst of the forest and with the passing years the results of his labors were manifested in the transformation wrought, since he cleared a large amount of his land and placed it under cultivation. During his later life he resided for a number of years in the village of Eaton Rapids, Eaton county, where his death occurred when past eighty, his remains being now interred in the Bond cemetery in Blackman township. Of the eight children of this honored pioneer only three are living at the present time, Diadema Beebe, the mother of the subject; Marian, widow of David Perine, who resides with the former on the old Beebe homestead; and George, who resides near Elgin, Illinois. Elisha P. and Diadema (Jackson) Beebe became the parents of four children, namely: George Edgar, who is a resident of Platte, South Dakota; Charles H., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Mary, who died at the age of fourteen years, and Helen, who is the wife of William Mayo, a successful farmer of Blackman township.

Charles H. Beebe was reared to the sturdy discipline of the old homestead farm upon which his mother still resides, and his educational advantages were such as were

afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. He continued to assist in the work of the home farm until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he assumed marital responsibilities, his marriage to Miss Sarah Caroline Mayo having been solemnized on the 15th of May, 1866. Mrs. Beebe is likewise a native of Blackman township, being a daughter of William and Sarah (Plant) Mayo, both of whom were born in Buckinghamshire, England, where they were married. In the year 1833 they came to America and located in Jackson county, Mr. Mayo purchasing forty acres of land in Blackman township and reclaiming the greater portion of the same from the virgin wilderness. He eventually sold this place and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in section 7, same township, where he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until he took up his residence in Jackson, where he had his home for the ensuing seventeen years, having there lived retired until the time of his death, which occurred on the 9th of December, 1882, his cherished and devoted wife having preceded him into eternal rest by only a few months, her demise occurring on the 5th of July of the same year. Mr. Mayo gave his allegiance to the Democratic party. This worthy couple became the parents of ten children, namely: George, who is a member of the police force of Minneapolis, Minnesota; John, who is a retired contractor, residing in the city of Portland, Oregon; Mary and James, who are deceased; Sarah C., who is the wife of the subject of this review; Helen, who is the wife of L. C. Hoyt, of Rives township; William, who resides in Blackman township; Flora, who is the wife of Harry Harmon, of Hillsdale county; Joseph and Daniel, who are residents of the city of Jackson.

William Mayo, father of Mrs. Beebe, was born on the 17th of August, 1810, and in 1833 he emigrated to America in company with his wife and their one child. They first located in Dexter township, Washtenaw county, Michigan, but soon afterward took up their abode in Ann Arbor, that county, whence they came over into Jackson county and resided one year in Sandstone township, from which section of the county they removed to Blackman township, locating on the old homestead to which reference has already been made in this context. To Mr. and Mrs. Beebe have been born seven children, concerning whom brief mention is as follows: Minnie is the wife of John Van Horne, of Blackman township, and they have one child, Floyd; Frederick is a resident of Jackson; Herbert remains at the parental home; Archibald, who married Miss Helen Chanter, is engaged in farming in Blackman township; Lee married Ilo Allen and is likewise a successful farmer of this township, and Flora and Roy remain beneath the parental roof.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Beebe removed to Rice county, Minnesota, purchasing sixty acres of land near Morristown, where he remained one year, at the expiration of which he went to Pine Bend, Dakota county, that state, in which locality he was engaged in farming for the ensuing three years, then returning to his native county. Here he effected the purchase of forty acres in section 5, Blackman township, the place being partially improved. There he continued to reside until 1875, when he purchased his present well improved and valuable farm of one hundred and twenty acres, in sections 7 and 18, same township, while he has added

to the original area of the farm until he now owns two hundred and five acres in the township, while of the original place ninety-five acres are maintained under most effective cultivation. It stands to Mr. Beebe's credit and honor that he has attained prosperity and definite success through his own efforts, since he started out in life with no further reinforcement than that implied in a stout heart, willing hands and a determination to win independence through honest and earnest endeavor. He has shown distinctive business acumen and has been an excellent manager, and today is known as one of the substantial and progressive farmers and stock growers of his native county and as a citizen well worthy of the high regard which is so uniformly accorded him. In politics he is arrayed as a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and while he has not been ambitious for official preferment he served for several years as a member of the board of review of his township.

Major Anson W. Jackson, the maternal grandfather of the subject, was born in the state of New Hampshire, on the 3d of October, 1773, and his wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Brook, was born in Herkimer county, New York, on the 1st of February, 1780. His father, Jeremiah Jackson, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, having gone forth as a member of the Continental army from Rhode Island, while he lived for some time at Great Barrington, Massachusetts. After the close of the great struggle which determined the independence of the nation he removed to Montgomery county, New York, whence, in 1796, he removed to Onondaga county, that state, and there devoted the remainder of his life to agricultural pursuits, his death occurring on the 20th of January, 1852. He was born in Rhode Island, and on the 13th of August, 1839, he was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Murray, of Connecticut, a relative of Brigadier General Murray, who fought under Wolfe in the battle of Quebec, Canada. Jeremiah Jackson was a sergeant in the English army and came to the United States from Canada after the war, and he and his three sons, John, aged eighteen, Jeremiah, sixteen, and Nathan, fourteen, all enlisted for service in the Continental line during the Revolution, continuing in the ranks until the close of the war and having been with Washington at Valley Forge. Phoebe (Murray) Jackson died on the 4th of January, 1842. Major Anson W. Jackson, who was a captain in the war of 1812 and a member of the organization known as the minute men, was made a major in the state militia of New York in 1833. In 1836 he left his home in the Empire state and came to Jackson county, Michigan, settling on a tract of wild land in sections 4 and 5, Blackman township, while of his later life mention has already been made in this connection.

REV. JOHN W. MALANEY.

The Holy Roman Catholic church has been the avant courier of civilization and its effective conservator. Its emissaries have dared all and endured all in forwarding the cause of the divine Master upon earth, holding no obstacle as insuperable, no privation as too severe, no temporal danger too great to swerve them from their course in bringing the word of God unto all sorts and conditions of men. Naught but honor and ap-

preciation can be accorded to the self-abnegating members of the priesthood of the church, for they have proved fruitful trees in the fair garden of God and not barren cumberers of the earth, ever striving to make their lives prolific in good to mankind and exemplifying the kindly virtues of patience, toleration and utmost unselfishness. Among those who have consecrated their lives to the priesthood and have proved worthy to minister in holy places is Father Malaney, who is in pastoral charge of the important parish of St. Mary's church in the city of Jackson. He is known in the city and county and has the high regard of all who know him and the affection of his flock. That he should be accorded a tribute of specific character in this compilation is self-evident.

Father Malaney is a native of the old Buckeye state, having been born in the city of Sandusky, Ohio, on the 23d of October, 1856, being a son of William and Ann Malaney, natives of Ireland. The early educational discipline of Father Malaney was secured in the public and parochial schools of his native city, and at the age of fifteen years he became a student in Mount St. Mary's Seminary, in the city of Cincinnati, entering the same in 1869. Here he completed the prescribed course, covering a period of nearly twelve years, and in February, 1880, he was ordained to the priesthood by Rt. Rev. C. H. Borgess, bishop of the diocese of Detroit, Michigan. Immediately after receiving holy orders Father Malaney was sent to Jackson to fill the place of Father Buyse, rector of St. John's church, during the latter's absence in Europe. In the meanwhile the Bishop had decided that it was expedient to establish a new parish in Jackson, and in September of the same year (1880) that of St. Mary's was organized, with Father Malaney in charge. The task which faced the priest was one involving the most strenuous personal effort, the maximum of executive and administrative ability, the power to infuse courage and enthusiasm in his little flock and above all the unremitting devotion to the more purely pastoral functions. At the inception the number of families represented in the parish was only one hundred and nineteen, but today the results of the earnest and effective labors of the young and able pastor are shown in no uncertain way, and under his administration the parish has had a most successful growth in both a spiritual and temporal way, the congregation now having four hundred and fifty families, while the fine church edifice, erected at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, indicates beyond peradventure the earnest co-operation the pastor has received on the part of his people. In addition to the church building a substantial and commodious structure has been erected for the school, which is conducted by the sisters, and the parochial residence is in harmony with the other buildings. The success which has attended his efforts can not but be most gratifying to Father Malaney, and he is fully appreciative of the devotion and self-abnegating spirit manifested by his parishioners, as are they of the noble labor which he has put forth and which has eventuated in so distinctive success. Father Malaney is a man of high scholarship and is an earnest and convincing speaker, while his gracious personality has gained to him the unequivocal friendship of all with whom he has come in contact. St. Mary's church will remain as a perpetual monument to his zeal and devotion and it is the hope of the people of Jack-

son that he may long remain to minister over its affairs, for his abiding sympathy, his unvarying kindliness in all the relations of life and his earnest consecration to the noble work of the holy mother church can not but make his efforts a continual power for good. He has vitalized all departments of the church work and may well feel pride in all that has been accomplished.

SAMUEL PICKLES.

"Success treads on the heels of every right effort," said Samuel Smiles, and amid all the theorizing as to the cause of success, there can be no doubt that this aphorism has its origin in the fact, that character is the real basis of success in any field of thought or action. He of whom we now write is the present mayor of Jackson and his administration has shown fidelity, business acumen and progressive policy. His is a well-rounded character and fully justifies the reputation of inflexible integrity, keen business ability, broad and liberal views and distinct individuality.

In regard to Mr. Pickles' career in Jackson a somewhat facetious, though signally appreciative, article was published in the Jackson Morning Patriot of comparatively recent date, and is well worthy of reproduction in full in this connection: "In 1882 Samuel Pickles came to Jackson from England. Last April he may have disappointed some folk by being elected mayor of this city. If this was rather more rapid action than was to be expected of a former British subject, there was no one to blame but Samuel Pickles. He is not a man given to talking very much of himself. For three days last week a Patriot interviewer was on the lookout for His Honor, with the intention of asking him some questions of a personal nature. It was finally ascertained that he had taken to the tall timber, and this compelled the substitution in the matter of interviewing, of a man who has known him for many years. 'Sam Pickles is as square a man as ever stood in shoe-leather,' was the response to the first interrogation. 'There isn't a particle of meanness in his composition. He is the style of man who gets the good will of people because he deserves it. Ever since he came to Jackson he has had a hand in about all of the first-class buildings which have been erected not only in this city but also in the tributary territory. When he came to Jackson he at first followed his trade of stone-cutter. He is a native of the old Yorkshire town of Halifax, where he was born on the 13th of June, 1858. His first work in Jackson was as foreman for a Fort Wayne firm, Geek & Company. This is the firm which built the Bloomfield House, and Mr. Pickles had charge of the work. When this job was finished he formed a partnership with Andrew Butler and purchased the interests of Geek & Company in this city. A few years later he bought out Mr. Butler and since that time he has been about the only stone contractor of the first class between Chicago and Detroit. Some of the buildings he has put up? As I said, he has had something to do with the building of pretty much every first-class structure in this territory. The Carter Building, the postoffice, the Atheneum building, the Brooks-Eslow block and the parish house of St. Paul's church are some of them in this city. He has had the contracts for stone

work on many of the new buildings of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; and the State School for Feeble Minded, at Lapeer, the new jail and court house at Paw Paw, St. Joseph's academy at Adrian, and the court house at Mason, are some of the important contracts which he has had, either for the stone work or for the entire structure.

"'I can't imagine how Sam ever got into politics. Possibly it was an accident, but he gradually became entangled. First he was chosen supervisor of the eighth ward, then he was elected alderman, then school trustee in old district No. 17, and then he was elected mayor. Mr. Pickles may have been a Republican nominee, but he has not been a mayor for the people of that party any more than for the people who didn't vote for him. He has been the mayor of the whole city of Jackson, and he will be so as long as he holds down the job.'"

The foregoing colloquial account indicates in a quite effective way the standing of the mayor in the city of his home, and yet it is incumbent that the same be supplemented with other data. Mr. Pickles was reared in his native city, where he received his educational discipline and where also he learned the trade of stone-cutting, becoming an expert artisan and developing his executive and business talents, which have brought him to the forefront in connection with this same line of industrial enterprise.

He continued to be employed as a journeyman at his trade in his native land until 1882, when he came to the United States and first located in Jackson, as has been previously noted. He is a Republican in his political proclivities and takes a deep interest in the questions and issues of the hour, while it needs scarcely to be said that he has his views and convictions at all times amply fortified.

BENJAMIN F. KING.

The capable and popular chief of the fire department of Jackson has made a record which stands to the high credit of himself and the important service over which he has charge, and on this score alone it is appropriate that he be given representation in this work, while a further reason is that he is a native of the city and a scion of one of the old families of the county.

Mr. King was born in the parental homestead, in Michigan's "Central City," on the 5th of November, 1864, being a son of Benjamin F. and Susan (Sullivan) King. Benjamin F., Sr., was born in the state of New York, whence as a boy he accompanied his parents to Jackson county. His father, Payson King, settled in Rives township, becoming one of the prosperous farmers of that section of the county, and he died in Jackson, at the age of seventy-two years. He had two sons, Benjamin F. and Alonzo, the latter having been employed in the train service of the Michigan Central Railroad and having died in middle life. The father of the subject was reared on the farm and in his youth learned the carpenter trade, which he continued to follow until his death, at the age of sixty-four years. He resided in Jackson for many years and became well known as a contractor and builder, while he ever held the confidence and esteem of those who knew him. He was a member of the old volunteer fire department of the city, and thus his son, the chief of the metropolitan

department of the present, may be said to have inherited a predilection for fighting the fiery element. The mother of the subject is still living and maintains her home in Jackson. Benjamin F. and Susan King became the parents of six sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this review was the second in order of birth, and all are still living.

Benjamin F. King, Jr., was reared to maturity in his native city and received his educational discipline in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he entered upon an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, in the establishment of the firm of Hitchcock & Fifield, in whose hardware department he also acted as salesman for some time. After remaining with the firm for three years Mr. King entered the Jackson shops of the Michigan Central Railroad, where he remained four years, becoming a skilled machinist.

In 1884 the future chief first became identified with the fire department, having served for the first two years as pipeman on a chemical engine, the department having been reorganized on a salary basis the same year in which he became connected therewith. Mr. King aided in the installation of the fire-alarm system, and in 1886 he was placed in charge of this valuable and important branch of the service, retaining the incumbency for the period of eleven years, within which many improvements were made. At the initiation the city had only fifteen fire-alarm boxes, but the increasing demands have been fully met and the system has grown until there are now sixty-five boxes in use, so that all parts of the city have ample facilities in this line. In 1897 Mr. King was made chief of the entire department, which has at the present time thirty-four full-pay men, and under the discriminating direction of Chief King the entire service has been brought up to the highest state of efficiency, comparing more than favorably with that of much larger cities, and while he is a strict disciplinarian he has the entire confidence and regard of his subordinates, who know that he himself spares no personal labor or incidental hazard in his efforts to protect life and property. He demands of the men no more devotion to duty than he is himself ready to exemplify. The department has four houses, and there are three engine companies, one hose company, one chemical company and two truck companies, the equipment throughout being thoroughly modern, the engine companies having combination chemical and hose wagons, while an aerial truck is a valuable feature of the department. The sum of thirty-three thousand dollars covers the annual expense of maintaining the department, and the average number of alarms turned in each year is about one hundred and forty. The best evidence of the efficiency of the service is indicated by the verdict of the Fire Underwriters' Association, which gives Jackson second place of all cities in the state in matter of adequate fire protection. The department has been signally fortunate in the matter of escaping serious accidents, there having been no death as the result of accident. Chief King devotes his entire attention to his official duties and is enthusiastic in his work. He is a member of the International Association of Fire Fighters and also of the Michigan Association. In politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party, but has never taken an active part in public affairs along this line. He greatly enjoys athletic sports, especially the "national

game," base ball, and his summer vacation periods are passed in his attractive cottage at Clark's lake, where he also has a fine gasoline launch, with which he wiles away many a pleasant hour, in the entertaining of his many friends. Fraternally he is identified with the local lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of the Maccabees.

On the 5th of August, 1890, Mr. King was united in marriage to Miss Mary Doneen, of Jackson, and of this union has been born one son, Benjamin F., Jr.

ALONZO VINCENT.

Among those who have been incumbent of the responsible and peculiarly exacting office of warden of the Michigan state prison from the time of its establishment to the present there is none who has shown more distinctive fitness for the position than the present warden, Mr. Vincent, whose handling of the affairs of this great penitentiary has been marked with discrimination, firmness, kindliness and effective discipline, so that he has gained the highest endorsement. In this compilation, touching the representative citizens of Jackson county in both the past and present, there is thus evident consistency in incorporating a brief review of the career of this able and honored state official.

Alonzo Vincent is a native of the old Empire state, having been born in Jefferson county, New York, on the 16th of January, 1844, and being a son of Albert Vincent, who removed from New York to Michigan, first locating in Marshall, Calhoun county, and later to Berrien county, where the father of the subject purchased a tract of land and thereafter devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and there passed the remainder of life, his death, as that of his companion, occurring when well advanced in years. Alonzo was reared under the sturdy discipline of the farm, and his educational advantages were only such as were afforded by the public schools. When the tocsin of war sounded and the loyal sons of the republic were called upon to tender their services in defense of the integrity of the Union, Mr. Vincent, who was then a youth of seventeen, promptly manifested his patriotism in a practical way. In September, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which gained a high reputation under the title of the "Western Sharpshooters," Company D, which was commanded by Captain Piper, having been recruited in the state of Michigan. The regiment was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee and its service was principally in the line of sharpshooting, participating in many notable battles of the greatest internecine war in the annals of history. Among other engagements may be mentioned Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, second Corinth, the Atlanta campaign and the succeeding march to the sea with Sherman, and through the Carolinas to Washington, where it participated in the grand review of the victorious armies. At Danville, Mississippi, Mr. Vincent was captured by guerrillas, and from December until March was prisoner, first in Alabama, and later at Jackson, Mississippi, being there paroled and finally exchanged. For fifteen months he was in the division quartermaster's department, having charge of issuing rations. He

returned to Berrien county, and in 1870 identified himself with the hotel business, with which he has since been connected and in which he has attained marked success. He conducted a hotel at Coloma, later for eighteen years one at Benton Harbor, and for eight years was in charge of the Hotel Whitcomb, in St. Joseph, this being one of the most popular commercial and summer-resort hotels in the state, catering to a large patronage, and which he still owns. No Michigan Boniface stands higher among hotel or commercial men, the elements of a superior entertainer being large in Mr. Vincent's composition. He has ever been a stanch adherent of the Republican party and has been an active worker in its cause. In December, 1901, he was appointed by the board of control of the state prison to his present position of warden, to succeed Warden Chamberlain, who had died in the city of Chicago a few weeks previously. Fraternally Mr. Vincent is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

In January, 1866, Mr. Vincent was united in marriage to Miss Elmina Enos, of Van Buren county, and they have two children, Maud H., wife of Clarence Blake, who conducts the Hotel Whitcomb, at St. Joseph, and Marie, who remains at the parental home.

OTHNIEL PRESTON.

The honored pioneer of Jackson county whose name initiates this paragraph comes of stanch old New England stock, the original ancestor in the new world having settled in that section in the early colonial epoch. Othniel Preston, grandfather of the subject, who bears the full patronymic, was born in Connecticut, where he continued to reside until his death, while it was his to have been a patriot soldier of the Continental line during the war of the Revolution. His children were as follows: James, Daniel, Benjamin, Othniel, Polly and Lucinda.

Daniel Preston, father of the subject, was born in the state of Connecticut, on the 21st of March, 1788, and was reared to maturity in his native state, whence he eventually removed to New York, locating in Steuben county. On the 13th of October, 1811, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Boyce, who was born in Washington county, New York, on the 13th of May, 1792. They came to Jackson county, Michigan, in 1845 and located in Waterloo township, where Mr. Preston purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, the same being entirely unreclaimed, while the settlers were few and widely separated in this section at the time, and practically no roads had been constructed. He made a clearing in the midst of the virgin forest and on the same erected a substantial house of hewed logs, and he then turned his attention to clearing his land and rendering it eligible for cultivation. He died on this homestead on the 14th of September, 1846, his wife surviving him by about a decade and passing away on the 11th of September, 1857. Both were members of the Baptist church and were people of sterling character, worthy representatives of that pioneer element which laid broad and deep the foundation of Jackson county's prosperity and precedence. This estimable couple became the parents of twelve children, concerning whom the following is brief data: Philander died in Bunker Hill township when seventy years of age. Sidney, who

was a successful farmer, died in Albion, Michigan. He was also a valiant soldier in the war of the Rebellion. Sophronia became the wife of Nathan Keeler, and both are now deceased. John, who was a farmer of Waterloo township, died in the village of Grass Lake, at eighty years of age. Ira, who likewise devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits, died in Elsie, Clinton county. Betsy became the wife of Seneca Dunham, and both are now deceased. Daniel is a farmer of Columbia township. Othniel was the next in order of birth. David was for some time a farmer of Waterloo township, but eventually removed to the state of New York, where he died. Julia Ann, the widow of Theodore Wellman, resides in the village of Leslie, Ingham county. Jane is the widow of Henry Towne and is a resident of Columbia township, Jackson county. Nancy is the wife of Calvin Conklin and she resides in Hersey, Michigan.

Othniel Preston, to whom this sketch is dedicated, was twenty years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Jackson county, his birth occurring July 30, 1825. His educational advantages were necessarily limited during this interval, being confined to a desultory attendance in the little log school house. He remained beneath the parental rooftree until the time of his marriage, which was solemnized on the 3d of July, 1848, when Miss Polly Hall became his wife. She was born in Yates county, New York, on the 4th of March, 1826, being a daughter of Jesse and Jennie (Odell) Hall, the former of whom was born in Hector, Tompkins county, New York, and the latter in Dutchess county. Mr. Hall was engaged in farming in Yates county until 1834, when he came with his family to Michigan and located near Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, later removing to a farm near Sylvan, that county, where he purchased a tract of eighty acres, the major portion of which he reclaimed within his twelve years' residence there. He then came to Jackson county and purchased a farm of eighty acres in Waterloo township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in April, 1860, his devoted wife having passed away on the 4th of February, 1849. They became the parents of eight children, of whom Mrs. Preston is now the only survivor, she having been the youngest. Of the others brief record is as follows: Emeline, who became the wife of Eli Hatt, is deceased; Ann, the wife of Norton Waite, died in Clinton county, as did also he; Mary became the wife of Nathan Hatt and her death occurred in Napoleon township; Arvilla became the wife of Joseph Philo, and both are deceased; Levi, who died in Waterloo township, was a successful farmer, as was also Nathan; Caleb died in Clinton county; and Polly is the wife of the subject of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Preston have had five children, concerning whom specific mention is made in the following paragraph.

Elizabeth A. became the wife of George Keeber, and she died on the 8th of January, 1875, having had no children. Mary F. is the wife of Jay D. Reed, a farmer of Columbia township, no children having been born of their union. Nancy O. is the wife of Charles F. Vining, a farmer of Columbia township, and they have had seven children, Clair S., Day P., Emmett, Cecil, Wright, Elton and Devere, the last named being deceased. Alfred L. C. married Miss Cora Redner, and they have three children, Claude, Maude and Jay D. Alfred is en-

gaged in farming on a portion of the old homestead and is one of the prosperous and progressive agriculturists of Napoleon township. George M. was married to Miss Effie Lena Meeks, daughter of William and Lucinda (Wheaton) Meeks. Mrs. Meeks died and her husband now resides at Wolf Lake, this county. George M. and Mrs. Preston have two children, Clyde Early and Emma C. George M. received his educational discipline in the public schools of the county, and continued to assist in the work of the homestead until the time of his marriage. He then purchased his present farm of eighty-five acres, in sections 5 and 6, Napoleon township, where he has since been successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, being known as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of this section.

After his marriage Othniel Preston located on a farm in Waterloo township, where he secured a tract of eighty acres of new and rough land, which he brought under effective cultivation and upon which he made excellent improvements. This continued to be the family home for about a score of years, at the expiration of which, in 1863, he disposed of the property and purchased one hundred acres in section 5, Napoleon township, known as the Miller place. This farm had been quite well improved, though the dwelling was a log house of the primitive type, the same being utilized by Mr. Preston until 1868, when he erected his present substantial and attractive residence, while he has made other excellent improvements. He owned at one time one hundred and ninety-five acres, but gave to his sons ninety-five acres, so that he retains in his homestead the original one hundred. While a resident of Waterloo township Mr. Preston was for fourteen years incumbent of the office of highway commissioner, in which capacity he did most effective service in improving the roads of the territory under his jurisdiction, and he also served as township treasurer and as a member of the school board. Since coming to Napoleon township he served for many years as school director of his district and was a member of the building committee at the time of the erection of the present school house. His interest in local affairs has been insistent and helpful, and he has ever retained the appreciative regard of all with whom he has been thrown in contact in the various relations of life. From the time of attaining his majority he has given an unswerving support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and both he and wife are valued members of the church in the village of Napoleon. At the time of the Civil war Mr. Preston tendered his services in defense of the Union, but the enlistment was refused on account of disability. He is one of the county's honored pioneers and loyal citizens, and is deserving of the unequivocal success which he has attained through well-directed effort.

JAMES H. PHILLIPS.

The name borne by the subject of this sketch has been prominently identified with the annals of Jackson county ever since the early days when was inaugurated the work of reclaiming the sylvan wilds of this section of the state, and here he is now the owner of an extensive and valuable es-

tate, is one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of the county, while he carries on his farming and stock-growing industry with that discrimination and energy which have been the conservators of his prosperity, enabling him to gain distinctive success through personal endeavor.

James H. Phillips was born on his present home farm, on the 24th of December, 1842, so that he was welcomed as a Christmas guest in the pioneer homestead. He is a son of Amos H. and Maria (Wellington) Phillips, both of whom were born and reared in Steuben county, New York, where their marriage was solemnized. There the father was engaged in the work of his trade, that of carpenter, until 1838, when he came with his family to Michigan, the overland journey being made with a wagon and three horses, by means of which transportation was afforded for the members of the family and the small supply of household goods absolutely demanded in the new home in a new and sparsely settled region, Michigan having been admitted to statehood only the year preceding their arrival within its borders. Mr. Phillips lived for the first year on a rented farm and then purchased one hundred and twenty acres in section 31, Napoleon township, the same being an integral part of the homestead now owned by his son James. No improvements had been made on the land, which was covered with a dense growth of native timber, and after erecting a small frame house Mr. Phillips set vigorouly to work to clear his farm and render it available for cultivation, while incidentally he devoted a considerable portion of his time to the work of his trade, in which his services were in much demand. Through this means he was able to make provision for his family and to hire assistance in the work of improving his farm. He assisted in the erection of the original building of the state prison, in what was then the village of Jacksonburg, and did much other work at this trade in that now attractive city. He developed one of the valuable farms of the county and here continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1861, at which time he was sixty-four years of age. His widow survived him about thirty years, her death occurring in February, 1891, at which time she had attained the venerable age of eighty-three years. In politics he was originally an adherent of the Whig party, but at the organization of the Republican party he espoused its cause, which he thereafter supported. This pioneer couple became the parents of eight children: Hubbard, who was a successful farmer, married Miss Antoinette Lee, and both are now deceased; Maria became the wife of Jesse Fletcher, and both are dead; Lyman, who was engaged in farming in Columbia township, is deceased, having married Gertrude Hasbrook, who still resides on the home place; Amos, a farmer of Napoleon township, married Phœbe Jane Spade; Alonzo died at the age of nineteen; the next two were twins and died in infancy; and the subject of this sketch is the youngest of the family.

James H. Phillips was reared to manhood on the old homestead, in connection with whose improvement and management he has labored assiduously from his youth, and his educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common school of the locality. He gave to his parents the utmost filial solicitude until both were summoned into eternal rest, having never left

the home roof. On the 12th of January, 1861, Mr. Phillips was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Goldsmith, who was born in Monroe county, New York, being a daughter of David and Chloe (Sanford) Goldsmith, both of whem were born and reared in New York, whence they came to Jackson county in 1852, here passing the remainder of their lives. Mr. Goldsmith was a well known carpenter and contractor. Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips the following is a brief record: Lafayette, who married Miss Ellen Bagg, is a farmer in Midland county, Michigan; Kittie died at the age of nine; Cora is the wife of Frederick Long, who is associated with her father in his farming operations; Alvin and Alice were twins, the latter having died at the age of five months, while Alvin, who married Miss Lydia Snuggs, is identified with the management of the homestead farm; Maude is the wife of Edward Snuggs and they reside in Columbia township; and Imo is the wife of Charles Gothan, of Jackson.

The subject has remained on the homestead since his marriage and has made many fine improvements on the place, which is one of the model farms of this section. Mr. Phillips learned the trade of blacksmith and has a well equipped forge on his farm, where he does the work required in this line in connection with his farming enterprise, his facility at the trade proving of marked value to him. In the home farm are comprised two hundred and fifty-five acres of fertile and productive land, while Mr. Phillips is also the owner of another farm of three hundred and fifty-two acres in Summit township. While he carries on diversified farming he devotes his attention more particularly to the raising of live stock, in which department of his business he has met with gratifying success, having shown much discrimination in the breeding of the various lines and in properly caring for his stock, so that he has secured the maximum returns for his efforts. While essentially loyal to all the duties of citizenship and taking a lively interest in public affairs, Mr. Phillips has never figured as an aspirant for public office, though he accords a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, of whose cause he has been a supporter from the time of attaining his majority. He is well known in the county and it may be well said that his friends are in number as his acquaintances. His pleasant home is a center of gracious hospitality, and there a cordial welcome is ever assured to his many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips lead earnest Christian lives, she holding membership with the Baptist church at Clark's Lake.

CHRISTOPHER WESLEY TATE.

The following record concerns one who is a representative of stanch pioneer stock in Jackson county and one who is known as a successful farmer of Napoleon township, where he has passed practically his entire life and where he is held in the utmost confidence and esteem by all who know him. Mr. Tate was born on the homestead farm in section 4, Napoleon township, on Christmas day, 1842, being a son of John and Ruth (Thompson) Tate, both of whom were born and reared in Yorkshire, England, each being a representative of a long line of English ancestors.

There their marriage was solemnized and there the father of the subject was identified with agricultural pursuits until 1823, when he came with his wife to America, making the voyage on a sailing vessel and reaching the port of New York city after having been on the deep for a period of six weeks. They settled in Onedia county, New York, where they remained about six years, at the expiration of which they emigrated to the territory of Michigan and took up their abode on a tract of wild land north of the present village of Clinton, Washtenaw county, where Mr. Tate reclaimed a considerable portion of his land, remaining on this farm about six years and then disposing of the property and finally coming to Napoleon township, Jackson county, where he entered claim to one hundred and sixty acres of government land, the same being practically in the midst of a sylvan wilderness, the forest still standing in its native strength, with here and there a clearing made by the enterprising pioneers, while the settlers were in the general case far removed from each other, from a comparative standpoint. All kinds of wild game were still to be had in abundance, while the Indians were frequent visitors to the cabins of the settlers. Mr. Tate erected a frame house on his new farm, and there he resided until his death, which occurred in July, 1861. His devoted wife did not long survive him, since she was summoned into eternal rest in June of the following year. Mr. Tate cleared a large amount of land and through his earnest, indefatigable efforts was duly prospered in temporal affairs. In politics he gave his support to the Democratic party up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, when he espoused its cause and continued an ardent advocate of its principles until his death, though he was never an aspirant for public office. He became well known in the county and was honored as one of its sterling pioneers. He and wife were both earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. This worthy couple became the parents of six children, concerning whom specific mention is as follows: John, who married Ann Huldah Hatt, died in 1893, at the age of seventy-six years, having been engaged in farming; Mary died at the age of nineteen years; Thompson, who remained a bachelor, died in middle life; George, who resides on the homestead farm, in Napoleon township, married Huldah M. Ordway; Mary Ann died at the age of seventeen; Christopher Wesley is the immediate subject of this review.

Christopher Wesley Tate was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and early became inured to the various duties involved in its improvement and cultivation, while to the common schools of the locality he is indebted for the educational advantages which he received. He continued to remain with his parents until they were called to that "undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns," and since that time he has continued to reside on a portion of the old homestead, having a finely improved farm of one hundred and two acres, about sixty of which are maintained under a high state of cultivation, the principal products being wheat, oats, corn, hay and beans, while he also devotes somewhat of his attention to the raising of horses, cattle and sheep. In earlier years Mr. Tate learned the blacksmith trade, to which he has given more or less of his time, his skill

in this line having proved of marked value to him in connection with the work of his farm. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Tate has operated a threshing outfit, keeping his equipment up to the highest standard at all times and controlling an excellent business. He has attained marked success and is known as a progressive and far-sighted business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen, well deserving of the unequivocal confidence and esteem so uniformly accorded him in the community in which his entire life has been passed. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but he has never been afflicted with political ambition in the way of desiring public office of any description.

On the 7th of May, 1876, Mr. Tate was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Peel, who was born in Germany, whence she came to the United States in 1873, and of this union have been born four children: George W., who remains at the parental home, and is associated with his father in his farming and threshing enterprises; John is also at home and identified with the work of the farm; Louise Emma is the wife of John Jewell, of Sharon, Kalkaska county, Michigan, and they have two children, Minnie and Matilda L., and Minnie Etta, the youngest of the subject's children, is at home, while she is prosecuting her studies in the public schools.

ANDREW R. CLEMONS.

Attractively located along the eastern shore of Ackerson lake, in Napoleon township, is situated the fine farm property of this well known and popular pioneer of Jackson county, and not only is he one of the substantial and representative farmers of the county, but his place is a favorite resort during the summer seasons, since the lake affords unlimited attractions for recreation, fishing and retreat from the ranks of the "madding crowd," the lake mentioned being one of the most beautiful of the several fine ones to be found in this section, while the inducements to the lovers of the piscatorial art are unrivaled.

Andrew R. Clemons was born in what is now the city of Marshall, Michigan, on the 8th of August, 1838, being a son of Jonathan and Laura (Lester) Clemons, both of whom were born and reared in Whitehall, Washington county, New York, where their marriage was solemnized. In that locality the father of the subject was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1838, when he came to Michigan and located in Calhoun county, having erected the first frame house in Marshall, while the subject of this sketch has the distinction of having been the second white child born in that city. Jonathan Clemons purchased a tract of government land in that locality, the same being covered with a dense growth of native timber. Here he improved a good farm, upon which he retained his residence for about a quarter of a century, at the expiration of which he came to the adjoining county of Jackson and located just south of the village of Michigan Center, in Leoni township, where he purchased a farm. Here he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits about five years, at the expiration of which he took up his residence in the village mentioned and there passed the remainder of his life, his death occurring when

he was eighty-seven years of age. The mother of the subject died in Napoleon township, fifteen years later, at the age of eighty-six years. Jonathan Clemons was an industrious man and one of sterling integrity of character, and commanded unqualified confidence and esteem in the community. He was a stanch Democrat in his political proclivities and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was twice married and became the father of fourteen children, the following being a brief record concerning those who attained to years of maturity, the first four mentioned having been born of the first marriage: Joel, Erastus, Horatio and Eliza are now deceased, all having become residents of Michigan; Hosea, a retired farmer, now resides in Jackson; he was a valiant soldier in a Michigan regiment during the war of the Rebellion; Susan married and died in young womanhood; John is engaged in farming near Jamestown, Kansas; Julia is the widow of L. T. Nobles and resides in Clayton, Lenawee county, Michigan; and Andrew R., who is the immediate subject of this review.

The portion of the subject in his boyhood was that of assiduous and unremitting toil in connection with the work of the farm, and owing to this fact, as well as to the lack of advantages in the pioneer locality, his educational discipline in his youth was very limited in extent. He remained at the parental home until he had attained his legal majority and he soon afterward was married, and then located on the old Howard homestead, on which his wife was born and which is their present place of abode, the farm being now one of the model places of this section, having the best of improvements and being under an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Clemons has never been afraid of hard work, and the results of his efforts are shown in the prosperity which he today enjoys, while he devotes his attention to diversified farming and also raises a considerable amount of live stock. For the past quarter of a century he has offered facilities for those desirous of availing themselves of the attraction of Ackerson lake, having excellent boats for rent, while he now makes excellent provisions for camping parties and also has several cottages to rent to those who desire to remain for a time on the banks of the beautiful little lake during the summer season. The resort is one of the most popular in the county and all who come hither manifest hearty appreciation of the many courtesies shown them by the genial and whole-souled subject. While he has never been an aspirant for office Mr. Clemons takes a lively interest in local affairs, while he accords an unequivocal allegiance to the Democratic party, of whose cause he has been a supporter from the time of obtaining his right of franchise.

On the 7th of August, 1859, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clemons to Miss Louisa Howard, who was born on their present home farm, on the 10th of October, 1843, being a daughter of Lemi and Mary (Mount) Howard, the former of whom was born at Canastota, Madison county, New York, while the latter was born in Herkimer county, that state, on the 9th of May, 1815. In 1837, in which year the state was admitted to the Union, this worthy couple came to Michigan and took up their abode in the midst of the forests of Jackson county, locating on the present home-

stead of the subject and his wife, Mr. Howard having purchased the land from the government. No roads had been constructed in this section, the settlers were few and widely separated, and the problem which faced this honored pioneer was that of literally hewing out a farm in the midst of the wilderness. His strength was as his days and he succeeded in clearing and improving the place, which has always remained in the possession of the family, Mrs. Clemons being the only child. The government deed to the property, signed by President Van Buren, is still in the possession of the subject and the title has never passed by deed. Mr. Howard died on the old homestead, in 1858, aged sixty-eight years, and his devoted wife is still living at the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Clemons have two children: Franklin L., who is engaged in farming on the adjoining farm; he married Miss Jennie Nichols, and they became the parents of five children, all of whom are living except one, their names, in order of birth, being as follows: Andrew R., Chauncy (deceased,) Mary, Emanuel H., and Franklin C. Charles H. Clemons, the younger son of the subject, remains at the parental home and is associated with his father in his farming operations.

JAMES H. HATT.

The old aphorism, "Labor omnia vincit" —"Labor conquers all,"—is most pertinently exemplified as a truth by the career of the subject of this review, for he has won success through strenuous effort and has been unflagging in his endeavors from his youth to the present, when his age is nearly that of the psalmist's span of three score years and ten. He has been a resident of Jackson county from his childhood and is a representative of one of its honored pioneer families, while he can speak with authority in regard to the various transactions which have marked the development of this section from a forest wilderness to its present status as one of the most opulent and attractive divisions of the Wolverine state, since he has witnessed the marvelous changes that have been wrought and has done his part in promoting the work of progress, and it is thus a pleasure to enter a record of his career in this volume. He is one of the representative and highly esteemed farmers of Napoleon township, where he is the owner of a well improved farm of one hundred acres.

James H. Hatt was born in Seneca county, New York, in the midst of the beautiful lake district of that sovereign commonwealth, the date of his nativity being June 22, 1835, while he is a son of Eli and Emeline (Hall) Hatt, both of whom were born and reared in that same county, where their marriage was solemnized, and there the father of the subject was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1838, when he came with his family to the new state of Michigan, locating near the present village of Dexter, Washtenaw county, where he remained several years, at the expiration of which he came over into the contiguous county of Jackson and purchased a tract of wild land in Waterloo township, where he developed a good farm, upon which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred when he was about fifty-five years old. His first wife, the mother of the sub-

ject, also died on this homestead, while his widow, whose name was Mrs. Eleanor King, still survives. Mr. Hatt was a stanch Whig until the dissolution of that party and thereafter was affiliated with the Republican party until the close of his life. His religious views were in harmony with the faith of the Baptist church, of whose services he was an attendant, his wife holding membership in the same. Of the first marriage were born six children, namely: James H.; Huldah Ann, who is the widow of John Tate and who resides at Clark Lake; Nathan, who married Eleanor King Hatt, his stepmother, and who is a successful farmer near Stockbridge; Eli, who married Mary Miles and who is engaged in farming in Napoleon township; Jemima, who married John Jackson, of Clark Lake; and Edward, who married Rachel Arnold, is engaged in farming in Lenawee county. Five children were born of the second marriage, viz: Marvin is a farmer of Livingston county; Loretta is the wife of Henry Doan, of Gladwin, Michigan; Esther is the wife of John Stoddel, of Ionia county; Herbert died in childhood, and Ernest is a farmer of Livingston county.

James H. Hatt was reared on the home farm, and hard work was his portion from his boyhood, since he early began to contribute to the labors of reclaiming and cultivating the farm, while his educational privileges were such as were afforded by a somewhat irregular attendance in the district schools. He continued to assist in the work of the farm and remained beneath the parental roof until he had attained his majority, when he not only initiated an independent career but also assumed marital responsibilities. After his marriage Mr. Hatt purchased ninety-five acres of land in Napoleon township, the only improvement worthy of note being a log house which had been erected by the former owner. Here Mr. Hatt continued to reside for twenty years, developing the farm and making it one of the excellently improved places of the township. At the expiration of the period, in 1887, he traded his farm for his present homestead, which comprises one hundred acres and is located in sections 29 and 30, while about seventy acres are maintained under a high state of cultivation. He has made many improvements, having substantial and well equipped buildings, while everything about the place bespeaks thrift and prosperity. Mr. Hatt raises the various cereals common to the locality, and also makes a specialty of growing beans and potatoes, while it may be noted that Jackson county is one of the most extensive bean-producing sections of the Union. In politics he gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and while he has never aspired to official preferment he has not refused to exert his energies for the public good in such offices as he has been called upon to fill, having served effectively as constable and pathmaster.

In 1865, Mr. Hatt was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Van Nortwick, who was born in Napoleon township, being a daughter of Isaac Van Nortwick, an honored pioneer of the county. She was summoned into eternal rest in September, 1872. Of this union were born three children, of whom only one survives, Bertha, who is the wife of Clifford Chapman, a prosperous farmer of this township. They have one daughter, Marian. On the 22d of October, 1873, Mr. Hatt was united to Miss Jane Van Nortwick, a cousin of the first wife, who was born at Covert, Seneca county, New York, being a

daughter of John and Mary (Swick) Van Nortwick, the former of whom was likewise born in the Empire state, while his wife was a native of New Jersey. He died in New York in 1843, and his wife passed away in 1850. They became the parents of three children, namely: Jane, the wife of the subject; Sebring, who is a resident of Grand Rapids, and Francis M.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hatt have been born two sons, Elmer, who is associated with his father in the work of the home farm and in the operation of a threshing outfit during the season. He married Miss Emma Cahoon, and they have one child, Florence; Clarence also remains at the parental home.

THOMAS SAUNT.

It is proper to judge of the success and of the status of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, hear his views on public questions, observe the outcome of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and thus become competent to pass upon his character. After a long course of years of such daily observation it would be out of the question for a man's neighbors not to know his worth, for it is significantly true that actions speak louder than words. Mr. Saunt has passed nearly his entire life in Jackson county and the confidence and esteem in which he is held afford the best voucher as to his sterling qualities.

Thomas Saunt was born in Madison county, New York, on the 20th of October, 1852, being a son of Thomas and Mary (West) Saunt, both of whom were born in Leicestershire, England, where they were reared and where their marriage occurred. In 1847 they emigrated to America, making the voyage on a sailing vessel and reaching their destination after the expiration of six weeks, landing in the port of New York in April of the year mentioned. From the national metropolis they proceeded to Madison county, where they resided four years, at the expiration of which they came to Jackson county, Michigan, and numbered themselves among the pioneers of Napoleon township, the subject of this sketch having been less than a year old at the time. The father came hither in company with his brother John, and engaged in general farm labor until his death in May, 1855, at the age of thirty-nine. His wife survived him many years, her death occurring in the home of her son Thomas, in April, 1884, at which time she was fifty-nine years of age. Of the seven children of this worthy couple the following is a brief record. John is a successful farmer of Napoleon township; Ann is the widow of Charles H. Whitney and resides in Liberty township; Mary died in childhood; Joseph is a prosperous farmer of Columbia township; Thomas is the immediate subject of this sketch, and his twin sister, Mary, was first married to D. R. Fisher, after his death to James Hosey, and after the demise of her second husband she became the wife of William Hucksley and they now reside in Athens, Calhoun county; and Alfred. Henry, the youngest of the family, is a prominent farmer of Columbia township, so that the second generation of the family is still well represented in Michigan and particularly in Jackson county.

Owing to the early death of his father

Thomas Saunt was denied the early educational advantages which would otherwise have undoubtedly been his, and under the conditions his schooling was limited. At the age of eleven he began working by the month on various farms in this section, and continued in the employ of others until he had attained the age of twenty-six, about which time occurred an important event in his career, since on the 4th of May, 1879, he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Kilmer, who was born in Napoleon township, a daughter of William and Abigail (Riley) Kilmer, who came hither from the state of New York, settling on a farm in this township, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Kilmer's death occurred in February, 1871, while he died in June, 1893, having become one of the prosperous and influential farmers of the township. They became the parents of five children, namely: Leonie, who first married Benjamin Foster and after his death became the wife of James Forbes, their home being at the present time in Lawton, Michigan; William S., who is an engineer on the Michigan Central Railroad, with headquarters and home in Jackson, married Miss Celia Talmadge and they have one son, Claude; Eugenia became the wife of Eugene Lewis and after his death married Dr. Dascom Green, their home being in Jackson, while they have one daughter, Ethel; Carrie, the next in order of birth, is the wife of the subject of this sketch, and Bertie died at the age of two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Saunt were born two children, Mattie became the wife of Bruce Tompkins, and her death occurred in October, 1900; Forrest E. remains at the parental home and assists in the management of the work of the farm.

After his marriage Mr. Saunt was engaged in farming on a leased place for a few years and then bought forty acres of land in section 6, Napoleon township, where he continued his efforts successfully for the ensuing five and one half years, at the expiration of which he purchased his present well-improved farm of sixty-three acres, still retaining the other, while the homestead, formerly known as the Robert Barnes place, is practically all under effective cultivation, as are also about thirty acres of the original home farm. These properties are devoted to diversified crops best suited to the soil and climate and the owner also devotes considerable attention to the raising of cattle, sheep and horses, while his prosperity from the start has been conserved by industry, thrift and discriminating management. Mr. Saunt is known as a stanch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, though he has never sought political preferment. Fraternally he is identified with Napoleon Lodge No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the auxiliary chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, of which his wife is a member. He has been the architect of his own fortunes and his courage and good cheer have never flagged, his genial personality and integrity of purpose having gained and retained to him the esteem and friendship of the community in which he has passed essentially the entire span of his life.

AUGUSTUS C. CLARK.

When it is stated that the subject of this review has resided for nearly sixty years on the farm which is now his home, it becomes

evident that this sketch will treat of one of the pioneers of the county, while further than this he has here passed practically his entire life, his father having become a resident of the county in 1841, while he of whom this article is written was born at a later date, his mother at the time being at her old home in the state of New York, whither she had returned for a visit. Mr. Clark is one of the well known and substantial farmers of Napoleon township and is a man of sterling character, so that the fullest measure of popular confidence and regard has not been denied him in the locality where he has lived and labored during the course of so many years.

Augustus C. Clark was born in the town of Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 16th of March, 1846, being a son of Augustus C. and Jemima (Litchfield) Clark, the former of whom was born in New York, on the 29th of July, 1816, while the latter was born near the city of Boston, Massachusetts, in December, 1813, their marriage having been solemnized in 1841, in Cattaraugus county, New York, whither she had accompanied her parents when she was a child. The father had come on a prospecting tour to Michigan as early as 1836 and at that time had visited Jackson county and became most favorably impressed with its prospects for future development, and thus he was led to cast in his lot with that of its pioneers in the year of his marriage. He was a son of Archibald and Chloe Clark, the former of whom died in New York, while the latter came to Michigan with her son Augustus C., remaining here for some time and then returning to New York, her death occurring at Grand Island, Erie county, that state. Upon bringing his family to Michigan Augustus C. Clark came by way of the lakes to Detroit, and thence by team and wagon to Michigan Center, and shortly after purchased two hundred acres of land in Napoleon township, the farm of the subject being a portion of it. Here he located in the veritable wilderness, the forest trees being as yet practically untouched, save as the scattered settlers had made their clearings and ushered in the march of civilization. No roads had been constructed and the wild beasts still infested the locality, where also the dusky red men were in distinctive evidence. On his pioneer farm Mr. Clark erected a double log house, and this primitive dwelling continued to be the family home for a number of years, after which a more pretentious residence was erected. Mr. Clark reclaimed a good farm and here passed the remainder of his life, which was one of signal honor and usefulness. He died on the 25th of July, 1898. He was a man of fine mentality and inflexible integrity, and no citizen of this section was held in higher esteem. He took an active interest in public affairs of a local nature, and was called upon to serve in various offices of trust and responsibility, having been treasurer of the township, constable and deputy sheriff, as well as holding other official positions. In politics he was a stanch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. His wife died on the 25th of January, 1900. This couple became the parents of seven children, concerning whom the following is a record: Emeline, a maiden lady, resides on the old homestead; Oscar died at the age of sixteen; Augustus C.; Ellen S. is the widow of Martin Hyde and resides on a farm in Columbia township;

Reuben L., who resides in Jackson, has been twice married, having first been united to Mary M. Moad and after her death to Myrtle Lawton; Eugene B. died at the age of sixteen, and Ida is the wife of Amos Preston, of Columbia township.

Augustus C. Clark was reared on the homestead and early began to lend material assistance in its work, while his educational training was secured in the common schools, which he attended in a somewhat desultory way, and he has resided from his childhood to the present on the farm which is now his home and which is dear to him through the memories and associations of the past. In short this has been his home for fifty-seven years, which represents his life span, while he retains a definite memory of the pioneer days, and recalls the fact that his devoted mother not only attended to all the usual domestic economies of the home in the early days, but also spun and wove the flax and made clothing for the family, while she also did the same with the wool. The subject owns the old homestead which he has under most effective cultivation, while the permanent improvements are in harmony with the prosperity which he has attained. In addition to securing prolific yields of the various cereals commonly grown in this locality, he also devotes considerable attention to the raising of live stock of excellent grade, while his farm has a good orchard and also produces each season a considerable amount of the smaller fruits. While he is thoroughly public-spirited, Mr. Clark has never sought the honors or emoluments of public office, though he gives an intelligent and unswerving support to the principles and policies of the Democratic party, while he has maintained a deep interest in the cause of education and has served as a member of the school board of his district. Fraternally both he and his son are identified with Napoleon Lodge No. 301, Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Clark is likewise a member.

In Ellicottville, New York, his native place, Mr. Clark was united in marriage, on the 24th of January, 1865, to his cousin, Miss Almanza Vaughn, who was there born and reared, being a daughter of Joseph M. and Polly (Litchfield) Vaughn, the former of whom was born in the state of Pennsylvania, in 1808, while the latter was born near Boston, Massachusetts, in 1811. They were married in Ellicottville, and there Mr. Vaughn died in January, 1870, while his widow is still living there. They became the parents of eleven children, and of them the following is data: Abraham, who was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, died in the city of Washington, in 1865, as a result of military service. Lucinda became the wife of Fayette Bixby and died in Great Valley, New York; Jessie is the wife of Alonzo Searls, of Ellicottville. Joseph is a successful farmer of near Franklinville, Cattaraugus county, New York. Almanza. Laura M. became the wife of Robert Kelly, of Ionia county, Michigan, where he died, and she later married Alexander Pelham, also deceased, and she resides in that county. George D., a blacksmith in his native town of Ellicottville, is also identified with agricultural pursuits in that vicinity. Lydia, who is not married, still resides in that village. Frederick resides on the old homestead farm near there. Hattie is the wife of

John French, of that place. Chloe, the youngest of the children, is the wife of Frederick Bailey, of New York.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark the following is a brief record: Elmer M. is associated with his father in the management of the home farm; Frederick died in infancy; Florence M. remains at the parental home; Hattie J. also died in infancy; and Homer J. died at two years of age.

WALLACE E. KENNEDY.

The native of Michigan is as proud of the commonwealth of his birth as any man on earth. He has many and very substantial reasons for being so. It is a productive state; it is inhabited by progressive people; it has kept pace with its neighors in the matter of national advancement; it is sufficiently liberal in politics not to be unalterably attached to one party, though normally Republican; its climate is healthful; its air salubrious and the opportunities for individual advancement in Michigan are at least equal to those of any other state.

Wallace E. Kennedy is a native of Michigan. He was born March 14, 1844, on the farm which he now owns, occupies and operates. His parents were Allen and Jane (Haight) Kennedy, the former being a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and the latter of Somerset, New York. The paternal grandfather was Chauncey Kennedy, also named for his father, a native of Scotland, who as a boy came to America with his parents about the close of the war of the Revolution and settled in Connecticut. There he grew to manhood and married and removed to Somerset, Niagara county, New York, and there lived until 1832, when he came to Michigan and took up a section of government land in Jackson county, a quarter for each of his three sons and one in Somerset, Hillsdale county, for himself. He was one of those who gave the name Somerset to the new township in Hillsdale county. The following year he returned with the other members of the family. Some twenty years later he removed to Omro, Wisconsin, all of the family accompanying him except the two older sons, Allen and Chauncey. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Kennedy, viz: Allen; Chauncey, who grew to manhood but is now deceased; Belden, deceased; Sylvester, who resides in Oregon; Susan, who lives in Colorado; Hila, who lives in Washington; Alma is dead, and Aurelia, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Allen Kennedy in 1833 took possession of the land which Wallace E. now owns in Liberty township, and which had been secured by his father the preceding year. It was wholly unimproved, no ax having yet touched the primeval forest. No roads or even paths, except those made by wild game, were to be encountered anywhere in the locality, and trees were "blazed" as a guide to persons going from one settlement to another, to obviate the possibility of getting lost in the woods. The first residence on the place was a one-room log house, rudely constructed, but affording ample shelter and quite comfortable. To this humble home on the borders of civilization Allen Kennedy brought his wife and three children and it was in this home that Wallace E. was born. It took several years to accomplish the clearing of the land, but in time, when the

sons grew to sufficient size and strength to help, it was accomplished, sixty acres being reserved for timber. Mr. Kennedy was by trade a mason and during the early days of the settlement of the country worked much of the time at his trade, much of the work done by him being still in existence. In politics he was a Republican and in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mrs. Kennedy was a Quaker. Mr. Kennedy was well known throughout the county and won the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was twice married: to the first union five children were born, viz: Mary L., who married Silas Turk, and both are now dead; Hila R. married Sylvester Kennedy and now resides at Seaside, Oregon; Hiram A. married Ida Wilcox, and resides at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he is successful as a veterinary surgeon; Wallace E.; Francelia C. is the wife of William Varney and resides in Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Jane (Haight) Kennedy died in June. 1847, and some years later Allen Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hoard, of Hillsdale county, and to this union six children were born, viz: Almond, a farmer, married Emily Perrin and resides at Liberty Mills; Orlando Z. married Matilda Pitts and resides at North Adams, Hillsdale county; Andes L. married Alvin Foote and resides at Somerset Center; Alonzo died in childhood; Morris M. married Minnie Cole; he was an employe of the Lake Shore Railroad and was killed on that road at Ligonier, Indiana, in 1900; Byron A. married Sadie Draper, and resides in Summit township. Allen Kennedy died January 10, 1875. His widow is still living in Somerset Center, and is in the ninetieth year of her age.

The boyhood of Wallace E. Kennedy was devoted to labor on his father's farm, the monotony of such industry being varied by a few months' attendance each winter upon the district school. In this way a fair common school education was secured, coupled with a thorough and practical knowledge of farming. December 16, 1864, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Chapman, a native of Liberty township, Jackson county. Her parents were Horace E. and Lydia A. (Eaton) Chapman, both natives of the state of New York, he having been born in Steuben county and she in Livingston. Soon after their marriage they moved to Michigan, in 1836, and located in Calhoun county. A few years later they came to Liberty township and improved a farm. The wife and mother died in January, 1891, he passing away nearly ten years later, in December, 1900, the last twenty-one years of his life having been passed at his daughter's, Mrs. Kennedy, where he died. They were the parents of two children: Charles M. is engaged in the mercantile business at North Adams, Hillsdale county; he married Ella Irish, and they are the parents of one daughter, May. Clara is the wife of Mr. Kennedy. To Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy there have been born three children, viz: Evarts A. graduated from the Jackson high school in 1884 and taught for three years in the district schools. He married Nellie Gibbons, is a farmer and mail carrier, and they reside in Columbia township, and are the parents of two children, Lysle and Ethel. Cora Mae married Rev. Wesley McReynolds, of the Christian church. He is president of the Christian College at Defiance, Ohio, in which institution of learning she is in charge

of the musical department. She graduated in Hillsdale College in 1886, and is an accomplished musician, and taught private classes in both vocal and instrumental music before her marriage; Dow C. is a student in the Jackson high school.

With the exception of about three years, from 1872 to 1875, when he resided at Liberty Mills, Mr. Kennedy has lived all his life upon his present farm, He devotes himself to general farming and stock raising, giving most of his attention to the latter branch. He has been especially successful with Merino sheep, keeping a flock of two hundred. The subject has had years of experience in breeding, growing, handling and exhibiting the celebrated fine-wool line of sheep and has won deserved distinction as a thoroughly practical and successful breeder. He formerly bought large numbers of them in Vermont, distributing them among growers in Michigan and in later years makes extensive shipments of rams to the ranchmen of the west. In politics he is a pronounced Republican. He has served eight years as justice of the peace and three as member of the county board of supervisors. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Club, of which body he was president for eight years, and in all educational affairs he is deeply interested, having served a number of years as a member of the school board. When Tent No. 583, Knights of the Maccabees, was organized at Cement City, he became a charter member and he has served as commander three years. He also belongs to the Grange at Cement City. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of the Universalist church, is deeply interested in all church and charitable work, and it at the present time president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Jackson county. It was organized in 1887 and from then to the present time she has taken an active interest in its work.

WILLIAM CROFOOT.

A life devoted to the welfare, comfort and happiness of others, regardless of its success or failure in material accomplishments, is somewhat more than human and only a little short of the divine. Such a life is that of the subject of this review, William Crofoot, of Liberty township. He is a native of New York, born in Cayuga county, September 17, 1837, and was the oldest of six children. His parents were John C. and Betsey A. (Aldrich) Crofoot, both natives of New York, who were born, reared and married in that state. He was by trade a cooper at a time when that calling was considered quite a lucrative vocation. In 1845 the family moved to Lenawee county, Michigan, and after a residence of two years moved to Mendon, St. Joseph county, where they remained for eight years. At the expiration of that time they came to Jackson county, and have been residents of this county to the present time. John C. Crofoot enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and served until his death. The mother survived until 1898, residing continuously with the subject. John and Betsey Crofoot were the parents of six children, viz: William, popularly known as "Billie;" Henrietta P. married Stephen Clayford, and resides in St. Louis, Michigan; Lydia A. married Christopher Van Gieson, has been a widow a number of years and now resides in Bunker Hill, Ingham

county; Smith is a farmer and resides in Henrietta township; Jane is the widow of Truman Titus and resides in Jackson; Anis A. married Samuel Victory, but is now deceased.

Hard work upon his father's farm did not materially interfere with the early education of William Crofoot. He was a boy of generous impulses, kind and self-sacrificing, but always disposed to make all that he possibly could out of every opportunity offered; hence, while the labors of the farm were never neglected, he nevertheless managed to secure a thorough common school education. At the age of twenty he worked by the month for neighboring farmers and when he had accumulated sufficient means purchased a team of his own and went to farming on his own behalf in Henrietta township. For six years he worked in this way, paying the owner of the land a share of the crop for rent. His first purchase of real estate was one hundred and ninety-seven acres in Henrietta township, which he improved and cultivated for nearly thirty years, when he moved to Parma township, where he remained for four years. The place which he now owns, occupies and operates was purchased in 1895. It comprises one hundred and twenty acres, known as the Pelham place, and one hundred and four are under cultivation. He raises wheat, corn, oats, beans and hay and at all seasons of the year has his farm well stocked with cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Farming has been the business of his life and he has succeeded in making it remunerative. In politics he is a Republican, but has never been induced to become a candidate for or accept any public position. Being a man of strict morals, he has a natural tendency toward the religious and hence is a member of the Episcopal church of Liberty. That he might devote himself to his brothers and sisters, he never married or desired to engage in anything that might divert him from doing what he considered his whole duty by them. His standing in the community is of the very highest, being beloved by all classes and conditions.

BENJAMIN F. DUNN.

In discriminating between those who should find a place in a local and biographical work the editor can make no mistake in following popular opinion and choosing one who has been honored by his fellow citizens with the most responsible offices. Benjamin F. Dunn, the present supervisor of Liberty township, is a native of the state, born at Somerset, Hillsdale county, June 18, 1846. His father was Adam S. Dunn, born December 7, 1813, at Groveland, Genesee county, New York, where he was reared, educated and married Mary A. Roberts, a native of Niagara county, New York, born March 13, 1816. The paternal grandfather of the subject was Levi Dunn, who was born in New Jersey, May 7, 1773, and his father was Simeon, one of six brothers who came from Scotland in the latter part of the colonial period and settled along the Atlantic coast in the colonies of New Jersey, Maryland and North Carolina. Simeon located in the first mentioned colony, married, became the father of a worthy family and died there blessed with abundance of material wealth and the high esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Levi Dunn,

when he had grown to manhood, moved to Genesee county, New York, where he married Miss Sarah Holtslander, and there was born to them an interesting family of four sons, Samuel, Benjamin, Adam and Simeon. After the death of their father, December 1, 1829, all of the children, accompanied by their mother, moved to Michigan, in 1833, and located upon a tract of land, purchased from the government, near Somerset, Hillsdale county, where the faithful mother breathed her last, in July, 1840. Samuel, the eldest son, died in 1852, near Fort Laramie, on his way to California; Benjamin remained at Somerset and has passed into eternity; Adam died at Somerset April 1, 1883; Simeon is still living near Somerset.

Soon after coming to the state, Adam Dunn invested in a tract of government land, near Somerset, Hillsdale county, comprising one hundred and sixty acres. His labor was the erection of a log cabin, intended for his future home. He then returned to New York, where he taught that winter, and in the spring of 1834 was married and returned to the little log cabin with his bride. He cleared and improved his land, cultivated and lived upon it for about seven years, when, meeting with an opportunity to sell, he in 1852 moved to Liberty township, Jackson county. A piece of land partially improved, that had been purchased from the government by John Hess, he found for sale. It comprised one hundred and sixty acres and was a part of sections 35 and 36. This he converted into a well-tilled farm, which he continued to cultivate until within two years of his death, when he retired from all business cares. He was a man whose standing in the community in which he lived so long was most enviable. He was a Democrat and took an active interest in all public affairs. He served as justice of the peace for twenty-four years and was also highway commissioner. He and his wife were members of and attendants upon the services of the Congregational church at Somerset. January 3, 1893, Mary A. (Roberts) Dunn departed this life, after having been an inhabitant of Michigan for nearly three score and ten years. Six children were born to this union, viz: Endres, born August 28, 1843, died September 27, 1847; Benjamin F.; Amy A., born November 29, 1848, married John O'Dell, and died January 24, 1882; Henry C., born February 10, 1851, married Eva J. Holtslander, and died October 13, 1887; Rachel born February 8, 1853, married P. A. Hubbard, and died August 29, 1885; Seth, born December 1, 1859, died June 26, 1878.

Benjamin F. Dunn was favored with a thorough common school education, supplemented by an attendance of two years at the high school of Adrian. Farming has been the only vocation he has followed and having concentrated his thoughts and energies upon that one calling, he has, as might have been expected, been exceedingly successful. Until he reached the age of twenty-five years he remained beneath the parental roof, assisting his father with the management and labor of the farm. February 27, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss M. Amelia Morous, a native of Hudson, Michigan, born October 2, 1849. Her parents are William W. and Sarah J. (Foster) Morous, both natives of New York. They came to Michigan in 1840, located at Hudson, where they resided sixteen years, then moved to Somerset, where they are yet living. To this venerable couple four children were born,

viz: Tamson F. married George Crane, and resides in Mountain Grove, Missouri; William F. is a retired farmer of Jackson; Adell married William Alley, of Somerset, Michigan.

During the first two years of the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn they made their home in Columbia township, when they moved to Somerset, Hillsdale county, where they resided for seven years. From there they, in 1882, moved to the old homestead and have since resided on the farm which they now own, occupy and operate. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, viz: Gertrude, who died in childhood; Frank M. is in the employ of the Michigan Central, at Jackson; Adam S. is a farmer of Somerset, and married Lula M. White; William W. married Theo B. Cary, and is clerking in Jackson; Florence A. is a student in the Jackson high school; Wilbur B. and Francis. The home is a comfortable one, handsomely situated and tastefully furnished and the farm is fertile and has every appearance of being well managed and carefully cultivated. The chief grain raised upon the place is wheat, although considerable corn and other crops are produced. The owner raises many horses and some other stock, cattle and hogs. Mr. Dunn is a Democrat and is serving his third year as supervisor. He has also served as justice of the peace, and highway commissioner, and for twenty years has been a member of the school board. He has been a member of Liberty Lodge No. 209, Free and Accepted Masons, since 1867, while both he and his wife are members of Bell Chapter No. 164, Order of the Eastern Star, at Liberty. Mrs. Dunn is an active member of the Somerset Congregational church.

JAMES FRANK.

The newspaper press of any city invariably stands as an index of its material prosperity and civic status, and the Central City of Michigan has long had an able representative of its interests in the Patriot, which has figured as an exponent of Democratic principles and policies and wielded a wide influence in the connection from the time of its inception. The paper has prospered with the growth of the city and the enterprise which it today represents is one of the most important of the sort in the state, with due relative consideration of the population of the city which figures as its headquarters. The Patriot Company now publishes two daily editions, the Morning Patriot and the Evening Press, and also the Semi-Weekly Patriot, and of each of these the subject of this sketch is managing editor, while he is known as a thoroughly well-trained newspaper man, a forceful, terse and facile writer, and as an executive well qualified for directing the editorial policy of the important enterprise over which he is thus placed in charge in the capacity noted.

James Frank is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, having been born in the town of Berlin, on the 7th of April, 1863. He was there reared to the age of thirteen years, when his mother died, and he then passed two years on a farm in that locality, in the meanwhile continuing his studies in the public schools. At the expiration of the period mentioned he returned to his native town and began his novitiate in connection with the "art preservative of all arts," entering the office of the Berlin Telegraph in the exalted and time-honored capacity of "devil," his father having been employed

as a compositor in this office for a long term of years. The subject learned the printer's trade in the Telegraph office, being later employed elsewhere. Finally he went to the city of Detroit, where he "held a case" in the office of the Detroit Free Press, which has long held prestige as the leading Democratic paper of the state. He remained with the Free Fress one year, at the expiration of which, in the autumn of 1882, he came to Jackson, where he secured employment in the office of the Patriot, with which he has ever since been identified. In the meanwhile he had spared no pains to add to his technical and practical knowledge of newspaper work in all its branches, and his advancement has been the result of his own efforts. It is a far cry from the individual obscurity of a composing room to the position of managing editor of thoroughly metropolitan daily papers, and yet this represents the progress made by Mr. Frank since the time when he cast in his lot with the Patriot. Upon coming here he became a compositor in the news department of the paper, was later given the cases on advertising composition, was then made foreman of the composisg rooms; his next advancement was to the position of reporter, from which he was promoted to the office of city editor, while in 1892 he was made managing editor of the papers, of which position he has since remained incumbent, having had an editorial experience of fourteen years, while it stands to his credit that he has maintained the high literary and technical standard of a paper which has enlisted the services of many able and well-known newspaper men, one or more of whom have attained national reputation in this line. The history of the Patriot is duly set forth in a chapter devoted to the newspapers of the county in the general historical department of this publication, and from the position which the author of this history has held in connection with editorial work on the newspapers of the city of Jackson, it is needless to say that his contribution in the connection is one of significant value.

Mr. Frank has been essentially public spirited in his attitude, and aside from their political efficiency he has made the papers under his charge distinctively able exponents of local interest, the Patriot and Press both laboring for the advancement of all legitimate interests in the way of municipal improvements, proper care in the administration of the city government and for the conservation of the best interests of the city and county in all lines. At three different periods Mr. Frank has served as a member of the board of public works, this being an office of appointment on the part of the mayor, with incidental approval by the city council. The labor organizations of the city consistently demanded representation on this important municipal board, and the first appointment of Mr. Frank was made in compliance with this demand, and at that time he was the youngest member of the board. He proved a most efficient worker in the connection and strenuously advocated public improvements of a permanent nature as demanded in connection with the growth and increased importance of the city, believing that the policy of securing municipal credit is perfectly justified, since by this means the burden of paying for improvements enjoyed by those of later days is paid in part by them, not throwing the entire burden upon those in whose time the improvements were accomplished. He also believes that undue latitude should not be given in such a con-

nection and that there is a conservative standpoint from which the best results may be secured. In March, 1903, Mr. Frank resigned his position on the board, after giving eight years of efficient service, his withdrawal being prompted by the exigent demands placed upon him in his newspaper work, to which he is enthusiastically devoted. He is unswerving in his allegiance to the Democratic party and is an active worker in the cause, attending the various conventions as a delegate and having served on the congressional committee of the party for this district. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees, while he is popular in both the business and social circles of his home city. Mr. Frank is known as a loyal friend of the laboring class and has been a close student of the labor problems and conditions of the country. He is a prominent member of the Typographical Union, and brought about the reorganization of the local union after the surrender of the old charter, and he was made the first president of the new organiaztion.

In 1883, at Mitchell, Ontario, Canada, Mr. Frank was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Robb, and they are the parents of five children, Harold, Margaret, Irene, and Kenneth and Katherine (twins).

